

includes N.S. p. 5 recommended.

MARITIME MILLS RECORD.

E. R. Faribault,
Geological Survey

FEBRUARY 11, 1920.

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Time Table No. 36, Taking effect
12.01 June 1st, 1919.

| SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir. | | STATIONS | NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir. | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 4:36 | | | 4:37 | |
| A M | | | P M | |
| 10 40 | | POINT TUPPER | | 2 40 |
| 10 14 | | INVERNESS JUNCTION | | 2 45 |
| 9 57 | | PORT HAWKESBURY | | 2 50 |
| 9 50 | | PORT HASTINGS | | 3 00 |
| 9 42 | | TROY | | 4 05 |
| 9 29 | | CRIGNISH | | 4 05 |
| 9 12 | | GRAIGMORE | | 4 20 |
| 8 53 | | JUDIQUE | | 4 55 |
| 8 47 | | MARYVILLE | | 5 00 |
| 8 36 | | PORT HOOD | | 5 10 |
| 8 05 | | GLENCOR | | 5 45 |
| 7 56 | | MABOU | | 6 11 |
| 7 50 | | GLENDYRE | | 6 05 |
| 7 15 | | BLACK RIVER | | |
| 7 02 | | ST. ATHLOE | | 6 55 |
| 6 48 | | INVERNESS | | 7 05 |
| A M | | | | P M |

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., February 11th., 1920

No. 15

WHY NOT OIL FROM N. S. SHALE

The people of the United States are at this time much excited over the action of the Mexican government in their restrictions on the export of oil. If they really want more oil why not turn attention to the oil producing shales of Nova Scotia. In the Records opinion there is more oil in the shales of Nova Scotia, and far greater seams or deposits of shale than generally imagined. The following is from a U.S. source:—

In the face of expert estimates of an annual increased requirement of 52,000,000 barrels of fuel oil by the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in his last Annual Report, says:

"Sometime since I presented to a board of geologists, engineers and economists in this department this question:

"If in the next five years there should develop a new demand for petroleum over and above that now existing, which would amount to 100,000,000 barrels a year, where could such a supply be found, and what policy should be adopted to secure it?"

"The conclusions of this board may be summarized as follows:

"(1) Such an oil need could not be met from domestic sources of supply.

"(2) It could not be assured unless equal opportunities were given our nationals for commercial development of foreign oils.

"(3) Assurance of this oil supply therefore inevitably entails political as well as commercial competition with other nationals, as other nationals controlling foreign sources of supply have adopted policies that discriminate against, hinder, and even prevent our nationals entering foreign fields.

"(4) The encouragement of and effective assistance to our nationals in developing foreign fields is essential to securing the oil needed.

"(5) Commercial control by our nationals over large foreign sources of supply will be essential if the estimated requirements are to be assured.

"In addition we must look abroad for a supplemental supply and this may be secured through American enterprise if we do these things.

"(1) Assure American capital that if it goes into a foreign country and secures the right to drill for oil on a legal and fair basis (all of which must be shown to the State Department) that it will be protected against confiscation or discrimination. This should be a known published policy."

In the recently published statement by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, which is to be read at the February meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the following language occurs:—

"The position of the United States in regard to

oil can best be characterized as precarious. Using more than one-third of a billion barrels a year, we are drawing not only from the underground pools, but also from storage, and both of these supplies are limited. Last year the contribution direct from our wells was 356,000,000 barrels; or more than one-twentieth of the amount estimated by the survey geologists as the content of our underground reserve; we also drew from storage 24,000,000 barrels, or nearly one-fifth of what remains above ground. Even if there be no further increase in output due to increased demand, is not this a pace that will kill the industry?"

The calculated increase in the consumption of fuel oil, if available will necessitate increasing quantities either from the oil fields of the United States, or from imports. The 6,000,000 (more or less) motor vehicles now in use it is anticipated will be increased by over 1,000,000 annually.

THE U. S. REDS.

According to evidence gathered by Federal agents in connection with the recent round-up of reds, it was the plan of the radical agitators to develop the coal and steel strikes into a general strike and ultimately into a revolution to overthrow the Government. A definite program to expand the two labor disturbances for the purpose of blotting out every semblance of organized government is said to have been disclosed by information collected in many different parts of the country.

Officials indicated that the Communist and the Communist Labor parties, whose membership was largely represented in the ranks of those seized in the raids, were awaiting only an opportune moment to carry out among other classes of workers the same sort of agitation employed among the bituminous miners and steel workers.

During the last two weeks of the coal strike communist agitators were discovered to have penetrated practically every mining centre east of the Mississippi River. Evidence showed that in several instances where miners had voted to return to work, the communists had spread their propaganda of distrust of the Government to such an extent that few, if any, miners actually went back to their jobs.

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.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

February 11, 1920.

CONCILIATION VS. ARBITRATION

We have never been in love with the Lemieux Act, for several reasons. It was at times called an arbitration act, but it is not really so. Its object is to "conciliate" contending interests. Its findings might or might not be adopted by one or other of the contestants; they might not be agreeable to either, and then things were in statu quo, or, to use the language of the street, "as you were." Its findings cannot be enforced and therein lies its weakness. Judge Patterson, Chairman of the Stellarton conciliation, referring, presumably, to some strictures in the press, intimated that the functions of the Board were confined to an effort to reconcile the difference between the employers and the employees and not to investigate prices. Possibly, technically, the judge is correct. He can refer to the Act and declare its object is to investigate the differences between two parties only, those already named. That may be a literal reading of the act, but it is not a reasonable one, to a lay mind. Let us try to describe what ought to be the natural procedure of a Board. Workers in a certain locality have asked for an increase in wages, which has been denied. Application is made to the government for a Board, which is granted, and arbitrators—or conciliators, are named. The several members meet, after having notified the contestants. The Chairman asks the representatives of the workmen to state their case. This is done, and then the representatives of the employees are asked why the request of the workers has been refused. The answer is shot forth: "Simply because we cannot afford it." The Chairman then asks the workers what they have to say to that. The answer is: "They can afford it; they are making such and such a profit off every ton of coal." Turning to the operators the Chairman asks: "Is that statement correct?" The reply comes: "It is wholly erroneous." The question then arises: What should the Board do? Should they ask the contestants to commune with each other, and try to settle the points of difference, or should they say to the workers, who may be termed the prosecutors: "Prove your case," that is, demonstrate that the operators are making the profit named." This they cannot well do, as their statement of big

profits is only an assertion of belief not a statement of fact. The Board has heard statements from the two parties the one contradictory of the other. What is left for it to do? The employers are asked to state their profits and this is done. The Board conclude the profit is reasonable. The workers are then asked to make reply. They state that as wages are insufficient to meet the cost of living, the operators can grant an increase by increasing the price of coal. The Board members then put on a sober face and say: "Our decision is that the workers wages be increased ten per cent," without close enquiry as to whether the wage the workers are already receiving is insufficient or not. The operators make no open demur; they bow gracefully to the inevitable, retire composedly and give instructions that the price be increased sufficiently to meet increase in wages. This is how the Lemieux Act has worked within the past five or six years. As already hinted it has been a success in reconciling two parties in a dispute, but an utter failure so far as protecting the interests of the public are concerned.

The Nova Scotia Arbitration Act was superior to the federal. The public, through the government, were well represented on the Board, as three of the members were government appointees. The Act only got one fair trial and its findings were accepted, and were not followed by an increase in the price of coal. The act was only invoked twice, because the managers and not the workers, strongly resented it. The first application for a Board came from the workers. The Commissioner granted a board; the manager of the mine certioraried; the workmen's reply to that was: "Oh well! if he wants a fight we will fight it out in the old way," and they did. The proceedings at the second N. S. Board may be referred to later.

At the conference of U.M.W. representatives held a week or two ago in the U. S. the officials, that is the leading ones, Lewis, Green, etc., were, as were the N. S. U. M. W.'s, a week or two later, on the defensive and required to give reasons why the big strike was called off, as were the N. S. officials to explain why they had signed the "award" of the conciliation Board. In the United States the conduct of the officials of the leaders was vindicated, though there was a row. The same thing has happened in Nova Scotia, though the row was a little fiercer. The chief official in N. S. received so many hard punches that at one of the meetings the hard knocks caused his usual plentiful supply of gas to wholly escape. In the United States the U.M.W. officials stood by their guns. That is where the N. S. chief official made a mistake. When the audience refused to give him a hearing, he first should have thrown at them the reputed Masonic sign, which consists of a graceful moving of the thumb and an extension of the fingers towards the proboscis, succeeded by a movement of the fingers as if one were playing a piano. And he should have kept up the process until the audience had got so mad that they could not send forth articulate sounds. Why did he not give this potent sign or else first fold his arms across his breast and then thrust them in his

pockets and acting the part of the sphinx gaze steadily upon them? In other words he should have stood at defiance. Had he done so I have not the slightest doubt, he would have won out, and thereby saved many of the newspapers making fools of themselves by the indulgence in hyperbolic headlines. People may say the Record does not like James. Well, that may be an open question while it cannot be said that we do not love him, for the Record really does—if even in the sense that many of us love the heathen—though we do not like them. The Record has given proof of this love by inviting the Secy-Treas. to repent of the evil of his ways. The Record rejoices at the thought that the famous meeting in Glace Bay will have the beneficial effect of causing the S. T. to think of his shortcomings and resolve to "mend." He himself sowed the wind, and the others—the audience—made it into a whirlwind. He had promised he would give them an ell and when only an inch was forthcoming, a little wonder if a gale arose. The Record repeats that it is glad James won out, for "bad and all" as he is, another of the trio and a more reckless man, might have been his successor.

WHEN WILL PRICES LOWER?

There are those who say that decline in prices will come very slowly. There are some who say that a sudden and marked fall would be disastrous. Some declare there will be no decline worth noting for three years, and all seem inclined to the belief that prices will never again be as low as they were half a dozen years ago. Those, not afraid to speak, say a fall in wage rates and an increase in production must come before prices tumble. But, then, the producers do not seem to realize this, and wage men and farmers and manufacturers, all alike, go on the even tenor of their ways, and their way is to ask bigger wages, and higher prices. People do not appear to be seized with the fact that they themselves must play a part in the reduction of the prices process. Here are the views of two reputable American authorities. The National City Bank of New York, possibly the largest bank in the United States in its January circular thus expresses its opinion:

"Assuming that order is preserved in Europe this winter, by the help of supplies of food and such materials as are necessary to the employment of the people, production will be gradually resumed, the demands upon the United States will take the form of regular trade, and prices there and here will be readjusted to a normal basis.

"The present exchange rates will stimulate exports from Europe to this country as soon as goods are available for shipment, and will certainly have an effect upon prices and industrial conditions here. Such raw materials as cotton and copper will be taken from us in larger quantities than now, but the products of Europe will be competing with us in all markets, including our own.

"A turn of prices will come as Europe begins to

take less from us and to export in increasing quantities to all markets, including our own. Our business men and leaders of industry among both employers and labor leaders should be prepared to adjust their policies to the new conditions as they develop."

Dun's Review, published by one of the leading mercantile agencies, also believes that the peak of the high prices is approaching, if it has not been reached, and that a reaction may set in soon. In referring to the outlook for 1920 this publication says:

"With business having gathered great forward momentum in 1919, the movement may conceivably carry some distance further; but its duration will be largely dependent upon conditions which have not as yet assumed concrete form, and it is significant that there are signs of increasing caution among conservative interests.

"The problem of high prices, becoming more complex as some markets tend steadily upward, is plainly one which is not devoid of disquieting possibilities, as has been frequently reiterated, and the continued evidences of extravagance in personal expenditures are the reverse of reassuring.

"That the inflation of prices and of buying has been carried beyond the limits of prudence and safety is the contention in not a few quarters; and the question as to how soon and in just what way the inevitable readjustment will manifest itself is one of no little importance."

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

In 1914 the Labor Party assumed power in Australia. The affairs of the country were fairly well conducted while it held the reins, and yet, in the late elections, the party was badly beaten. Commenting on the unexpected result the Manchester Guardian says:—

Of the political leaders who guided the Allied democracies to victory none has as yet gone down before the calmer judgments of peace. Mr. Hughes, like Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, has been returned to power by the recent Australian general election in a contest in which his war record was his chief asset. His victory has meant a disaster for the Australian Labour party such as no one in 1914 could have foreseen. In that year Labour held 33 of the 36 seats in the Australian Senate; it had a generous majority in the House of Representatives; it had ruled the Commonwealth with acceptance for four years, and its future seemed as certain as anything in politics. To-day it is outvoted by more than three to one in the Lower House, and has but a sprinkling of supporters in the Upper; and one of its former leaders finds himself at the head of a Government composed in the main of Liberals, but including Free-traders, Protectionists, farmers' representatives, and a few former colleagues who, like himself, have been cast out by official Labour. Political parallels are dangerous, but the case of Mr.

Hughes has this in common with that of Mr. Lloyd George, that the artificial conditions of war have compelled both to move decisively to the right to retain their leadership. In the case of Mr. Hughes the step has given him for the time being a firmer position than ever. He has stolen, or rather taken with him, enough of the Labour thunder to satisfy a progressive electorate. His plans for dealing with profiteering and dangerous trusts, both State and inter-State, could not be bettered by his Labour opponents, and he has squared both the farmers and the returned soldiers as such. His ardent Australian nationalism is only equalled by the vigour of his Imperial patriotism, and to the Liberals he appears as a bulwark against such expensive and not too successful Socialistic experiments as his chief opponent, Mr. Ryan, has been trying in Queensland. Whether this clever simultaneous harnessing of all the winds of the political heaven can be kept up for long in Australia or elsewhere may be doubted, and we shall probably find the key to the political future of the Commonwealth in the steady recovery of power and authority by a compact and single-minded Labour party such as it knew before the war.

MR. SMILIE'S MODESTY AND GENEROSITY

Though not much prominence has been given, of late, in press despatches of Mr. Smilie's manoeuvres he is still on the war path. In a speech delivered lately at Newcastle he laid bare his programme. A curtailed report of his speech follows:—

Mr. Smilie said that he personally considered that the claim of the nation should be for the land as well as the coal. It was said sometimes that he was bitter. He could remember cutting coal at the rate of tenpence a ton. He cut three tons a day for five days a week. The Duke of Hamilton drew a royalty of a shilling a ton and an income of £140,000, which was more than was paid to all the hevers working in his collieries. It was said that things had changed, but there were still royalty owners drawing almost as much as the Duke of Hamilton, and children were still hungry and homeless and women weeping over needs which the husband could not supply. (Cheers.)

They demanded the elimination of the private owner of minerals in order that the nation might work its mines intelligently. They proposed to act with complete honesty towards the present owners. They proposed to give 5 per cent bonds to colliery owners and pay them out over a period of years. They believed that if that course were adopted and the industry run by the nation, as it could be, within thirty or forty years the nation would be able to pay off the whole of the debt it had incurred by taking over the mines and not be a penny the worse off for it.

They did not propose to hand over the mines to bureaucratic control, but to the management of a joint body upon which all classes of mine workers

would be represented. By that means he believed that the output could be increased and the price cheapened.

In addition to the mines, they proposed to nationalise the means of distribution and to eliminate the middleman, so that the coal could be carried by the corporation from the pit to the homes of the consumers. "All the forces of capitalism are going to be arrayed against the miners and the trade unionist in this agitation of ours," declared Mr. Smilie. "We recognise that the nationalisation of mines is only the first step, and we believe that all the essentials to the life of the people should be owned by the people and worked in their interests.

"The question may be the subject of a general election. The little Welsh wizard and his friends may come to grief over coal, but if there is an election early in the year it will not be fought entirely on the question of nationalisation. Mr. Lloyd George will not go to the country with a plain issue of that kind. Nationalisation of the mines might be one of the subjects, but the main cry will be not merely against nationalisation but against Bolshevism. (Cheers.) We want to establish a better system of things by constitutional means if we get the opportunity. It can be done by intelligence and without armed revolution if we use our votes right. The miners have made up their minds, and are determined that they shall have some control in the working of the industry."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Why, I wonder is the agreement reached between the Dominion Coal Co. and its employees called the "McKinnon award." Before an award can be made the judges must have held an investigation. Did the Sydney Board make an investigation? The belief is that their labors began by sending representatives of the two sides to try to settle their differences, and this having been accomplished the Board gave sanction and the matter ended.

I was just sitting down to write a paragraph asking Jas. B. McLachlan what in all his great doings he had done in an endeavor to incite the mine workers to increased production, when I caught up the Sydney Record and found the following:—

"Mr. James B. McLachlan dwells upon the fact that Nova Scotia coal miners obtained bigger wage increases during the war than the American miners

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obtained. Who can blame him when he takes advantage of a chance to give himself a little pat on the back? But there's another respect in which the Nova Scotia men might do much better, comparatively, than their American comrades. It would be a good thing for Nova Scotia and the companies and the miners if the percentage of production increase in the Province for the next few years were made far greater than the percentage of increase across the border. Mr. Lachlan will do a good service to everybody in this part of the world by setting out to see what he can do in this direction. Wage increases do not make anybody very much better off unless there is the increased production of necessaries to bring down high living costs."

On one or two points it is to be feared—and they are essential to an honest leader—Jas. B. lacks courage. Has he issued a circular requesting the rank and file to take fewer idle days? Has he asked them while at work to bend their backs to a greater production? Has he, like Mr. Clynes, explicitly told the workers that increased production there must be, if living is to be less costly? Has he ever orally or in writing implored them to exercise thrift? Has he ever told them, bluntly, that capital and thrift are synonymous terms? Has he ever tried to explain that but for thrift there would be no capital, and no great industries giving employment to many? These are every whit as essential as wage increases. They are truths. What part has he played in their dissimulation? Alas and alack!

The Stellar club thus beating the invincibles by one point. In the many games with the Pietou club this is the first time in many years the Stellar club has won.

In the final contest between Miller's and Johnstone's rinks in the "Berry" dish competition, Johnstone's rink played a remarkably strong game and won handsomely. The following is the score:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| J. McQuarrie | J. M. Baillie |
| Jas. McDonald, Jr. | R. Drummond |
| D. R. McKay | Dr. Johnstone |
| W. G. Miller | I. Johnstone |
| (Skip) 6 | (Skip) 21 |

In the final game between Doran's and Corbett's rinks for the Berry dish, played on Saturday night, Corbett's won by five points.

The second game in the competition for the "Berry" dish, between Corbett's and I. Johnstone's rinks, came off last Friday evening. The play was good. Corbett, assisted by his mates, did his best to win one game in three, but the steady play of his opponents prevented this. Johnstone's rink won, and having won the first game the prize falls to be competed for by the individual members of his rink. The following is the score:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| J. Campbell | J. M. Baillie |
| P. Kirvan | R. Drummond |
| D. Culton | Dr. Johnstone |
| J. R. Corbett | I. Johnstone |
| (Skip) 13 | (Skip) 16 |

Looking over some old papers I came across the following which must possess some interest for those of the old rinks that are still to the fore. These matches took place thirty-two years ago, when there were curlers every whit as keen as those of today:—

The curlers had a busy time of it last week. A rink of the New Glasgow club came here on Tuesday, skipped by J. F. Grant, and had, as opponents, a rink of the Stellar club, skipped by Doran, the latter rink winning by 19 points to 10. On Wednesday three rinks from the Antigonish club played a return match with three rinks of the Stellar club. The Stellar rinks were skipped by I. Johnston, W. G. Miller and T. Doran. The rink skipped by Johnston made a tie, while the other two rinks were left 18 points behind.

On Friday two rinks from Pietou played two rinks of the Stellar club. Following are the scores:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Pictou | Stellar |
| McKean, | Culton |
| McDonald | Corbett |
| Dawson | Doran |
| Yorston | Johnston |
| (Skip) 16 | (Skip) 17 |
| Noonan | Bailey |
| Dawson | McKay |
| McDonald | McQuarrie |
| Davis | Miller |
| (Skip) 16 | (Skip) 16 |

THEY'RE NOT GOING.

The following is one of the Herald's flashes in the pan. Its Sydney correspondent ought to be bridled:—

SYDNEY, January 27—Nothing less than the complete downfall of at least two members of the labor triumvirate which has for so long dominated the miners of Cape Breton, will satisfy the members of the Phalen local of the U.M.W., who have already begun to put in motion the machinery provided for the recall of Robert Baxter and J. B. McLachlan, and the election of new district officers in their places.

"McLachlan and Baxter must go" was the slogan tonight of every Phalen man spoken to by The Halifax Herald.

The rapid headway which oil is making as a marine fuel is shown by an announcement of the Bureau of Mines that 8,823,000 barrels were used during the first nine months of 1919 by vessels engaged in the foreign trade, as compared with 4,785,000 barrels in the same period in 1918. This was a gain of 84 per cent.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Acadia Coal Co. shipments are higher for January than for any month, save Dec., 1913, in the last nine years. In this latter instance the shipments were 500 ton better than Jan., 1920. No previous January, in the period named, has reached last month's shipment by say 3,000 tons.

The Sec'y.-Treas. of the U. M. W. cannot deport himself after a rational fashion. He delights in distortions. He fills himself up to the tonsils with wind, and then there follow funny gaseous emanations. His latest outburst was called forth in vindication of his conduct of the U.M.W. and what he had done for the mine workers. He had done more, he said, in securing increase in wages in two years than the P. W. A. had secured in ever so many years previously. Softly, James. That is nothing much to boast of. Every labor leader, from B. C. to C. B. could make a similar boast. In no time in the world's history have wages jumped so high and so rapidly as in the past thirty months. James, dear, do try to stand on, and defend yourself by, the relation of something really meritorious. If you have made a rapid-voyage the wind and the tide were wholly in your favor all the time.

The revolutionists in C. B. who found fault with the McKinnon "award"—so called—stated they wanted no long term contract, as they desired to be in a position to claim a six hour day and a five day week if the U. S. miners secured such concession. But what has Nova Scotia, in this instance, to do with what is done, or conceded, there. The plea put forth by Lewis for the seemingly extraordinary request is that the miners have so many enforced idle days that in the short day and the short week they could more than supply the demands of the trade, or in other words, that they do not now, through no fault of theirs have an opportunity to work thirty hours a week. Can the Nova Scotia miners urge any such plea? They cannot. There is no enforced idle time in Nova Scotia, unless some accident, beyond the control of the operators, occurs. On the contrary the voluntary loss of time by the workers is retarding desired increased production. The writer could name a coal company, and not the Dominion Coal Co., nor "Scotia," which has orders on hand calling for a thousand tons a day in excess of the quantity it can supply and this not for a day or two only, but for three months. In other words looking back at the end of April the company could say: "We could have shipped seventy to seventy-five thousand more if we had had it to ship. Lewis claims that the work in the U. S. is fitful, sometimes brisk enough, at other times stagnant. Here in Nova Scotia the enforced idle days are few and far between.

A contemporary publishes the following silly sketch under the "Guelph Mercury" under the caption: "There's a Reason"—The roarin' game of curling is said to be experiencing a rapid decline since prohibition became effective. It's a mournful group that now gathers around the fires trying to delude themselves that they're enjoying the game."

In Nova Scotia curling possibly was never so popular as during this winter. Nova Scotians need no stimulant to create enthusiasm. Of course a stranger, unfamiliar with the game, looking on and seeing a devoted curler bring his broom down with violence on the ice,—and smashing the handle—might conclude something he had swallowed caused his capering, but there he would be mistaken. A good shot evokes wonderful enthusiasm, that is, in some localities where they play the game as it should be played, and not as played in Halifax where any indecorous display of rejoicing is strictly taboo, and where the players move about the rink after the fashion of the mourners of old going through the streets. Why, half the game, and the good half, is the seeming craziness of the more enthusiastic players.

The Mining Record not being, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, a newspaper seldom refers to purely local happenings. At this time I am constrained to break through the rule. There was a fire in Main Street the other night, in a block containing shop and dwelling. Attempts were made to carry as much as possible of the stock from the building. But all that was taken out was not, so report says, carried back. In short, there was a lot of contemptible petty thieving. Had the fire been in the front instead of the back of the building, the hooligans might have gotten a deserved dose of the hose. Not however to expose the pilfering is this written but to commend the action of one of the spectators. He found a sum of money—it has been placed at \$1700.00—and immediately returned it to the shopkeeper. He was offered, by him, a reward which he declined and that is the point I wish to emphasize. How often does one read in the papers of a loser of money being condemned for rewarding the finder with a too paltry sum. But why should a finder be paid any sum beyond actual expenses of returning the found money. Why should a man be paid for not committing a breach of the command: "Thou shalt not steal." No honest man would look for a reward in returning an article he found. The name of the man, and I emphasize the word, is Hopkins, a returned soldier, who formerly worked in the mines, but cannot now do so and is at present a car cleaner. I take off my cap to Hopkins. Why? Simply because I have found one who has not been imbued with the loose ideas of morality now so prevalent.

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AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Mr. Neil A. Nicholson's communication on the discovery of the third seam will appear next issue.

The Stellarton Conciliation Board was still in session on Monday, 9th inst. Mr. Notebaert has issued a statement which the community—outside possibly the workers—commend for its candour. Mr. Jas. B. McLachlan told the Sydney Record that the 'Acadia' is bluffing. Under the circumstances the wisest course for the Record to pursue is to assume, though grudgingly, a waiting attitude.

The following is from the Eastern Chronicle, a portion of an article on the actions of the Sydney Conciliation Board. The Record is also of the opinion that the Board should be composed of parties more or less familiar with the subject the Board has been appointed to deal with. Of course this commendation does not endorse the employment of ever proof Saxon, so prevalent these days not only in secular but in religious papers.

There should be three parties to such an investigation—the companies, the men and the public. As it is the public are doomed to be damned. Besides if there was to be an investigation at all the investigators should know all about the business of coal mining. There should be a regularly constituted court, the presiding judge of which would have studied the subject and in addition have the benefit of a trained expert. The public should demand and support such a court for their own protection. This plan of Principal MacKinnon presumably to be followed by Judge Patterson is only license to the operators and to the men to get their heads together to fleece their neighbors as was done in Cape Breton.

THE LOST SLOPE

In last issue reference was made to the loss of Nos. 2 and 2, Albion slopes, and the subsequent recovery of one of them, No. 2, now entitled to be called No. 1. In conversation with a mining man a few days ago he said he had not come across the site of Old No. 1. That is possible as it is thirty-three years ago it was lost. There are even one or two who doubt if there ever were two working slopes in the old seam. From the following notes on the explosion, taken a few days after its occurrence, these may have, by a reading, their doubts dispelled. Let the narrator begin at a point eight or ten years before the pits exploded. About half past two on a Sabbath morning in the title of January, 1887 the night watchman—McGregor—remarked to the driver of the fan that there

was an unusually heavy smell of damp. Wilson—the fan man replied: "Well, come in here and we will soon find out." Safety lamps in hand they opened the door connecting engine house with fan shaft. No sooner was this door opened than volumes of smoke were seen issuing up the shaft. The officials of the mine were sent for and were soon on the spot.

A consultation was held. The conclusion arrived at was that the fire was caused by a blast in the Cage pit, knocking out the stoppings which had lately been put up to shut off that part of No. 1, where, owing to a fall of the pillars, connection had been made with the Cage pit.

It was thought possible that No. 2 slope might be saved, so instructions were at once given to "stop" up the opening at the bottom, connecting the two slopes. While a number of men were detailed for this work, others were told off to put a heavy timber stopping in No. 1 about a hundred feet from the surface. Before, however, proceeding far with this work, a party of men were sent to fetch out, if possible, the horses.

The work of building the stoppings proceeded bravely, there being willing and able workers. The volume of smoke issuing from furnace shaft had decreased, and there were good hopes that, at least No. 2 might be saved. Among the men at work below, holding their lives in their hands, in an effort to save property, and retain means of employment for their fellows, were some of the most experienced miners in the employ.

At twenty-five minutes past one the "stoppings" being nearly completed, Mr. Poole, who had been on the ground all day, ordered the men out of the mine for a time, to see what effect the work done would produce. Five minutes later answer came in a manner few had anticipated, forcing a cry as of despair from the agent, and blasting the hopes of the other officials. Two men in No. 1, Jas. Stewart and John McKay, felt a suction, then there came a whiff, light, and another whiff, a little stronger, as if the pit had opened and closed its mouth, gasping for breath, the men dashed down their tools and fled, and had but got to the surface, when there came a terrific roar, then a rush of flame and smoke, carrying with it volumes of dust, bricks, foot square timber, and every movable thing that came in its way. The men at the mouth of No. 1 felt the suction, the cry went up: "Stand back boys, she's going." They stood back, but some of them were not quick enough. Harry McArthy was knocked senseless, struck by a brick, perhaps, or stunned by the shock, Alex Stewart, who had been working overground, was struck here and there on his body with flying missiles, and severely injured, a lad named Turnbull had his ankle broken; Ed. Charlton received a scalp wound from a flying brick, and others received small bruises. Jas. McGregor and others were standing beside a horse, a brick struck the horse on the head, and in an in-

stant he fell at the feet of the men dead.
So severe was the shock of the explosion that it shook the houses down in Trenton.

The rush of flame from the slopes lasted long enough to set the bank house on fire. There was a strong breeze blowing. A few minutes sufficed to show that neither the bank house nor the engine house could be saved. They were dry as tinder, and the floors saturated with oil. Soon the trestle, the bank house, the screens, the engine house were enveloped in flames. Efforts were then made to save the McGregor pit screens and bankhead, which were connected by a bridge, spanning the railway, with the slope screens. These efforts were successful, and so it can be said that the Halifax Co. has one pit left in Albion Mines, the only one it may be said, for certain, at the present time. Efforts were made to save the boiler shed. These were unavailing. When it was seen the building could not be saved, the boilers were filled with water and the safety valves taken off, so that they might not explode.

It was nearly noon before the horses were got safely out. The men who had the taking of them out, had a most agonizing time. They were a long way in No. 3 landing of No. 2—a gassy mine. They were a long distance from any outlet in case of an explosion. The outlook before the men was dismal, there was danger not far off, how near none of them could tell. The horses had to be taken up a balance, and quickly too. An effort was made to lead them up. Unavailing. The pavement was slippery and they could not climb it. What was to be done? The only thing was to cut steps up the balance. Here was delay, and harrowing suspense. The men did not flinch but went bravely to work, and at last their efforts are rewarded and the horses safely brought out.

When explosions occur, and where no sure cause of them can be given, a very easy way out of the difficulty is to declare they likely resulted through the carelessness or culpableness of some workman. In this instance no careless workman can be summoned up, as at the time the slopes fired there were no workmen in the mine.

The "New Winning," as the seam is called in which the slopes No. 1 and 2 are driven, was opened in '81, the year following the loss of the Ford and Cage pits. Two slopes were driven simultaneously. It was the determination of the then management, profiting by past experience, to have no connection whatever between the two slopes, so that, should a fire or accident of any kind take place in one, the other would not be affected. This determination was carried out until the Acadia Co., took hold, followed by a change of management. Up till the end of '86 No. 1 slope had an independent furnace shaft, and travelling way. Immediately preceding the big strike it was given out by the management that at the reduced figures the men would be able to make even more wages than previously, as a connection would be made between No. 1 and 2, and thus more coal be taken from them. No. 2 is lost today because a double connection was made with No. 1, first by removing the barrier, and second by driving an undercast to connect with the fan at No. 2.

Both slopes are lost, probably for all time, the

disaster due to a false economy. At this time we have not a word to say regarding the management. They have enough to bear, and few for ten thousand dollars would exchange places with them. The writer can, however, place his hand on a man who stated, publicly, six months ago, that the taking out of the pillars in the middle landing of No. 1 would be to cause a fall from the Cage pit just below the section of that mine which had been walled off, being on fire, twenty years ago; and on another man who got nothing but ill will to himself, as he puts it, by suggesting to some of the bosses, that by extracting pillars there, they were taking the feet from under the Cage pit, and bad results would follow. These men were only practical miners, and what weight does a poor man's opinion carry?

Only two men went out on Monday morning to work in the McGregor pit,—which is uninjured—and little wonder. The men at Albion Mines have come through so many terrible experiences that they must be men with iron nerves to face work in the mines, at any time. And yet some people say that a miner's work is nice and easy, comfortable and all that. Two dollars a day—and how many make that in the Albion—is no great wage considering the many heavy risks.

As stated in last issue one of the slopes was recovered and is now the principal producer of the Acadia Coal Co.

WHY LABOR IS SLACK ON PRODUCTION

Mr. Clynes, one of the leading, and well informed labor M. P.'s in Britain, gives some opinions as to why the workers have adopted the "caanny" policy, instead of favoring increased production. Among other things Mr. Clynes writes as follows to a British paper:

"Machinery sometimes caused unemployment. Low wages compelled them to live on the toil of their children, and factory laws were an interference which sometimes threatened their power to compete with producers in other lands. For all these difficulties remedies were found and remedies may be found for the natural fears which the workers may harbour on the question of increased production.

What are these remedies? Half a dozen occur to my mind at once. The changed standard of living has stimulated demand for all things that can be produced. We are in arrears with work. The people need commodities. Above all, we want more houses, clothing, furniture, we want more ships, lines of railway, waggons, coal, and hundreds of different kinds of materials which are needed to make all these and many other things. For many years to come demand for the products of labour will be the only guarantee which the worker requires to forfend him against being thrown out of work because of industry producing an increased quantity of the needs of life. But this one safeguard against unemployment is not enough. And therefore the worker can turn to the power of his organisation and the new-found authority which these millions of organised workers have secured

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for themselves through their trade unions.
Next to this there is the share which workers gradually are acquiring in the control and direction of industry."

THE U. S. LEADERS DEFENCE.

The following taken from 'Sawards' is in addition to the defence made by Pres. Lewis:—

Secretary Green also made a speech defending the plan of settlement. He too declared that to refuse the terms offered by Attorney-General Palmer, with President Wilson's approval, would have meant disaster and defeat for the union.

"We could have whipped the coal operators," said Mr. Green, "but we could not, if we had wanted to, whip the strongest Government on earth—our Government, which had just finished whipping Germany. If we had not accepted President Wilson's proposal the powers of the Federal Government would have been turned loose on us with greater ferocity than anything we have ever seen.

"We knew we had reached the limit. With every mining community in the country honeycombed with Federal agents, gathering evidence against our men, our funds tied up and women and children freezing and facing starvation, how in the name of God, could we go on with the strike?

Mr. Green's speech followed an attempt on the part of some of the delegates, led by Robert H. Harlin, president of the State of Washington miners, to defeat the purpose of the motion by Philip H. Murray of Pennsylvania, to approve the action of the officers by requiring the award which is to be made by the President's commission to be submitted to a referendum vote or to a reconvened convention of the United Mine Workers.

"A letter prepared by the President was read at that conference," said Mr. Green, "which, if it had been given out to the public would have resulted in such a rising tide of public sentiment against the mine workers that the public would have applauded if we had been taken out and shot. We knew what the Government meant, and we knew when we had reached our limit.

"We were told that if the miners would obey the requirements of the Federal Government that the President would see to it that a fair commission was appointed to consider our case and that he would guarantee that equal justice would be done.

"After Dr. Garfield got mad and quit his job because he didn't like the President's proposal, I knew we had made no mistake in accepting it."

THE VARIOUS WAR PENSIONS

One might think, from what appears in the public press that the Canadian Government was inclined to be niggardly in its treatment of those who went overseas, of those who were disabled and of its treatment of these and of widows. The following table of pensions demonstrates that Canada's allowances, in these respects, are the most liberal of all, even higher than New Zealand, where the workers command the situation:—

Tables of the weekly pensions and allowances paid to disabled men and to dependants of the fallen in the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, the Dominions, and Germany have been issued as a White Paper. They show the following figures:—

Totally Disabled Men.

| | s. | d. |
|---|-------|------|
| Canada | 47 | 11 |
| United Kingdom | 40 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 40 | 0 |
| South Africa | 40 | 0 |
| France | 37 | 0 |
| Australia | 30 | 0 |
| United States | 28 | 10 |
| Italy | 19 | 4 |
| (Temporarily increased to vary from 23/6 to 37/1, according to incapacity.) | | |
| Germany | 13/10 | 26/4 |
| (According to disablement.) | | |

Except in the cases of France, and Germany there are additional allowances for a wife, and except in the case of Germany there are additional allowances per child.

To meet the increased cost of living the German pension has been increased from January 1, last by a bonus of 50 per cent to 100 per cent, according to the nature of the disablement. Pending the passing of a new law an all-round bonus of 40 per cent has also been granted in Germany as from June 1 this year.

Widows.

| | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|-------|
| Canada | 38 | 4 |
| (Plus a bonus of 7s. 8d.) | | |
| New Zealand | 30 | 0 |
| South Africa | 25 | 0 |
| United States | 24 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 20 | 0 |
| Australia | 20 | 0 |
| France | 11 | 3 1/2 |
| Italy | 9 | 7 |
| Germany | 7 | 8 |

Again in the case of Germany, pending the passing of a new law, an all-round 40 per cent bonus has been granted from June 1.

WHY OIL IS IN DEMAND FOR MARINE WORK

For the following, in reference to the increased use of oil in steamers, we are indebted to the Glasgow Herald:—

It is estimated that the saving due to (1) increased cargo-carrying capacity, (2) reduction of crew, (3) reduced repairs, (4) saving of delay in bunkering, and the other advantages, would soon return the initial outlay, and prove conclusively that oil, even at double the price of coal, is the cheaper fuel.

In some cases vessels are fitted for burning both coal and oil alternatively, the idea being that the steamer could buy either coal or oil, whichever happened to be available and offering the best equivalent price. This method has something to recommend it in the case of steamers going to some out-

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

NOTICES OF THE BOOK:

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

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

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

And these:

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

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

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



Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions or 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 aid for.—88578.



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Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1918.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts I to V, by E. Stansfield, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

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

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

- Summary Report. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.
- MEMOIR 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 164A. St. John, New Brunswick, Topography.

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