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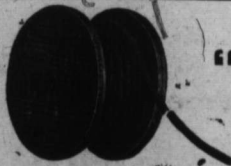
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Time Table No. 35. Taking effect
12.01 June 10th., 1917.

SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Infactor Div.
436.		437.
A. M.		F. M.
10.40	POINT TUPPER.	8.40
10.35	INVERNESS FOOT	8.45
10.29	PORT HAWKESBURY	8.50
10.12		8.55
10.07	PORT HASTINGS	9.00
9.57	TROY	9.05
9.44	CHADMORE	9.10
9.27	JUDIQUE	9.15
9.18	MARVILLE	9.20
8.55		9.25
8.40	PORT HOOD	9.30
8.30	GLEBOE	9.35
7.50	MABOU	9.40
7.40	BENDYAR	9.45
7.25	BLACK RIVER	9.50
7.15	STRATHLORN	9.55
8.55	INVERNESS	10.00
A. M.		F. M.

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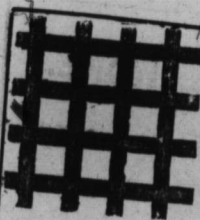
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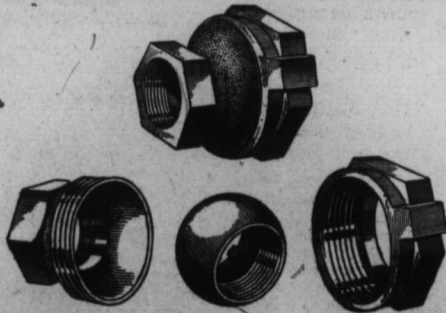
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 20

Stellarton, N. S., Novmber 28th., 1917

No 10

GERMANY'S FUTURE ECONOMIC PLANS.

(Former Berlin Correspondent of the Christian World.)

The war had hardly begun when steps were taken for an effective economic organization of Germany, not only in war, but in peace. The idea was to prepare for peace in, war-time, in order that she might be the better prepared for war in peace-time. As far as possible the Government mobilized the services, the whole strength and influence of the heads of all the commercial unions, chambers of commerce, manufacturers' guilds, merchants, shippers, and trained experts in all branches of economic knowledge. These men at the present time are engaged in countless committees all over the Empire examining evidence, arranging for supplies of raw material, perfecting a complicated machine, the wheels of which are to be set in motion when peace has been concluded.

Let us bear in mind that Germany after the war intends to engage in foreign business to a far greater extent than ever. Take, for example, her shipping industry. We must not suppose that her yards are only turning out war-craft. German newspapers have told untruths regarding the number of ships for commercial purposes which are being built in war-time; but, even allowing for exaggerations, the number of these vessels must be considerable. More important is the immensely far-reaching project for recovering her position after the war as a great shipping Power, a project which has just received the approval of the Reichstag. The Bill provides that within ten years the mercantile marine of the country shall reach its pre-war strength of 5,000,000 tons. Practically the money for this purpose will be presented to the shipping companies. Vessels are to be built with all speed, for the special purpose of replenishing the exhausted stores of raw materials. Funds are even to be forthcoming for reimbursing companies for the upkeep of vessels detained in various foreign harbours. In the preamble to the Bill we are told that one of the most important needs of the German people is to be able to resume its world-trade and world-communication immediately after the war. But it is not only shipping to which the Germans are directing their attention. A few weeks ago the German Economic Union for South and Central America held a meeting at Hamburg, under the presidency of Herr Dernburg. It adopted a resolution proposing the foundation of an export banking institution to mediate in the participating of German capital in business abroad, and to support financially German export trade after the war, especially in Central America, the West Indies, the Far East, and Australia. One of Herr Dernburg's remarks was extremely interesting: "For the export trade an open door must be demanded, and for both import and export trade an open sea, free from British domination. International agreements would be necessary for the German export trade."

We read in "Vorwarts" that the Government have appointed Herr Stahmer, a prominent Hamburg merchant, as Imperial Commissioner for the transition period. An Imperial central office has also been called into being to make the necessary preparations. Nothing is more certain than that Germany will have manufactured articles to throw on the world's markets on the conclusion of peace. These articles will, generally speaking, far exceed in value the kind of goods she must import. In other words, a cargo of chemicals and dye-stuffs is worth far more than a cargo of cotton or copper. Germany will very likely concentrate on importing only bulky and cheap raw material as soon as peace comes. Those in charge of Germany's trade schemes expect that the value of every shipload of raw material that they import will be greatly enhanced by being worked up into finished commodities and then exported. The sinister and unscrupulous character of the German trade mind in war is best illustrated if we recall one or two facts. Behind the German front in France and Belgium are rich mines. These are in full operation, while Germany's own mines are being more or less spared. In Serbia the Germans captured a rich copper-mine, which is being rapidly exhausted. Rumania is a rich oil country. It is not only the oil she needs that Germany is taking from Rumanian wells. As a matter of fact, she is operating them in such a way and on a scale that takes no heed for the future of the wells, but which enables her to store up in Germany vast supplies of petroleum and its products. In France, Belgium, and Poland innumerable factories have been stripped of their plant, which is now being used in German factories. It will take years to renovate these gutted factories and to put them in a condition to produce goods which will compete with German manufactures. Eagerly, with her best brains, with absolute ruthlessness, Germany is mobilising for peace in the same spirit as she mobilized for war. On this point there can be no doubt.

There is an interesting letter by Captain Persius in a recent issue of the "Berliner Tageblatt." This redoubtable sailor, whose reports on naval matters were until very recently couched in the bragart vein of the Pan-German, has recently seen fit to moderate his views. He expresses anxiety for the future. He is alarmed at the prospect of a world turning against his country, and at the economic consequences of this widespread aversion. He writes: "The German nation does not desire that its future existence should be lived in the pestilential atmosphere of the hatred of the greater part of the world. He who has Germany's economic well-being at heart must advocate a peace by understanding, for it is only as the result of such a peace that we can hope once more to resume anything like normal relations with other peoples." And the alarm felt by Captain Persius is widely shared in every German circle where men are still able to think, and where eyes are not blinded by Pan-German and military dust-throwing.

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.

November 28, 1917

CO-OPERATION.

The Record has had forwarded to it from Glace Bay a copy of the Canadian Co-operator, with the following extract on its front page marked with red pencil:—

"The ceaseless conflicts between capital and labor arise from capital not being content with the payment of its hire. When it has received interest according to its risk, and according to agreement, there should be an end of its claims. Labor then would regard capital as an agent which it must pay; but when it has earned the wages of capital and paid them, labor ought to be done with capital. Capital can do nothing, can earn nothing, of itself; but employed by labor, the brains and industry of workmen can make it productive. Capital has no brains, and makes no exertions. When capital has its interest its claims end. It is capital taking the profits earned by labor that produces conflict. In co-operation labor does not consider profit made until capital is required for its aid.

"Capitalists hired labor, paid its market price, and took all profits. Co-operative labor proposes to hire capital, pay it its market price, and itself take all profit. It is more reasonable and better for society and progress that men should own capital than that capital should own men.—George Jacob Holyoake."

Presumably the extract was sent as a reply to some remarks on "Capital and Labor" in a previous issue of the Record. The sender evidently did not realize that the quotation cuts both ways, and that in slashing capital it also slashes co-operation, for the reason that the larger the field covered by co-operators the nearer they come to be themselves in the capitalist class. The Record has no fault, rather keen sympathy when one hundred or more men join their savings and purchase goods and sell them to their best advantage. There is no reason why a well conducted co-operative store should not be a source of profit to its shareholders. But this can only happen when the shareholders, through their directors, are willing to pay for good management or, in two words, brains and integrity. And even co-operation in the small way of distribution of the more common necessities of life has not been by any means anything like a success in the mining districts of this province, as witness the ultimate utter failure of the stores in Westville, Springhill, Stellarton and Dominion. And why these failures? Simply because the directors had not the necessary qualifications properly to direct. Co-operation, so far, has hardly faced any of the problems entering into the conflict between capital and labor. It is doubtful if

many co-operators, as we know them in the mining districts, have anything like a reasoned idea of what co-operation actually means. They have not fathomed its limitations or its scope. It will not be denied that a majority of those who join a co-operative society are constrained to do so by the thought of, and the desire for, dividends. If this is a fair statement, then it follows that co-operation is merely a novel idea of banking. Looking away from the narrow field the distributing stores occupy, can it be said that any reasonable attempts have been made at co-operative production? Scarcely, though it is true that wholesale societies in Britain are engaged in certain branches of manufacture. But be it well noted the factories are run on the firm, or joint stock company system. The factories employ individual laborers, who are paid a wage, for all the world differing on no point from that adopted by the directors of an ordinary joint stock company. Now if wholesale co-operative factories pay wages, as those are paid by non-co-operators, may it not be said that the directors are capitalists who buy labor. Some may run away with the idea that the directors of the wholesale societies pay higher than the market value of labor. But do they? We are afraid not, for we have read complaints in the British press from the workers in co-operative factories that their treatment was not a whit better than that accorded by directors of ordinary factories to their hands. The average shareholder of a co-operative society differs not at all, so far as our observation goes, from the shareholder in any other concern. He wants as big dividends as he possibly can get. In the ordinary joint stock company the shareholders do not bully the directors and demand that all the profits be distributed in dividends. We have known instances in Nova Scotia where the manager begged that a certain portion of the profits be set aside as a reserve, and for a time the request was considered preposterous. As stated, co-operation as we know it in Nova Scotia is merely a system of distribution of goods within a limited area, but what has it done towards a solution of the problem of wages and hours, not to speak of the demand of labor for all that it produces, whatever that may mean? In closing these remarks let it be said that the editor of the Co-operator was hard up for sustaining authorities when he had resort to the writings of Holyoake. The name has not a nice association.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Social and political economists—and socialists, I mustn't forget them—tell us that the time is coming when the common laborer will be better paid than the store manager or the bookkeeper. It is told us that the more servile—not to use the term 'degrading', sometimes heard—the labor the higher it will be paid. By servile it is presumed is meant such labor as street sweepers or garbage gatherers. By and bye in order to secure this class of labor higher wages will have to be paid, than is paid the skilled mechanic or even the professional man. Possibly that time is nearer than one thinks. Many unskilled workers are at the present time earning more money than doctors and those of the learned pro-

fessions, and about three times as much as is paid a clergyman, taking Nova Scotia as a whole. So I would not wonder a bit if it soon comes to pass that the easier and cleaner the job the lower the pay; the harder and dirtier the higher the remuneration.

The independence of a large portion of the press at this particular juncture must be a source of real gratification to people who have no great liking for a display of slavish adherence to party, and for that bitterness of speech which is a corollary of newspaper partizanship. Accepting acquiescence to the Military Service Act as the safest course, the Morning Chronicle, in as gentle as a dove style, exhorts its friends not to display enmity to a Union Government, but to assist, so far as the Liberalism they inherited from their forbears will permit. It is easily seen by reading between the lines that the Chronicle is at times vexed that circumstances—Messrs. Fielding, Murray, et al., et al., will the present accepted leaders of Liberalism—have placed it in a somewhat anomalous and uncomfortable position. The Herald, not to be outdone by the Chronicle, with one fell blow, smashes to atoms one of the pet planks of the provincial Conservatives, and thereby has revenge on one who treated it harshly. The Herald on one point has gone back on its friends in the House of Assembly, who, in order that they might have a freer hand in increasing the yearly indemnity have yelled for the abolition of the Legislative Council. You see, it's this way. Half a dozen years or so ago the principal members of the Government had their salaries, on their own motion, handsomely increased. The members of Assembly made not the slightest demur, hugging to their breasts the idea that the following year the Government would treat them following after the nice fashion they treated themselves. The years have rolled on and now the members tear their hair that they were not wise enough to say to the Government:—"We approve the increase to the leaders, provided similar treatment is accorded the rank and file." If they could only abolish the Council they think they could demand much higher indemnities, seeing the grant from the Federal Government, for legislative purposes, would permit of a nice increase, provided the Council were once out of the way. The annual motion for the abolition of the Council, which is made about the time the spring thaws permit of drives, the Herald declares is a mere bit of bye play, with nothing in it. When did the Herald say that? It said it in substance the other day when referring to the nomination of J. Willie Comeau in opposition to E. K. Spinnecy, in Yarmouth. The Herald thinks Comeau is one sure fool for resigning for the Federal Parliament and thereby "to resign the life long certainty of a seat in the Legislative Council. The words "life long" and "certainty" are to the point; they round off the discussion on abolition, and reveal the changed attitude of the Herald as to the staying and resisting power of that long besieged and not easily dispirited body.

Cautious chap, Premier Murray. As will be noticed from a statement in another column the Dominion Coal and the Directors of the Benefit Society, which during six years, say, did a highly beneficial work among the employees of the company, are winding up its affairs. The reasons for this course

are given in the company's statement. That such I would happen the Record declared to be certain if the Compensation Board acted in a high-handed way. The officials of the A. M. W. have realized that if a Benefit Society for relief to sufferers from natural ailments, is not to be continued they will down on them for having forced the Compensation Act, pure and simple, upon them, when by itself the Act must prove to be far less beneficial than the scheme which the Board refused to grant a certificate for.

Certain officials of the A. M. W. have interviewed the Premier. The Glace Bay Gazette thus refers to the interview:—"Sibly Barrett, President of the A. M. W., and Robert Baxter, vice-president, returned upon Premier Murray to discuss the proposed scheme of re-establishing the miners' benefit and relief society for all the collieries of the province which was brought up and decided upon at the recent convention of the A. M. W., held in Sydney. The executive was then instructed to take up the matter with the provincial government, and endeavor to draw up a plan that would give such a society for relief and benefit a fund, eighty per cent, of coal companies, and twenty per cent, by the workmen at the mines. Though favoring the scheme in principle, Premier Murray thought the present was not an opportune time to draw so much money from the government, but he assured the representatives of the A. M. W. that the government would consider and thoroughly discuss the matter with the executive of the A. M. W. during the next session of the Legislature."

I am wondering what Premier Murray meant when he said he favored the "principle" of the scheme. The "principle" of the scheme is relief to the sick. Everybody will favor that, but I am half thinking that the Premier referred to a second principle in the scheme, for he hastens to declare that this is not an opportune time to draw so much money from the Government. Some may be inclined to say that the essential principle in the scheme is that the Government and the Company contribute eighty per cent., against twenty by those to be benefited, towards the carrying out of the scheme. It will be noticed that the Premier is a little selfish. He has no word to say about drawing so much money from the Dominion Coal Coy. I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Murray did not say he was delighted that the delegation had asked the Government and the Company for only eighty per cent, of the needed amount, instead of asking them to wholly provide sick benefits and as well pay respectable salaries for the administration of the scheme. Premier Murray may two years ago have taken the pleasing unctious to his soul that the Compensation Act would relieve him from big payments to the Benefit Societies. It may turn out that this was of the nature of a fond delusion.

The labor union which makes increase of wages for its members its chief, if not its only object, will never accomplish the best good for its members. In a previous number of the Mining Record when comparing the constitution of the new A. M. W. with that of the well ordered old P. W. A., attention

was called to the fact that in the new constitution, under the heading "Objects," the words in the old, "To foster habits of thrift, industry and sobriety," had been given no place. This was no mere oversight, but an omission intentionally and deliberately made to conform to the peculiar views of at least some of the chief framers of the constitution. For these there may be put forward the excuse that they had not grasped the importance of these three virtues, but for any P. W. A. former member present when the words were omitted, and who made no vigorous protest, there is no excuse whatever. He did no credit to himself or his true union upbringing. The wail of many labor leaders is that the workers are on the verge of poverty, because they are denied, what is theirs by right, by greedy, grasping capitalists. It is shouted that the workmen are ground to powder under the iron heel of capital, that few of them can live with a semblance of comfort, all because their employers refuse an adequate, or living, wage. The one object of the A. M. W., according to its constitution is the securing of the highest possible wage for its members. Of course there may be a few minor objects incidentally referred to, but these are added as a sort of fringe to make the chief object the more conspicuous. The constitution of the P. W. A. was vastly superior to that of the new society in that ethics were given a prominent place. In the constitution of the new society ethics are cast aside as old fashioned, obsolete garments. Why were ethics given no place in the new constitution? Ah! the reason may be that dull as certain labor leaders may be, in the main, they have discernment sufficient to fear and believe that if the membership, as a whole, strictly avoided strong drink, and were, besides, thrifty and industrious, their term of office might be very precarious. Indeed the membership might become so prosperous that they could well dispense with high salaried officers. It is curious that while certain labor leaders assume airs of great indignation and vehemently denounce the employers for treating their employees as vassals or chattels, and in pitiful tones pour out sympathy for the poor down-trodden, they expend no effort and no eloquence in denouncing the drinking habits of certain of their following, or in urging members to become total abstainers, which would not only tend to their health, but be equal to a handsome per centage of increase in wages. And then it is known that some narrow leaders have no anxiety in the direction of inculcation of thrift. Thrift is a character builder, and character building should surely have a place in a trade union. Ah, but then thrift begets an independent spirit, and not that, but a submissive not to say subservient spirit pleases the little leaders best. The writer has had some experience with the working classes and is ready to assert that in a surprising number of instances the lower paid workmen have been better fed, better clothed, and have built up bigger and more tidy homes, are and more cheerful, than a majority of their class more highly paid. And this betterment in the lot of the lower paid workers was due to habits of sobriety, of industry, and of thrift, a thrift that never descended to parsimony. Do labor leaders fearlessly criticise the membership for unnecessary loss of time? Do they urge members in a time of crisis like this to

lose no time when they have opportunity to work? The public action of certain leaders makes it impossible for them consistently to do this. On the contrary when certain leaders desire to attain some miserable minor object they utter the silly threat that if the request is not complied with within a short specified time they will call out the membership two days a week. Thank goodness, however, there is some spunk in the membership. New Waterford and Gloucester Bay too, have said they will heed no frivolous call to stop work on two days a week.

It strikes one that if McGrath, the fuel controller, has any backbone he may, taking example from Dr. Garfield, of the United States, adopt steps that will not redound to the glory of certain leaders in Nova Scotia who threaten two days idle time at the mines each week for this and for that. Says the Coal Trade Journal:

"It is never safe to forecast official action in such matters, but it need not be surprising if the Government announces within a few days some decidedly new policies with respect to coal. In some quarters it is hinted that conscription will be applied to all miners in order to compel them to remain at their posts during the war period."

The miners in certain districts had threatened to strike. Dr. Garfield sent telegrams to the operators and men. The telegram to the miners shows that he will stand no foolish play. Here is a copy of it, which Nova Scotia leaders better take to heart, and be governed accordingly:—

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are, for the most part, mindful of the fact that our country is at war, and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption. But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time, as a means of forcing the Government to, at once, decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meetings recently held at Washington by the operators and miners of the Central District, should justly be covered by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

"The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question and hope to reach a decision at an early date. The only circumstance within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States, at the present time, be allowed to diminish. If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

A United States paper in reviewing the coal trade says that, "Striking miners and stubborn owners must compromise and mine coal." It is easy for the paragrapher to sit quietly and make use of such words, but it is altogether based upon the misunderstanding of an essential fact of the trade. At the present time labor in every department of the ser-

vice which goes under said title is particularly dominant; it is so, because remuneration afforded is more than usually has been the case, and two-thirds of these engaged in many occupations do not think it worth while to work six days a week. The 'stubborn operator' can hardly be said to exist for in such days as these when coal is in such demand, he would be only glad if it were possible to increase the output of his property." Conditions in Nova Scotia will soon be as bad, unless there is a reinforcement of the back bone of the big wigs.

• MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Mr. Sidney Webb tells us in *The Contemporary Review* that after the war we must have not less, but more, Government control of our supplies and industries. Not only for us, but for the whole world, there will be a very serious shortage of food products and raw materials for years, and to save the poor from being crushed into starvation and misery, if the usual law of supply and demand is left to act unchecked, all the Governments of Europe must take matters into their own hands. Indeed, Mr. Webb argues that at least for a year after the war an International Commission, on which both our Allies, neutrals and the enemy countries will be represented, will have to be appointed to control exports, shipping, and the other means of transit, and to allocate both food and raw materials, with due regard to the relative urgency and degree of the needs of the respective peoples. At present a Commission of this kind exists for the Allies for Army supplies, but Mr. Webb insists that it will have not only to be extended in scope, but to take in all the enemy countries. This Commission will deal with exports to any foreign countries, but will not interfere with "coastwise and colonial trade as necessarily reserved by each Government." Within each country the Government will need to keep, or take over, the control both of home products and of imports, and see that each district and section of the community gets its fair share. Immediately after the war our own Government will begin—through local authorities—the erection of half a million to a million new cottages for wage-earners in town and country, at the cost of two hundred millions or more, together with the repairs of roads, railways, factories, and the building of new schools. This, if we are to escape outrageous prices, will involve strict Government control both of building materials and of all the building trade workmen.

The resolutions committee of the American Federation of Labor favorably reported a resolution submitted by Florence Etheridge, of the national federation of federal employees on women suffrage. It read: "That we hereby affirm our previous declaration in behalf of women suffrage and the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex." The convention unanimously approved the committee's report. The resolutions committee reported non-concurrence in a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to appoint representatives of organized labor to attend any conference that may be held among nations to discuss terms of peace, and that any peace treaty signed should contain labor clauses defining hours and working conditions. The convention adopted the committee's adverse report without debate.

The favorable report to-day of a resolution calling for the conscription of citizens of allied nations in this country brought on one of the most heated debates of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Buffalo last week. It reached a climax when Thomas Black, a Canadian delegate, who characterized conscription laws, "as dastardly legislation," was called to retract or leave the floor of the convention. The committee's report endorsing the resolution was adopted by a vote of 244 to 20 amid a storm of cheers, but not until a large number of delegates and President Gompers had replied to Black, and Delegate Cary, from Toronto had declared that Black's statement did not represent the sentiment of Canadian Trades Union men.

With some miners getting \$15 a day, an Illinois operator maintains that 10 hours a day is none too much as the working time under present conditions and that the long-continued experience with the eight-hour day shows that mine capacity is simply reduced to an almost proportionate extent. We think it must be apparent to the most impartial observer that while in some lines of industry there can be a certain speeding up that will offset lessened working hours, in such an occupation as coal mining it is difficult to effect the same result, for there are, certain processes, such as hauling, hoisting, screening, etc., that require a certain allotted time regardless of the activities of the individual workers.

The shortage of mine labor is due largely to men having been drawn away by the high wages offered in other lines of industry, but the recent increase in the bituminous fields has reversed the drift to some extent, according to reports from several coal-producing States. The advance of \$1.40 per day to company men means that any able-bodied man can make close to \$5 a day in or about a mine, even if he never did such work before, and that is an attractive wage to a man without a trade in spite of all that is heard about the big pay that unskilled labor is receiving in some places.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S AIMS.

The leaders of the Labour Movement are bent upon taking full advantage of the situation which will follow the operation of the Representation of the People Bill. The Labour Party has, in fact, decided to put forward at least 300 candidates for industrial constituencies at the next General Election. A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. F. Purdy, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., G. J. Wardle, M.P., R. Wake, Sidney Webb, W. C. Robinson, and Arthur Henderson, M. P., has been appointed to prepare a scheme, and Mr. Arthur Henderson has agreed to devote all his time and energy to propaganda for this scheme. The Labour Party has elaborated plans for the political organization of women, seven millions of whom become voters. A determined effort is to be made to link the Co-operative Movement with the Labour Party. A party programme is being drafted, to be submitted to the annual Conference at Nottingham in January. The whole scheme is an ambitious bid for the supremacy of Labour in the House of Commons. The immediate propaganda will almost necessarily result in the regrouping of the old political parties. But under what chieftains?

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Prospecting, or rather exploratory work, is still going on at Mabou. The object in view is the securing of some coal that can be easily and quickly mined with coal as at present at a profitable figure.

The question agitating the minds of South Cape Breton politicians is, "Will the entry of Labor candidates at the coming election hurt the Liberals more than the Conservatives, or the latter more than the former. Well, the only thing certain is that both party candidates will suffer.

Federation of Labor notices in the press are headed "Labor Omnia Vincit." If Mr. Dane and the Secretary of the A. M. W. holler in the same water barrel, that is, are friendly, Mr. Dane might cut out the legend and sent it to his friend with the comment, "But four days a week when work is plentiful will never do it."

It is stated that the A. F. L. in Pictou Co. have taken \$3,000 in Victory Bonds. We have not noticed the amount invested by the A. M. W. That society did contribute the sum of \$100 to a patriotic society. Taking the membership at ten thousand, the contribution is equal to a cent a member.

According to figures published in the Coal Trade Journal Canada exported to the United States some 260,000 odd less tons in the eight months of this year ending August, than in the same months in 1916, while the imports into Canada from the United States in the same period mounted over the imports of the eight months of 1916 by some 2,250,000 tons. In the matter of supply of coal to Canada the United States has acted decently, especially when it is considered that the demand for coal for its own use cannot at present well be met.

A majority of the workmen at the Drummond Colliery are favorable to having lodge dues—of the A. F. L.—collected through the office. From an item in a contemporary readers might think that dues were now being deducted, but the Record understands that the company has not done so as yet. The dues of the Stellarton A. F. L. are being collected by the Acadia Coal Coy., and it might be good policy for the Intercolonial Coal Coy. to do the same. The A. F. L., in the Record's opinion, is preferable to the A. M. W., having more reasonable, common sense leaders.

There are many at this time who believe that there are more coal seams in Pictou County than have as yet been discovered. The Record understands there is a good deal of quiet prospecting going on. The opinion of the writer has been asked as to likely vacant ground and the possibilities of a search. Keep believing. England, old as it is, has not yet all been explored. The other day in Warwickshire three seams of coal, 28 feet in all, were discovered. A new colliery is to be sunk, giving employment to 4000 persons.

A speaker by the name of Joy addressed a labor meeting in Sydney the other day. It is pertinent to ask Premier Murray if this is the same Mr. Joy who is the third member of the Workmen's Compensation Board and if he is for the Premier to explain how he can justify a member of a Compensation Board taking an active part in a Labor meeting. Judges do not go on the stump and Joy is a judge and a jurymen besides. Anomalous?

The President of the A. M. W., when in Halifax a short time ago, told a Herald man that Fuel Controller McGrath had taken speedy action in the matter of the Dominion Coal and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal sub-marine areas. He did not say that the Controller had taken the matter out of the hands of Premier Murray and was going to control the situation. But what the A. M. W. President told the Herald is of very little importance compared with what he did not tell the reporter of that paper. The great question is: "What did Controller McGrath say to the threat of four days work only each week if he did not do—what he could not do? Did he tell the executive of the A. M. W. if they made such a threat a second time, or if they ordered the miners to remain idle two days at any time, he would call them sharply to account and have them impeached as playing into the hands of the enemy. If he did not give the executive a sound lacing, then he hasn't the stiff upper lip required of a controller.

The executive of the A. M. W. should apply for a patent before some ruthless individual makes use of their inflexible and infallible formula for securing for the members of a union a compliance with their request, without the need of any blood letting. Like all great inventions, the formula of the A. M. W. is a simple one. To bring McGrath and the coal companies to the consistency of Nova Scotia mud, all that is necessary is to cease work two days a week. When there was broken time at the Jubilee Mine McGrath was ordered to make the company work full time, else the miners would work four days only a week. The same operation was threatened if Murray didn't dismiss McIntosh, and if the Dominion Coal Co. didn't dismiss two officials, and now it is to be four days only a week if the demand for increased pay is not granted on the day set by the executive.

The coal companies are making it very easy for their employees to invest in Victory Bonds. On the Mainland the Intercolonial and Acadia Coal Companies will give their workmen opportunity to become Bond holders on the instalment plan, that is, they will get Bonds on agreeing to pay for them in ten monthly instalments of five dollars each. Possibly the other companies on the Mainland are also making it as easy for their employees to make a good investment. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. will deduct five dollars a month from wages of purchasers, these having the privilege of having the deductions made in fortnightly payments. The plan

of the Dominion Coal Co., however, takes the primary place. The deductions are to be paid weekly, interest on the bonds running from the date of the first payment. Some may think as between the two plans there is a distinction without a difference. A collector for subscriptions towards the payment of the minister's stipend, in a certain parish in Scotland, waited on a member and suggested that he should contribute two pounds—forty shillings—a year. "Two pounds," exclaimed the member, "do you think I am made of money. I could never do that." "Well, then," suggested the collector, "perhaps you would be able to put your name down for a shilling a week." "Oh, I can do that bravely," and the collector was well pleased that he had thought of increasing the terms of payment and thereby reducing the amount payable at one time. Many a workman might pause at a monthly payment of five dollars who would readily pay \$1.25 a week.

According to the Halifax Herald the A. M. W. will take no further action on the New Waterford disaster resolution, which was passed at the recent convention in Sydney when the dismissal of two of the company's officials and one inspector was demanded. The following question was put to President Silby Barrett by a reporter: "Does your organization propose to remain idle two days a week if the three officials whom you claim are responsible for the New Waterford explosion are not dismissed by November 15, and their mining certificates cancelled?"

Mr. Barrett replied: "While that was the definite statement of the resolution passed at our convention there has been a change in the situation since that date. The week following the convention the grand jury found a true bill against the three men on a charge of manslaughter, and the trial is to take place in February. As the matter is now in the hands of the court it is not likely that we will take any further action or ask the men to remain idle as proposed."

Had Mr. Barrett been perfectly frank he might have said to the Herald 'sub rosa,' in view of the protests of a number of societies in Cape Breton. "We have dropped the persecution meantime; we have been obliged to make a virtue of necessity."

The question is asked: "Would the officials of the A. M. W., who are afflicted with the two days a week idle malady, not be greatly benefitted by a dose of their own medicine? The suggestion is made that at the next general meeting a resolution be passed calling for a deduction of six dollars a day from the salary of the President and the Secretary on each and every day that the pits are idle at the behest of the said officials. The plan is worth trial. The peculiar thing about this threat of restricted working days comes from those at a time when they go before the operators and say the men cannot, owing to the high cost of living, make ends meet at the present time. If they cannot make them meet working six days a week, how can they do so working four days only!"

MODEST DEMANDS.

It was expected that at the end of the year the

executive of the new A. M. W., to prove its usefulness to the membership, would prefer a demand for an increase of wages. The demand is made and it is a very modest one in the executive's opinion, whatever the companies and the public may think. The following statements are published in the Sydney Record of 21st inst.:—

"Demands for a wage increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. have been made by the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, on the coal operators of the Sydney district. The operators in this district have been given notice that the agreement now in force will terminate at the end of the year, and the miners demand that the new wage scale go into effect immediately on the termination of this latter agreement. Failure on the part of the operators to grant these demands will result in the miners working but four days a week, according to the statement made to The Record by Silby Barrett, president of the A. M. W.

The agreement which terminates in December of this year was based on recommendations and findings of the Royal Commission which sat in May last and provided that the arrangement should stay in force from year to year unless notice were given of termination of the agreement two months before the expiration of any calendar year. The operators take the stand that the miners have received large increases during the past year or more, aggregating from 30 to 50 per cent., during which time the cost of all materials entering into production has in some cases trebled. They declare the increase cannot be granted unless the price of coal to the consumer is advanced from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton and even in view of this arrangement some of the less profitable collieries will have to suspend operations.

President Barrett's Statement.

President Barrett, who was a member of the committee of the A. M. W. that met the representatives of the operators yesterday, told The Record that the men would insist on the increases being granted. "We believe we are entitled to these advances" declared President Barrett "and unless they are granted the miners will work but four days a week. We had a meeting with the operators to-day and will have several other sessions with them before December 15th when their answer will be ready."

"The miners believe that in view of the large profits that have been made by the companies in this district the corporations are in a position to give us a better wage—what we declare is a decent living wage. We ask that the lowest pay for miners be \$3.50 per day, which our union believes is little enough in these times. The operators wanted to discuss high cost-of-living figures with our committee, but we have no desire to go into a discussion on that subject now."

"The committee of the A. M. W. yesterday met D. H. MacDougall, general manager of the Dominion Coal Company, T. J. Brown, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and George Burchell, general manager of the Bras d'Or Coal Company.

The Operators' Stand.

"This demand is made in addition to and following the large increases of the past two years," said a representative of the operators to The Record,

"during which period the operators have granted advances in wages ranging from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. During this same period the cost of all materials entering into the production of coal has doubled and in some cases trebled. The increase in the price of coal to the consumer has been largely swallowed up by increases in freight rates and discharging costs, and in many instances the operators are still delivering coal on long-term contracts and losing money heavily thereby. It will only be possible for the operators to grant the increase demanded by the A. M. W. if the price of coal to the public is advanced by \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton, and even at that many of the less profitable collieries will be unable to continue operations.

"The last increase was given to the mine workers in May, 1917, since which time the cost of living has not materially advanced. In many important articles of subsistence prices have declined, notably flour and potatoes, and a halt has been called on advances in price of other important foodstuffs.

"The operators claim there is no real justification for the demand now put forward by the mine workers, particularly as they say it will inevitably result in a large increase in the selling price of coal to the consumer, will increase all transportation costs, and still further add to the general cost of living throughout Canada.

Consider Claims Unreasonable.

"The operators have stated to the mine-workers that they consider the demand made is unreasonable and not justified by the circumstances, and that no answer can be given until the whole matter has been laid before the boards of directors of the companies interested and fully considered.

"They say that it is not realized how difficult the conditions of coal production have grown in Nova Scotia during the past three years. The drain of young men by enlistments and munition factories has lessened the efficiency of the working force, the long period of uninterrupted steady work at the collieries has had its usual effect of increasing the amount of absenteeism, and the tremendous reduction in the outputs has increased the overhead expenses. The same general organization, the same machinery and transportation facilities must be maintained, the operators argue, for the smaller output as sufficed for the previous large production, and this has increased the cost of mining in an alarming manner.

The larger companies, such as the Dominion Coal Company, have temporarily at least, completely lost the Montreal trade, and the large investment in discharging plants and sales organization is idle, and for the present is but a useless expense for maintenance."

Dr. Sargent, a physical expert at Harvard University, considers that the average normal woman in good health can endure more pain, discomfort, and fatigue and can expend more muscular energy than the average normal man. This power of physical endurance should, she urges, make a woman, in nine cases out of ten, as good a soldier as a man.

Some patriotic German women have offered their hair for use in the manufacture of driving-straps for submarines.

Coal Shipments, October, 1917.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for October, 1917

—Output—

—Shipments—

Dominion No. 1	32 321
Dominion No. 2	59 908
Dominion No. 4	32 377
Dominion No. 5	8 505
Dominion No. 6	21 167
Dominion No. 7	7 139
Dominion No. 9	22 634
Dominion No. 10	7 192
Dominion No. 11	10 654
Dominion No. 12	11 713
Dominion No. 14	21 063
Dominion No. 15	13 242
Dominion No. 16	17 313
Dominion No. 21	13 344
Dominion No. 22	12 955
	291 927

320 598

Shipments	Oct.	1917	320 598
"	"	1916	294 768
Increase	"	1917	25 830
Shipments	10 mos.	1917	2 754 315
"	10 "	1916	3 197 947
Decrease	10 "	1917	443 632

—SPRINGHILL—

Shipments	Oct.	1917	20 396
"	"	1916	21 863
Decrease	"	1917	1 467
Shipments	10 mos.	1917	250 225
"	10 "	1916	235 221
Increase	10 "	1917	15 004

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Oct.	1917	47 528
"	"	1916	50 251
Decrease	"	1917	2 723
Shipments	10 mos.	1917	471 405
"	10 "	1916	458 089
Increase	10 "	1917	13 316

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments	Oct.	1917	28 455
"	"	1916	29 067
Decrease	"	1917	1 212
Shipments	10 mos.	1917	289 864
"	10 "	1916	292 110
Decrease	10 "	1917	2 236

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments	Oct.	1917	12 425
"	"	1916	9 000
Increase	"	1917	3 365
Shipments	10 mos.	1917	124 226
"	10 "	1916	91 201
Increase	10 "	1917	33 025

BRITAIN'S BIG PART.

In a very admirable speech to the Aldwych Club on October 3, Mr. Winston Churchill referred to the unique position of the British people in the world war. "We stand between the old world and the new; we bridge the gap of sea; we hold the fort, before the reforcements, moral and physical, in men and money, in machinery, in inventive ingenuity, which the great Republic of the United States is throwing into the war, can be made decisively effective upon the European battlefield." The burden rests on us in the meantime. "If we fail, all fails. If we hold, all prospers. It rests with us to carry it out." The Germans know where the vital point in the world struggle rests. They know that this island alone stands between them and complete victory. "They know that in this island there reside the forces which were appointed from the dawn of history to frustrate that great evil and shield the world from its unmeasured consequences."

The eloquent words of the Minister of Munitions reminds us of Emerson's eulogy of England in his Manchester speech of 1847. "I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better on a cloudy day, and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigour and a pulse like a cannon. I see her in herold age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. (Seeing this, I say, All hail! mother of nations, mother of heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain, swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require in the present hour."

THE U. S. FUEL CONTROLLER.

This obstinate action on the part of the mine workers has created a tense situation and unless the miners surrender and obey the order to resume work, it can be stated authoritatively that the Government will resort to drastic action. It is not permissible to indicate just what that action will be, but the representative of The Coal Trade Journal is informed that Dr. Garfield and Attorney General Gregory have agreed upon it and the President has approved their purposes.

A proceeding that promised early last week to be a mere formal affair, namely, the adoption of a penalty clause satisfactory to the Fuel Administration, after which the new mine price increase was to be extended to the Southwestern Field, ended in a controversy which may set a policy for the Government in all coal labor disputes. That Dr. Garfield means to force issues with the United Mine Workers—if he must—is the one certainty in the situation. On Saturday night, after the miners' representatives had called to advise them of their final disagreement, he authorized the brief statement that he would stand uncompromisingly for an automatic penalty clause and would resist any further suspension of work in the mines.

GLASGOW NEXT TO LONDON.

London, which has hitherto had 59 members, is now to have 62 seats. The unwieldy constituency of

Wandsworth is to have five members, Battersea is to have two, and Westminster is to be given two seats, one of which is to be the Abbey division. After London, Glasgow is the largest British constituency. It is to have 15 seats where it had only seven, Birmingham with 12, Liverpool with 11, and Manchester with 10 are the only other places whose representations run into double figures. The redistribution scheme recasts the whole political map of Britain, scraps a mass of electoral machinery, and reduces political prophecy based on the old electoral figures to the merest guesswork.

Wellington's Trial.

The Duke of Wellington's greatest trial as a general had been "trying to find out what was going on on the other side of the hill," said Mr. Asquith at the opening of an Air Service Exhibition at Leeds. Our present commanders had no such difficulties to contend with, however, owing to the splendid equipment of our aeroplanes for observation purposes. "There are other forms of aerial activity," he added "upon which I need not dwell, and with which those of us who live in London are becoming daily or nightly familiar."

Women Make Good Men.

The industrial talent of women has been demonstrated at an exhibition at Sheffield. The exhibits included samples of aircraft, guns, projectiles, and trench warfare materials made by genuine labour, while women's skill in such trades as constructional engineering, metal founding, crane driving, boiler-making, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of explosives was apparent.

Praise for British Women.

At the opening of a fest club for women tramway workers at Birmingham, who now number 1,500, tribute was paid by the Lord Mayor to the splendid way in which the women of England had responded to the nation's call. They had, he asserted, fearlessly tackled all sorts of jobs, and he considered it was their employers' duty to make the work as easy as possible for them.

Self-Reliance an Asset.

Self-reliance is the greatest asset in dealings with the sick and those who think they are sick, said Dr. Garrett Anderson at the inauguration of the new session of the London School of Medicine for Women. A pleasing personality should be cultivated by doctors, as it was not easy to go on healing if one was repugnant to one's patient. Suitable manners, she declared, were as essential as suitable dress.

Dog and Underdog.

It must be apparent to everyone that union labor has now the upper hand as against the employers thereof who are classed as capitalists. Thus the position of dog and under-dog has changed within a few short months. Particularly is this the case in the coal mining industry.—Coal Trade Journal.

Read this, Dull Public.

"We are doubtful if even now the public realize what Sir Douglas Haig is doing. He is carrying out, step by step, blow after blow, a great strategic conception which is gradually making the position of the German impossible in Flanders."—Morning Post.

Huns All Alike Guilty.

"I believe 90 per cent. of the people of Germany are as guilty of the crimes that have been committed as the Kaiser himself," said Mr. Havelock Wilson, addressing a War Aims Campaign meeting at Middlesbrough.

Some Cottages.

Two hundred thousand subsidised workmen's cottages are to be built in various parts after the war. The right of tenancy will probably be limited to persons insured under the national scheme.

Women Police.

A corps of 1,000 women is being formed by the War Office to act as protective police for the large forage stores at various camps throughout the country. An equivalent number of soldiers will thus be released for active service.

Raise Hogs.

Bacon is likely to be very scarce during the next two or three months owing to the fact that supplies from Sweden and Holland have ceased, and those from Denmark have been greatly reduced.

The Simplicity of General Haig.

"I was lunching at Headquarters. The company consisted of Sir Douglas, five of the principal members of his staff, and myself. No servant was in the room. Each of us walked to the sideboard and helped himself—Sir Douglas passing around the vegetables, just like any footman or waiter."—John Bull.

A Berwickshire farmer was fined £603 for not having had 603 sheep on his farm dipped according to regulations, and for declaring that he had.

Some Khaki.

West Riding woollen manufacturers are engaged in producing large quantities of khaki cloth. They hope to complete an order for 15,000,000 yards by the end of the year and to turn an additional 16,000,000 yards from the looms during the first four months of 1918.

The British Empire has been built up, and could only have been built up, by men willing to take risks. Mr. Fisher told the boys of the Liverpool Institute. If they had anything in them, he said, they would be prepared to take risks. Their ambition should not be to get into a "comfortable" job.

A yard for the building of concrete vessels is to be established at Dundee. Concrete barges have been built in this country for some time, and have proved strong and durable.

Human remains, found in Glasshouseyard, E. C., during excavations for the foundation of a new building, are believed to be those of victims of the Great Fire of London.

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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 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.—83675.

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CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- Building and ornamental stones of Canada, (Quebec), Vol. III, Report of, 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:

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Calendar Year 1916.
 - 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.
 - MAP 150A. Pouhok Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.
- Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

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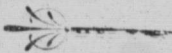
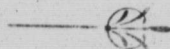
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