

Maritime Mining Record

Dec. 22, 1915

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal

and Coal for Household Use

from the well known seams

'Emery,' 'Phoenix,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and 'Hub.'

"SPRINGHILL" Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.

Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.

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

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery, ensuring Quickest despatch

—AT—

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

7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

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

BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

Dominion Coal Co., Limited,

" " " "

" " " "

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

R. E. & W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.

Buntain, Bell & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

112 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.

Quebec, P. Q.

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld.

Hull, Blyth & Co., 1 Lloyd Ave., London, E.C.

D. H. McDougall,

General Manager

SYDNEY, N. S.

Alexander Dick,

General Sales Agent.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Acadia Coal Company, Limited

Stellarton, N. S.

Miners and Shippers of the

Celebrated

ACADIA COAL

Unexcelled for STEAM Purposes.

Popular for DOMESTIC use.

Manufacturing, Steamship, and Railway
Companies give it high endorsements.

Shipments by water from Pictou Landing, N. S.

Shipments by rail via Intercolonial Railway.

For Prices and all information, address General Offices,

STELLARTON, N. S.

DRUMMOND

COAL

High Grade Fuel
for Steam Domestic and General
Purposes.

COKE

From Coal Washed by Latest Process
Growing more popular daily—and considered to
give as good results for Foundry purposes
as the United States Article.

FIRE CLAY

of Fine
Quality.

FIRE BRICK

—better than
Scotch seconds for
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL R WATER.
INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO. LTD.
Westville, Nova Scotia.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS!

WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE
For Everybody.

—PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY—

The **DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO.** Ltd.; Montreal

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine³ Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness,
Cape Breton J. MCGILLIVRAY, General Manager.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 31, Taking effect at 12.01
JUNE 28TH., 1914

SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Superior Dir.			Inferior Dir.	
54	55		55	51
P. M.	A. M.	POINT TUPPER.	P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 40	INVERNESS JUCT.	3 47	11 00
3 30	10 35	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50	11 11
3 12	10 29	PORT HASTINGS	4 05	11 30
2 55	10 12	TROY.	4 20	A. M.
9 37	9 37	CELESTONSH	4 38	
9 44	9 32	GLAUGMORE	4 45	
1 08	8 55	JT. DUFFY	5 00	
8 45	8 35	MARVILLE	5 15	
8 35	8 25	PORT HOOD	5 28	
8 25	8 20	GLENOCK	5 38	
7 50	8 10	MARVY	5 45	
7 40	8 00	GLENDYRE	6 11	
7 25	7 55	BLACK RIVER	6 22	
7 15	7 45	STATHLORE	6 30	
6 55	7 35	INVERNESS	7 05	
A. M.			P. M.	

MINING RECORD

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

CHIGNECTO
—AND—
JOGGINS.

High Grade

STEAM

AND

Domestic

COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy,

Collieries:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

R. J. BELL, General Manager, JOGGINS, N. S.



**Manufacturers
of
Wire Cloth
and
COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
Process.**

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK.
Jail and Prison Construction.
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District."
**Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
HAMILTON.**

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Stafford-
shire & Yorkshire

'XTERRA'
COLLIERY LAMP OIL
For Marsaut, Mussole Deflector or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME.
E. WOLASTON, Datton St. MANGHESTER
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.
Limited, Halifax, N. S.

LOW PRICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**OCEAN LIMITED DAILY**

Depart Halifax 8,00 a m
Arr. Montreal 8,05 a m following day.
Connection from Stellarton 7,35 a. m. daily, ex-
cept Sunday.

MARITIME EXPRESS

(Daily except Sunday.)

Dep. Halifax 3,00 p. m.
Arr. Montreal 6,30 p. m. following day.
Connection from Stellarton 3,05 p. m. daily.

"THE NATIONAL"—A NEW train via a NEW
route through a NEW country.

Between Eastern and Western Canada via Grand
Trunk, Temiskaming & N.O. Ry. Transcontinental Ry.
Dep. Toronto 10,45 p. m. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Arr. Winnipeg 3,50 p. m. Thurs., Sat., Mon.

LATCH & BATCHELOR

LTD.,

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers
of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

**LOCKED COIL and
FLATTENED STRAND
WIRE ROPES,**

Hay Mills,

Nr. BIRMINGHAM.

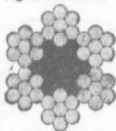
Agent:—

H. M. WYLDE,

P. O. Box, 529,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.

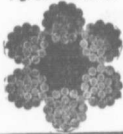
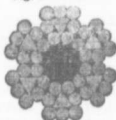


Fig. 1. HAULING.



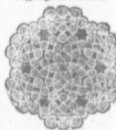
PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



Fig. 4. WINDING.



Fig. 12. SINKING.



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

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

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

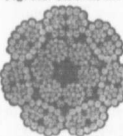
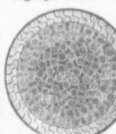


Fig. 13 for Sinking & Fig. 11b for Cranes, &c., are non-twisting.

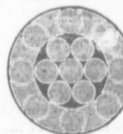
Fig. 15a. WINDING.



LOCKED COIL ROPES.

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

Fig. 20. GUIDE.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey publishes annually a Summary Report giving a summary statement of the work accomplished during the year. Maps and reports on various sections of the country and on special subjects appear from time to time. A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant.

A single copy of a map or report will be sent to a Canadian applicant free and to others at a nominal price. Owing to the limited supply it is impossible to send series; the applicant should therefore state definitely the precise area concerning which information is desired.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1085. Descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock. Accompanied by a geological and a mineral map of Canada.
Guide Book No. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Excursions in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Memoir 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district, Nova Scotia, by M. I. Williams.
Memoir 41. The "Fern Ledges" Carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick, by Marie C. Stopes.
Memoir 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, compiled by W. Malcolm from the results of investigations by E. R. Faribault.
Memoir 44. Clay and Shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
Map 39A. Geological map of Nova Scotia.
Map 53 A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Geology.

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., December 22nd, 1915.

No. 12.

AS TEDDY VIEWS IT.

(New York "Outlook.")

A political opponent once said of Mr. Roosevelt, "He thinks he discovered the Ten Commandments." Like the Ten Commandments, there are many other truths that will bear repeated discovery and re-statement of present-day America is the fact that the emotion without action is morally debasing. In declining an invitation to speak at a mass-meeting to be held in New York for the relief of victims of Armenian atrocities, Mr. Roosevelt has again stated this proposition clearly and vividly. He said:

Mass-meetings on behalf of the Armenians amount to nothing whatever if they are mere methods of giving a sentimental but ineffective and safe outlet to the feelings of those engaged in and safe deed, they amount to less than nothing.

The habit of giving expression to feelings without following the expression by action is in the end thoroughly detrimental both to the will power and to the morality of the people concerned.

All the terrible iniquities of the past year and a half, including this crowning iniquity of wholesale slaughter of Armenians, can be traced directly to the initial wrong committed on Belgium by her invasion and subjugation; and the criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral Powers, headed by the United States, for their failure to protest when this initial wrong was committed. In the case of the United States a additional responsibility rests upon it because its last six months has been largely due to the course of timid and unworthy abandonment of duty which it has followed for nearly five years as regards Mexico.

Such deeds as have been done by the nominally Christian Powers in Europe, from the invasion of Belgium by Germany to the killing of Miss Cavell by the German Government, things done wholesale, would never again occur in civilized warfare.

For all of this the pacifists who dare not speak for righteousness, and who possess such an unpleasant and evil prominence in the United States, must share the responsibility with the most brutal type of militarists.

Wrong-doing will be stopped only by men who are brave as well as just, who put honor above safety, who are true to a lofty ideal of duty, who prepare in advance to make their strength effective, and who shrink from no hazard, not even the final hazard of war, if necessary, in order to serve

the great cause of righteousness. When our people take this stand, we will also be able effectively to prevent such cataclysms of wrong as have been witnessed in Belgium and on an even greater scale in Armenia.

In these words Mr. Roosevelt expresses a view that is latent in America, though it has not been expressed by America's official leaders. It is, after all, upon the opinion of its official leaders that a Nation of one hundred millions is dependent in large measure for the crystallization of public opinion and National spirit.

THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH.

The annual statements of the manager and president of the Bank of Montreal always interest the whole country as giving an estimate of the year's progress and of the present financial standing of the country as authoritative as anything we find in the realm of finance. The most interesting feature of the speeches by Mr. Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor this year is the stress they lay on agricultural progress. Mr. Meredith estimates the grain crop of the prairie provinces to be of a value of four hundred million dollars to the producers this year, while "in the older provinces the harvest," he says, "has been rather better than the average, and farming, the backbone of the country, is prosperous." Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in his address said: "The prosperity from a bountiful harvest, and the so-called prosperity from the manufacture of munitions, should not be confused." He drew attention to the fleeting nature of the latter, and to the fact that its cost had to be borne by the national exchequers of Great Britain and Canada. In another part of his address Sir Frederick said: "Canada's greatest wealth lies at her feet, her economic future is bound up in the development of vast agricultural areas of unscarred fertility. The rate at which development can be accelerated is dependent upon the rate of increase in our farming population. In natural sequence, emigration can best be attracted to the Dominion by reducing and keeping down the cost of economic situation." Reading the two addresses with the pre-eminence of the two men, whose lives and work are associated with the manufacturers, and associated with the manufacturers, attach to agriculture as the one great asset of the country on which its future prosperity depends.—Montreal Witness.

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.

December 22, 1915.

COAL AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

On several occasions reference has been made in these columns to the wonderful things obtained from coal and its by-products. But from time to time new light is being thrown on the subject which is justification for fresh reference. Whatever may be said against Germany there is at least one thing that should be said in her favor. She leads the world in the matter of by-products from coal. In fact some of the by-products are produced in no other country but Germany and hence the plea of Canadian paper makers for the increase in price of all papers and boards other than white. This dependence upon Germany for dyes, the by-product of tar, which is the basic material in their production, has caused great inconvenience the world over. Owing to the fact that Germany was the one big producer many medicines, which have come into vogue of recent years, have increased in price many times. This is particularly the case with such drugs as phenacetin, antipyrine, aspirin, and other of the coal tar series. Up to the present neither American nor British manufacturers have quite overcome the difficulties in the way of their economical production. Aspirin may be an exception as it is at the present time being made in Britain, in fair quantities. And great efforts are being put forth for the production of dyes. A plant is being erected for their production on a large scale. It is said the plant will give employment to ten thousand men. In Germany at the present time attempts are being made to increase the sale of coke so that its by-products may keep many industries in motion. The following from the bulletin of the American Chamber of Trade, Berlin, shows how important a part coal and its by-products play:

Tar, being the principal by-product in the making of coke, is the basic material for the greater part of the organic chemical industry, as it is used in the manufacture of aniline colors, disinfectants and medical supplies, perfumes and photographic supplies.

Furthermore, tar is utilized as a means for the preservation of building material, as fuel for Diesel engines and for ship boilers, etc. In this connection it will be of interest to know that before its combustion valuable parts of the tar are obtained by distillation.

Pitch from tar is used in the manufacture of bricks, and the sulphate of ammonia obtained is used as fertilizer in the raising of sugar beets, potatoes, rye and barley.

Moreover, ammonia is used in the manufacture of aniline colors, of explosives and artificial silk, by bleachers and dyers, and in the making of artificial ice.

Of special importance, since the beginning of the war, is the valuable by-product benzole, which now is replacing gasoline.

These are the reasons why efforts are making to increase the use of coke, and therefore coke, formerly a by-product itself, is now the principal product obtained. In order to encourage the use of coke, particular attention has been paid to coke prices, making them as low as possible.

It may be asked why Britain, and the United States, have allowed Germany to obtain the lead in the matter of coal tar by-products. One reason probably is that the coal tar dye industry is really a conglomerate of many separate parts acting and reacting upon each other, commercially and industrially. Not a single one of the 22 factories in Germany is wholly independent of other factories in Germany, whereas together they are independent of sources outside of Germany, or can very readily be so should occasion arise. It would not do merely to transplant even the largest German works to this country; a part of probably each German works would be necessary to produce here or anywhere a complete and self-contained industry. Such a transplanting of the coal-tar dye industry would be comparable to an attempt to transplant to this country every single branch of, say, the textile industry or any other highly ramified and diversified art.

Germany's supremacy in this field has been for more than 30 years a standing challenge not only to the chemists and capitalists of the United States, but to the chemists and capitalists of all the rest of the world as well. Except Switzerland, no country has succeeded in selling to Germany more coal tar than it buys from Germany, but all of them without exception buy more of intermediate products, i. e., division 2 from Germany than they sell to Germany.

There is another side to this, namely, the investor's side. A self-contained and complete coal-tar dye industry in this country would today call for preparedness to make about 700 different dyes. In the fiscal year 1913-1914 this country imported indigo to the extent of \$1,093,226, alizarin to the extent of \$845,459, both of which are without tariff protection, \$7,464,134 worth of aniline dyes with a duty of 30 per cent, and aniline oil with a duty of 10 per cent. This means 700 different aniline dyes would average a gross annual income each of about \$10,000. To introduce 700 different sets of operations, and perhaps half that many different sets of apparatus, at one time, to produce on the average for each set of operations a gross of \$35 per day, can hardly be regarded as an attractive proposition when the initial lump gross outlay would be not less than \$5,000,000 actual cash. Each of these 700 products requires good manufacture from the start, because good qualities of each are already on the market. It is one thing to grow and develop such an industry or art and to maintain it against newcomers, but it is quite a different thing to build it up afresh in its entirety in the face of competition, and to hold it against those who developed the business, know all its ins and outs, have their experience

and plant bought, paid for, and written off, long ago. It could hardly be expected that, if successful, this industry would employ as many as 7,000 people all told, and the gross makes out less than 0.4 per cent. of our total import business.

With unlimited and immediately available complete industry, but the dividends would be a long way off. Capitalists, American or otherwise, do not take kindly to such handicaps or obstacles, and justly so.

The truth seems to be that the whole of this industry cannot be successfully transplanted, and attempts to transplant part only have not resulted in where, but in an industry the real roots of which are still in German soil; even if it could be transplanted as a whole, the net result would not be commensurate with the expense, effort, and risk or what equivalent of a complete and self-contained industry for all the domestic needs of this country could ultimately be transplanted here, is a problem that has had the serious attention of competent chemists and capitalists in this country for many years, without a definite or satisfactory answer thereto having been arrived at. Whether the present conditions will contribute to a solution of the problem cannot be decided out of hand. The first impression is that they will not so contribute. Such is the opinion of Messrs. Stanfield and Carter, of the Canadian Dept. of Mines.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN CANADA.

We take the following informative sketch of what Canada is doing in the matter of munitions from the monthly Bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute. The article is written by Hon. Colonel Carnegie, adviser to the Shell Committee.

At the instigation of General Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., the manufacture of shrapnel and other shells was undertaken by the manufacturers of Canada just over twelve months ago. The first order placed was for 200,000 empty shrapnel shells. To-day, orders for approximately twenty million have been placed in Canada at a value approximating \$220,000,000.

The materials used in the manufacture of shells in Canada are as follows:—

Steel, approximately.....	360,000,000 lbs.
Brass,	45,000,000 "
Copper,	10,000,000 "
Lead,	102,000,000 "
Tin,	1,500,000 "
Resin,	10,000,000 "
Powder,	4,000,000 "
Cordite,	10,000,000 "
Nitro-cellulose powder, approximately.....	4,000,000 "
Trinitrotoluene, approximately.....	11,000,000 "

all of which are being manufactured in Canada excepting copper, for which contracts are now placed in Canada; and for the first time both zinc and refined copper will be produced in Canada in the early months of 1916.

The value of the new industries which have been created in connection with shell manufacture can-

not be over estimated; the use of basic steel for shell manufacture before the war was prohibited as unsuitable. It has been proved since to be equal if not superior in quality to acid steel for shell manufacture. Zinc and copper for the manufacture of brass cartridge cases hitherto obtained from the United States will be produced in Canada and it is hoped when the war is over that this industry will not only remain active but will be developed for domestic and export trade.

With reference to explosives; cordite manufactured in Canada was only in the experimental stage about a year ago; now there are factories producing nearly 50,000 pounds per day. The manufacture of trinitrotoluene is an entirely new industry in Canada. By the utilization of waste gases from the steel works' coke ovens this explosive is being manufactured at the rate of 100,000 pounds per week. Nitro-cellulose powder used as a propellant like cordite, is about to be manufactured in Canada.

Nearly 330 factories are now operating throughout the Dominion on munitions, giving employment to many classes of labour. Steel foundries are called into operation in making castings; large forging plants are employed in forging shells; the art of metal drawing has been brought to a pitch of excellence in different parts of Canada in producing brass cartridge cases; the manufacture of lead bullets by the million is now a common industry; the production of automatic machines in the rapid and large which has called for mechanical skill of a high order. Fuse manufacture which is just beginning to develop will, in the course of a few months, be thoroughly established in Canada. The art of steel forging and tempering has been thoroughly ascended in all parts of the Dominion. From Nova Scotia to the extreme borders of Ontario and from Montreal to Vancouver factories are working night and day in producing ammunition. The manufacture of munitions has called into employment nearly 90,000 workers, many of whom have developed from ordinary labouring occupations into skilled craftsmen.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

The three leading newspapers in Nova Scotia make very loud profession of patriotism. Well, they may be patriotic, but then patriotism has strange peculiarities. Lloyd George, early in the war, made a famous speech in which he declared that Britain was at "war with Germany, Austria and drink, and that the mightiest of the three was drink." Was the statement, so far as drink is concerned, a mere flight of fancy, or was, is, it a fact? The British people, as a whole, have not questioned the assertion. Should the three papers referred to be offered an advertisement from militant Germans calling for men to assist them in devious ways—would not the papers indignantly refuse the advertisement? I think so. But would not their refusal, the while they publish liquor advertisements, be just an instance of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? These papers would refuse to have any

"truck" with the less potent of Britain's enemies, the while they throw open wide their columns to proclaiming the virtues of the mightiest foe of all, the foe able to wound Britain most grievously. What is one to think of the patriotism of people who for filthy lucre's sake are willing to aid the "traffic" which the foremost worker today in Britain has declared to be the hardest enemy to fight, in the present terrific struggle? Do they plead, in extenuation, that Halifax licenses the trade? A sorry defence. If there is license there it is because of the strength of the third enemy, and it was the strength of the trade that hindered the British government enacting a prohibitory law while the country is at war. Lloyd George was right. "The greatest of the enemies, the most seductive, the biggest drag on loyalty, is drink."

What induces people to become religious? I am not giving my own opinion only when I state there are three main impelling forces. They may become religious through fear, through favor, or through faith. At this time I am going to refer only to the first, or the lowest of these, fear. The phrase "You cannot make a man religious, or virtuous, or sober, by act of parliament" has so often been quoted that it may be called hackneyed, and yet though commonly expressed and largely accepted it is not true. I have always held that to prevent—prohibit—a man from being bad was to place him on the road to being good. If acts of parliament cannot make men virtuous then there was no imperative need for the moral law—the ten commandments. In spite of the moral law, with its fearsome penalties, there are still men who break the whole of the ten, very many who break the half, and nobody who does not occasionally break one or more. But when that is granted it is not proof that the moral law was useless because "impractical" legislation. Men sell, and men drink liquor under a prohibitory law but that does not prove such a law farcical. The fear of being caught and punished does not prevent wholly illicit selling, but who is hardy enough to say it has not a deterrent effect upon many? If Burns was correct when he wrote "The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip to keep the wretch in order," then surely the fear of a prohibitory law, with its penalties and imprisonments, restrains many from its violation. The Governor of the State of Kansas has publicly declared that prohibition has made that State possibly the thriftiest in America—thrift is a virtue. It has, besides, tended to make the people virtuous, public records showing that it has restrained from vice. In times past when told that acts of parliament could not make men virtuous I was content to reply, "Well, it prevents many a display of badness." Today I am prepared to assume a bolder attitude and assert that men can be made sober and virtuous by acts of parliament, and I take my stand behind the edict prohibiting the sale of vodka, or the Russian prohibitory law. I have read much of late of the "changed" Russia and not one of the writers of the many articles has else to say of the transformation than that it has been marvellous. Thrift has banished profligacy, cleanliness taken the place of filth, and happy homes have banished squalid hovels. All very good, some say, but has it banished the craving for drink? It has done that al-

ready, to some extent, and will do more decidedly as the days go by. One who travelled recently extensively over Russia gives instances where those formerly addicted to drink and debauchery declared that law or no law they never again will allow themselves to become victims of "the traffic." The Russian people have had an impressive, arresting, practical demonstration of the ills wrought by vodka and of the good its banishment has effected. They look back with horror on the blackness of the former days and are so enamoured of the brightness of the day surrounding them, in short of their emergence into bright day from black night, that there can never be a reversion to the former wretched order of things. "Cannot make men sober by Act of Parliament?" Why, man, look at Britain. The power given magistrates and military authorities simply to "control" the traffic, is resulting in wonderful reductions in the charges of drunkenness. The very partial measure of control has effected so great good that the cry over all of Britain is for larger and wider powers of control. An influential London paper has a well written article under the heading "The Wonders of Control." Had they prohibition in Britain the paper might be impelled to write an article with the heading "The Miracle of Prohibition."

CANADA'S SHARE.

When Britain is at war Canada is at war, yet Canada has not begun to feel the war as England has. Out of a population of about fifty-five millions Great Britain is raising by voluntary enlistment four million men. She has between the ages of eighteen and forty about eight million, about half of them unmarried. But of the latter of course a large proportion have to be rejected, and many are needed at home for equally necessary service. If Canada raised in the same proportion out of her eight million she would enlist something over seven hundred thousand. She has enlisted we are told about two hundred thousand. The British Minister of Munitions announces that he has eleven hundred munition factories under government control. According to those whose care is for the workers, munition work is becoming a sort of forced labor with hard conditions, for which good wages do not make up. The people though suffering are manifesting a splendid spirit. A correspondent says: "It is gay to see new girls in new uniforms everywhere. They even work the great lifts in the London tubes. They have brass fandrangles on their shoulders and caps, and brass buttons. The wily government knew a thing or two when it made a liberal allowance for uniforms and buttons. Girls do all the work in the shops and are even beginning to drive the huge motor busses and trams through the turmoil of London." We have not got there yet. We still seem to see as many fit young men as ever, slouching about our streets—the word slouching applies pretty correctly to the costume, pose and gait which this class has of late years been affecting. Except where experts have enlisted, not one of our industries has suffered at all from lack of applicants for work, nor are our places of youthful amusement mourning. As compared with England and France, to say nothing of Belgium and Serbia, we are hardly beginning to know that we are at war.—Montreal Witness.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Of the collieries generally it may be said they are doing a splendid Christmas trade, better than in many former years.

It is predicted that by the 31st of Dec. the Acadia Coal Co. will be able to announce a production of two thousand tons daily.

It is said that the directors of the Intercolonial Coal Co. are discussing the propriety of continuing mining operations in the Scott pit and the fourth

The output of the Dominion Coal Co. on normal days hovers between sixteen and eighteen thousand tons. So far no extensive preparations have been made for banking.

Mr. Angus McKay has been promoted to the position of assistant to the Manager of the po-Mine. As it is only recently Mr. McKay was employed—after his return from the West where he had been for several years—by the Acadia Coal Coy., his speedy advancement is proof that he "fills the bill."

Our old friend "Jimmie," formerly the front and the offending of the U. M. W. forces in C. B., is now engaged in the honorable and lucrative employment The Record congratulates Jimmie on his new occupation and trusts he will be much more successful in it than he was as a leader of revolt.

Collieries Nos. 2 and 9 were obliged to stop work Saturday at twelve o'clock owing to the cage rope breaking. The cage had just reached the pulley on the bank-head, when the rope broke and the cage dashed to the bottom, a distance of nine hundred feet. The cage was practically demolished, and in its descent broke the cage landings of both collieries. The damage was repaired since then and the mines are working today. There was no one hurt.—Glace Bay Gazette.

One who has been connected with the provincial coal trade longer in an important position possibly than any other man, says in closing a few lines to the editor:—

"At any rate The Mining Record is optimistic, loyal and deserving of support."

This is nice, coming from one whose name, in the county in which he resides is "familiar as a household word." The trouble, however, in this world is that it is not always those most deserving of support who receive it. The Record has every reason to be thankful for the measure of support given it in the past. In a few days the writer will have filled the editorial chair for thirty-six years, and the funny thing is that the fond fellow refuses to entertain the idea that he is getting the "waur o' the wear."

Mr. Beaton, the new Superintendent of the Allan Mine is already showing the stuff he is made of. The output of the mine is now close on 500 tons daily.

Mr. John Moffatt, G. Secy. of the P. W. A., has three soldier sons, one "somewhere," one in the first draft of the 36th Battery in N. B., and the third with the R. C. R.'s in Halifax. The first draft has sailed.

The shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. for November, a winter month, are something to talk about. They smash all previous November records. Forget-baron, the RECORD is inclined to say, 'well done Dan.'

The biggest joke of the season has been perpetrated, perhaps unwittingly, by the Halifax Herald. The Herald was the first newspaper, in the province at any rate, to make the announcement, which found its way into many of the provincial papers, that Colonel Cantley was going to Britain for six months for his casual acquaintances, can by any flight of fancy, in the tireless president of 'Scotia,' swinging lazily in a hammock or lying contentedly on the green swad under a spreading shade tree.

As economy must be practiced at the Drummond Colliery and as work for some time will be uncer-cerical and engineering staff. This is to be regretted but it is unavoidable.

The award of the Conciliation Board asked for by certain employees of the Acadia Coal Co. to adjudicate on a matter affecting the wages of men paid by the day, and which could not be arranged with the officials of the company, has been filed. The Board is unanimous in recommending that five cents a day be added to the wages of day men whose wages were not beyond a certain figure, and that pitmen who took contracts and through unforeseen obstacles could not make the wage earned by them when on day's pay should be made up to that wage. The Board's report contains the recommendation that there shall be no further requests for readjustment of wages until the company's financial position has substantially improved. On all have been cheerfully accepted by all the intelligent workmen and by the company's officials. The Chairman of the Board was Judge Wallace, of Halifax. Simon H. Lott, of Pictou, was representative of the men, and N. H. Chase, of Wolfville, of the company. Not a great deal of interest, it must be confessed, was displayed by those likely to be most effected, in the proceedings. The award, small as it may appear, means that the company will have to draw on profits for from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year. They have as an offset the satisfaction that peace will prevail for at least a year from date.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

On a day last week the collieries of the Acadia Coal Co. had an output of 1,800 tons. This improvement is in large part to be attributed to the addition to its forces by the cessation of work at the Drummond Colliery.

A writer in the E. C. says the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. went into liquidation a few months ago. Well not exactly. It went into the hands of Mr. McGillivray as receiver, and he will probably save the property from sale.

The Joggins Mine is doing well at present, better than in the early summer months. For a time there were fears of a scarcity of labor, but this fear to a certain extent has been removed, and it is now thought the company may secure a sufficient force for its needs.

And now we have another by product of coal. The Clay City (Ky.) Times has the following interesting paragraph:

"This issue of the 'Times' is printed with ink manufactured by the Pearsite Co. at their plant here. This ink will be manufactured in commercial quantities as a by-product of the dye plant. It is made from cannel coal, and is nonpoisonous, and can be oxidized off the paper, enabling the paper manufacturers to use the paper over again. It will be made in different colors as soon as the plant is completed."

The Town Council and the better thinking of the people of Stellarton are righteously indignant over the high handed manner in which a Stipendiary has been thrust upon the town. The announcement that the former Stipendiary had resigned, and a new one appointed, came in immediately succeeding shocks. The Town Council had not had a whisper of the changes. Why neither the Mayor or any Councillor had been consulted is the question demanding an answer. The assistant Stipendiary was doing splendidly. Though not a lawyer he was doing the work more satisfactorily than any previous incumbent, possibly too well to suit the taste of one or more pettyfogging politicians. Naturally as the town pays the salary of the Stipendiary the Council and the people think they should have been consulted before any appointment was made. They were flouted in the worst sort of way. The new appointee is an unknown quantity except possibly to a few plotting politicians. The committee who waited upon Messrs. McGregor and McKay, M. P., left with the impression that the federal member acted as stoker, if not chief engineer, of the highly censurable proceedings. The people who pay the piper have surely a right to a voice in his selection. The law in reference to Stipendiaries is an iniquitous one, born in sin and conceived in political iniquity.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

It has been said of the discovery of a twenty-one foot seam, in the areas of the Acadia Coal Coy., that it is a "lucky find." The expression may, to many, convey the idea that the discovery was a case of pure luck. That is erroneous, for the discovery was of premeditation, of design. Mr. Notebaert, the efficient mining engineer of the company, suggested that a bore be put down, in the belief that a seam might be found between the McGregor and the Stellar seams, basing this belief on the fact that none of the known and worked seams of the company had intervening strata of 212 feet, which is the thickness given as dividing the McGregor from the Stellar seam in Mr. H. I. Poole's publication on the coal seams of Pictou County. Mr. Notebaert wondered how there was a greater thickness of strata between the McGregor and this underlying than between it and the overlying seams. He suggested that it was worth while to test the correctness of the conclusions of the geologists who had, with more or less thoroughness, explored the field. He was not deterred from making the suggestion from the fact that a predecessor had put down a bore, and made no discovery. That no discovery was previously made he set down to the belief that the previous bore had been made too near the surface and had passed outside the outcrop. The former bore hole was started in the McGregor seam at a distance down the slope of some 750 feet, in rough figures. The new bore hole starts at a distance of over three thousand feet from the mouth of the slope. In announcing the discovery of this, hoped to be, valuable seam the word "find" was used. It is now in order to use the plural of the word, and say finds, for there has been a second seam found and the continuation of the Stellar seam under the present upper workings confirmed. The history of the bore hole is as follows. The bore hole started at No. 6 landing of the McGregor, the distance of the landing from the surface being, say, 3,100. After the drill had gone down forty-five feet 21 feet of coal was struck. At a short distance below this, say fifteen feet, a second seam three feet six inches was gone through. Boring was then continued and the Stellar seam struck at 212 feet below the McGregor, the exact distance given by Mr. Poole as between the two seams. The core made by the drill gives indication that the new seam contains excellent coal throughout its entire thickness. Mr. Notebaert is going to estimate the value of the discovery neither by the look of the coal nor by laboratory analysis. He is bound to test it in the one indisputable way, that is by its action in the furnace and the grate. A tunnel is being driven from the McGregor to the new seam. When the coal is struck places will be driven right and left, the coal sent to the surface, and, as stated, subjected to practical tests. It is expected that the coal will be tapped early in January as three shifts of experience

ed workmen are on the job, subject to penalties for failure to work steadily. The drill is to continue going down, and it is quite possible that other sur- prizes are in store for the people of the county, and the province, and especially for the small army of experts who long ago concluded that there were no undiscovered seams in the old mining county.

GERMAN RASCALITY.

Now the serpent was more subtle than any of the beasts of the field. One von Rintelen, a friend of the German Emperor, believed to have been busy in the United States along with the two discredited attaches of the German embassy, Boyd-Ed and von Papeu, in seeking to purchase strikes in munition factories and explosions in factories and ships, is now understood to have had as his principal mission the stirring up of a new revolution in Mexico, the object being to give the United States use at home for its whole output of munitions. The denial of little. The story goes that he had a credit of thirty million dollars to draw upon for that purpose. Any other big figure would do just as well. It only means that he could use the German people's money freely to accomplish his unholy end. Possibly, if he had got a revolution going, he might have been able to throw about a few millions before being stopped. He hit on Huerta as the best revolution- ist, and we all know how Huerta was arrested when attempting to enter Mexico across the Rio Grande. The same sort of thing has been going on in China, lution there—another German bombshell that did not go off. The Wilhelm-Strasse has also had its millions at work in India, keeping the British au- thorities busy at the very uncongenial task of the detective. It is no miscalculation, even for a coun- try strained to the last point financially to be lavish in such corruptionist exploits. They do not all suc- ceed, but the method succeeded in Turkey, it almost in Greece; it has enormously influenced opinion in Switzerland, in Sweden, in the United States, and in many another country. We do not know what role it played in Roumania, but wherever corruption does succeed the money spent is worth many times as much as it would be if spent on the German army. But corruption is a miserable foundation on which to build an empire.

PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR RESPONSIBLE JOBS.

The short courses at the Technical College, Halif- ax, open on Wednesday, January 5, 1916, and con- tinue until March 6. The courses for the coming session are Land Surveying, Steam Engineering, Ma- chine Design, Electrical Machinery, Metallurgy of Steel, Chemical Analysis, Coal Mining, Assaying, Navigation.

The entrance requirements are only a good com- mon school education and some practical experi- ence along the line which the man wishes to study. The tuition for any course is only \$15.00. There are six free scholarships of \$75.00 each. \$75.00 will pay practically all the expense of board, books, etc., for a short course. Send for a special catalog to Principal F. H. Sexton, Halifax.

Coal Shipments, November, 1915.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—
Output and Shipments for November, 1915.

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	44 057		
Dominion No. 2	79 441		
Dominion No. 4	36 054		
Dominion No. 5	11 713		
Dominion No. 6	28 795		
Dominion No. 7	18 108		
Dominion No. 8	34 979		
Dominion No. 10	12 113		382 232
Dominion No. 11	10 780		
Dominion No. 12	31 628		
Dominion No. 14	34 926		
Dominion No. 15	29 302		
Dominion No. 16	28 020		
Dominion No. 21	12 297		
Dominion No. 22	15 439		
	428 282		

Shipments Nov. 1915	382 232
Shipments " 1914	256 174
Increase " 1915	126 058
Shipments 11 mos. 1915	3 926 121
" 11 " 1914	3 736 219
Increase 11 " 1915	189 902

—SPRINGHILL.—

Shipments Nov. 1915	29 410
" " 1914	32 016
Decrease " 1915	2 606
Shipments 11 mos. 1915	306 783
" 11 " 1914	311 611
Decrease 11 " 1915	4 828

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1915	28 856
" " 1914	26 317
Increase " 1915	2 539
Shipments 11 mos. 1915	263 614
" 11 " 1914	326 229
Decrease 11 " 1915	62 615

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1915	56 734
" " 1914	37 804
Increase " 1915	18 846
Shipments 11 mos. 1915	532 544
" 11 " 1914	659 037
Decrease 11 " 1915	126 493

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1915	14 271
" " 1914	13 353
Increase " 1915	918
Shipments 11 mos. 1915	149 027
" 11 " 1914	157 719
Decrease 11 " 1915	8 692

LIQUOR "CONTROL."

We observe that three main objections have recently been raised in interested quarters against the restriction policy. The liberty of the subject, it is said, is endangered, and the Englishman is summoned to defend his sacred freedom. Now it is quite true that the liberty of the subject as we knew it is in danger nowadays for the very good reason that when the whole future of the nation is at stake the subject must needs submit to some impairment of his liberties. He is doing so willingly in a great many ways. But at a time when—not to speak of smaller things—we are debating whether a man shall be allowed any longer at his own free will to give or withhold his life from the military service of his country, it is frivolous to talk of infringing the liberty of the subject when it is a question of a greater or less degree of freedom to consume intoxicating liquor. If it is a justifiable restriction to take his life, is it oppression to confine him to five hours per day for the purpose of consuming liquor?

But, says a second argument, Manchester is, comparatively, a sober place; some of its distinguished officials have declared that there is little drunkenness about and no need for restrictions. This evidence is disputable and it is largely irrelevant. The question is how far drastic restrictions will conduce to the successful prosecution of the war; how far they will help the regularity and the output of munitions work; how far they will assist the efficiency of our shipping industry; how far they will, by diminishing the waste on drink, add to our national savings and help in the national fight. These are questions that are scarcely, if at all, touched by the evidence which has recently been put forward prominently in Manchester: some of the witnesses, we think, have never studied, and certainly not understood, the objects of the restrictions which have been introduced in all other areas of importance. There is a third argument, which points out that the liquor trade will suffer from the shortening of hours, the prohibition of credit, the virtual abolition of treating and the like. We may admit the accuracy of this statement and at the same time point out that it has no force as an objection if there is reason to think that the policy of restriction will, in the ways which we have already indicated and in many other ways, help the nation to bring the war to a successful end. It is the interest of a trade against the interest of the nation, and the interest of the nation must prevail. The liquor trade, of course, would itself admit the principle, but it would, presumably, deny that the proposed restrictions would have the good results from the national point of view which are desired of them. That is a matter for inquiry, but the Central Board must obviously be very greatly influenced by the evidence which is available that in the areas where restrictions have been imposed there is already proof of improved conditions and increased efficiency.—Manchester Guardian.

HOW TO REDUCE DRUNKENNESS.

Lord d'Abernon, President of the Liquor Control Board, visited Liverpool recently and formerly opened one of several dock workers' canteens, erected by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on

various parts of the Liverpool Dock Estate.

Lord d'Abernon, in pointing out the good work done by such canteens, said that one of the causes of excessive drinking was undoubtedly the absence in certain areas of the means of obtaining non-alcoholic refreshments. Hitherto the special attention of the Control Board had been taken up with restrictive measures, but now they would have to deal with remedial work of a direct kind. He congratulated Liverpool upon leading the way, and expressed the hope that the example would be followed by all the leading ports in the United Kingdom.

If they surveyed the whole of the drink problem he thought they would be justified in coming to an optimistic conclusion. He did not share the views of those who believed that no improvement was possible. On the contrary, he felt convinced that with steady and persistent action, aided by the goodwill and patriotism of those who could bring influence to bear upon the question, the total as it came under the purview of the police courts, amount of drunkenness in this country, in so far as it could be in a comparatively short time diminished by no less than 50 per cent. It did not do to minimise the extent of the evil with which they had to deal. Day in and day out throughout the year about 1,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness, either simple or with aggravations, and he invited them to consider what this meant in loss of efficiency, home discomfort, and extravagant and false expenditure. While restrictive and remedial action were largely without effect upon chronic alcoholics, he believed that remedial action respecting other classes might be undertaken with the greatest possible chance of beneficial results.

In his judgment there were three large causes of drunkenness. First of all, unsuccessful legislation, very often marked by an excessive financial bias. Remedial legislative action had in many cases been marred by an excessive tenderness for the revenue. Action which might have been useful had been rendered impossible because it had been feared that the national revenue might suffer. He could not help thinking that this was a very short-sighted view. If they could deal with the drink problem the revenue would take care of itself.

The second cause, to which he attributed a large portion of the evil, was pernicious custom—he meant habits like that of treating, which compelled a man either in the name of etiquette or of good fellowship to consume five drinks when he only wanted one, and to spend half-a-crown when he only wanted to spend sixpence.

The third cause was the defective organization—the meant legislation that had turned what should have been refreshment-houses into drinking places, gin palaces, and boozing dens, and had also compelled the keepers of those houses to sell to the customers beverages far too strong for them. He could not believe these laws were necessary or were not capable of improvement.

With regard to the no-treating restriction, he thought he could give them an unbiased opinion that the measures they had taken to put down this foolish custom were regarded by the large majority of the best working men with gratitude and thankfulness. (Applause.) On the other hand, he had had some abuse from bar loafers who found their favourite occupation unpleasantly curtailed, and

he believed some pawnbrokers had gone out of business and had become munition workers. (Applause.) By defective organization he meant the deficiency of means to supply workers with the food and refreshments best adapted to keep them strong, healthy, and sober. He did not regard the provision of such facilities as a merely philanthropic or moral problem. He felt convinced that in the interests of the employer who desired that in the interests was a sound financial proposition. If this proposition was true of works in general, it was certainly nowhere more true than in reference to ports, which were particularly exposed to temptation, and any measures which would bring port areas further away from the danger were highly conducive to both the prosperity of the locality and the efficiency of the port.

TOO PARTICULAR FOR WAR TIMES.

Mr. Gerard, has asked his Government to intervene with the British Government to let him have certain articles of haberdashery which he has ordered in London. At present the British Fleet will not let them through, and he cannot get them in Berlin. If the American Government and people are not persuaded by this touching request of the efficiency of the British blockade they must be hard to satisfy. It is certainly difficult to conceive of a blockade more stringent than that which deprives Mr. Gerard of the articles of which he stands in need.—The "Daily News and Leader."

IF TEDDY HAD BEEN PRESIDENT.

The United States have failed culpably to keep the promise made when they signed The Hague Convention to defend the right. If I had been President at the time of the torpedoing of the "Lusitania" or the raids in Paris and London on the civilian population, I should have acted. It was our duty. The President allowed the opportunity to pass of playing a great and dignified part, a part as great and dignified as that of Lincoln or Washington.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in the "Petit Journal."

One London publican states that his receipts have gone down 75 per cent., or £100 a day, since the promulgation of the anti-treating order.

Some British workmen are well pleased at the law against treating. One writes as follows: There is divided opinion as to the necessity of further reducing the drinking facilities in public-houses; but after many years' experience I am convinced of one thing—"treating" should be immediately abolished. It is neither good for our health nor our pockets; it lures us into spending more money than we can afford, and, worst of all, it induces us to take a lot more drink than is good for us.

Dr. Saleeby, speaking in the Bath Guild-hall, said that the Tsar, by his abolition of vodka, was the greatest temperance reformer in history. It was not a sudden action, but because before the war he had realized that the sale of the spirit was doing moral injury to his people.

Munition tribunals considered 1,121 cases in October. The number of persons (employers and employed) fined was 685, and the total amount of fines was £937.

Warmbragas, in the Cameroons, forty-eight miles east of Edia, has been captured by British troops, who drove out the German forces after a thirty hours' engagement.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic was carried by a majority of 461 after four days' voting last week in the city of Three Rivers, Que., the new rule to go into effect on May 1st, 1916.

The total number of enlistments in the Canadian expeditionary forces to Dec. 2nd is over 190,000, of whom 115,000 have gone overseas. It is expected that the authorized total of 250,000 will be reached shortly.

Upwards of 24,000,000 yards of uniform cloth have been purchased by the Allied Governments from mills in Great Britain and Ireland since the beginning of the war. Towards the end of last week Russia ordered one million yards of khaki serge from mills in the Bradford and Huddersfield districts, delivery to be completed by June 1 next year.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., speaking at Sheffield on Sunday, said that the liquor regulations were proving of the greatest possible benefit. Convictions for drunkenness had declined, and no-treating in London had reduced sales from 15 to 25 per cent. The satisfaction with this was so great that after the war there would never be a return to the old state of things.

Five additional indictments have been returned by the grand jury sitting in New York against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herd Daeche, all being charged with conspiracy to murder, to commit assault with deadly weapons, and to destroy ships. The previous indictments against them merely charged them with destroying ships.

Mr. T. E. Richards, president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, declared at Northampton that trade unionists were mistaken in pressing for increased wages instead of combining to keep down the cost of commodities. War bonuses had benefited about one million, but had punished about fifteen millions by reason of the higher prices of goods.

Mr. W. Pett Ridge, speaking at a Y. M. C. A. meeting, told a little incident of East End life. He said he could not get out of his head a remark made to him by a youngster in a Council school the other day.

The children were drawing a Zeppelin, and a little girl said to him: "Since these Zeps. first started mother always kisses us at night when she puts us to bed."

Mr. John Buchan, in his new volume of "Nelson's History of the War," says that fifteen German Zeppelins have been lost—one a month since the war began!

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."
"That's it," blubbered the boy, indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, an' now you don't know what you done it for."



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, 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 of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHY NOT OLDER MEN?

"When recruits are urgently needed in this country it seems strange that we do not act as all the other belligerent countries are, I believe, acting, and call to the colors active men, who are over forty years of age."—Daily News.

TRUE.

"What makes you think we'll have better times when the war is over?"

"Well, for one thing, all these men who do nothing but stand around discussing the war news will have time to go back to work!"—Weekly Scotsman.

FOR SALE.

250 H. P. Electric Endless Rope Haulage Engine, the last word in this type of haulage gear.

A. C. three phase, 60 cycle 2200 volts, slip ring motor with reversing controller, etc.

Bull wheel, 9 feet in diameter, with brake, etc.

Double reduction gearing: 1st. set machine cut helical teeth, second set plain moulded.

Bed Plates of steel joists, suitable for surface or underground installation.

This Engine was never erected and is in the original shipping cases.
MARITIME COAL, RY. & POWER CO., Limited.
Joggins Mines, N. S.

A. & W. MacKINLAY LIMITED.

Rule and Print Special Blank Forms for Mining and other Industrial Corporations. BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern and made in any Style of BINDING.

Loose leaf supplies of all kinds made to order.

135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING SHOVELS

our 'FENERTY' Brand

COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,

COAL TRIMMERS SHOVELS

SCRAPER SHOVELS, ETC]

—ARE USED BY—

The Largest Mines in Canada

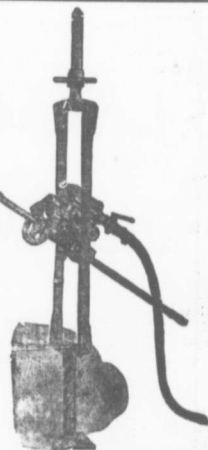
MANUFACTURED BY

The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

Tornado
Air
Power
Coal
Drills.



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

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres can be leased by any one applicant. Royalty five cents per ton. In unsurveyed territory the tract must be staked out by the applicant in person, and personal application to the Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must in all cases be made, and the rental for the first year must be paid to the Agent within thirty days after filing application.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When \$500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with, the claim may be probated at \$1 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS are 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide. Entry fee \$5. Not less than \$100 must be expended in development work each year.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental \$10 a mile per annum. Royalty 2 1/2 per cent. after the output exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—94-9-12

"VICTOR 200" COPPER VALVE DISCS WITH ASBESTOS CORE



For Valves of Jenkins or similar types. Made with two flat sides, inside or round hole.

"Victor 200" Discs outlast Plumbago or Asbestos Discs six to one and are the best Discs on the market. Send for sample and try it in your worst place. Price List on request.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. W. CUMMING, & SON, Limited.

We manufacture a complete line of Tools for the Coal Mine,
the Plaster Mine and the Lumberman.

Wood or Steel let CUMMING'S make it.

OUR PRODUCTS:

Coal Boring Machines.	Steel Pit Hammers.	Frogs.
Stone Boring Machines.	Screens.	Spikes.
Ratchet Boring Machines.	Light and Heavy Forgings.	Bolts.
Breast Augers.	CASTINGS.	Mine Cars.
Tamp Bars.	Track Tools.	Surface Cars.
Spike Bars.	Bark Peelers.	Dump Cars.
Machine Picks.	Road Makers Axes and	Car Irons.
Picks.	Chisels.	Draw Bars.
Needles.	Rope Swivels and Cones.	Hitchings.
Stemmers.	Steel Rails.	

All Our Tools are built on practicable lines, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Home Office: NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
Branch Office and Warehouse, Leithbridge, Alta.

THE
BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO.
 OF CANADA.

(COMMENCED BUSINESS 1875.)

Head Office Continental Life Building, Toronto!

Experts in

SAFETY - ECONOMY - EFFICIENCY

Thirty-Nine Years Experience in the Business of STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

THE ONLY COMPANY IN CANADA

MAKING AN EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY OF THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

FAULKNER & CO., Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Chief Agents for Nova Scotia.

INSPECTORS:

W. C. MACDONALD,
 Stellarton, N. S.

G. S. MACDONALD,
 Stellarton, N. S.

RUBBER HOSE for Air Drills, Pneumatic
 Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.
"REDSTONE" SHEET PACKING.

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
 The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market.

RUBBER BELTING For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.
 Unequalled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Gutta Percha & Rubber. Limited.

Branches:—Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver. Head offices 47 Yonge Street Toronto

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

Cablegrams.
"Ropery Rutherglen" **Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.**

Cables, Western Union.
A. B. C. (1st & 5th E-16)
A. I., Leobers and Private.

Wire Ropes

for
Winding & Haulage
in
Collieries and Mines.
Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The use of SPECIAL GRADES of Wire, drawn to our own specifications and rigorously TESTED before use. keeps our Ropes ahead in QUALITY of any others. We are regularly supplying the LARGEST USERS in the Maritime Provinces, to any of whom we willingly refer enquirers.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

Agents in New Brunswick:—W. H. Thorne & Co, Ltd., Saint John.

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

Concerning the 'Record'

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

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

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

BRIDGES

TURNTABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

MARITIME MINING RECORD

ISSUED ON SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAY MONTHLY.



The organ of the rapidly expanding Coal Trade of the Maritime Provinces

It covers the entire field, and that adequately.

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



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

Advertising Rates are Moderate

AND FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Every Coal Company of any standing is a patron of **The Record**.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY,

LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS OF

 **STEEL** 

MERCHANT BARS,
SHEETS AND PLATES—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths
up to 50 inches

HEAVY FORGINGS HAMMERED SHAFTS.

NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TOO LARGE FOR US. . .

Steam and Electric Car Axles.

Fish Plates and other Railway Materials.

Tee Rails - 12, 18, and 28 lbs per yard

Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.

Also MINERS and SHIPPERS of

The Famous Old Mines "SYDNEY"

COLLIERIES .
SYDNEY MINES

COAL

SHIPPING PORT
NORTH SYDNEY.

An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal

Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash.

Unrivalled Facilities for Bunkering at North Sydney.

The Best House Coal.

The Best Steam Coal

QUICK DISPATCH LOADING—BEST RESULTS STEAMING!

Two points that always appeal to Shipowners.

—SAILING VESSELS LOADED PROMPTLY.—

For Prices and other Particulars. apply to.

Head Office, New Glasgow, N.S.