

Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept.

36 Macdonald St. D-198-1  
City

# Maritime Mining Record

Nov. 8 1916

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated  
"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal  
and Coal for Household Use  
from the well known seams

'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and Hub.  
"SPRINCHILL" 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,**  
" " " "  
" " " "

112 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.  
Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.  
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Quebec, P. Q.

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

R P. & W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.  
Buntain, Bell & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld.  
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**D. H. McDougall,**

General Manager  
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**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.**

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**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  
as the United States Article.

**FIRE CLAY**

of Fine  
Quality.

**FIRE BRICK**

Better than  
Scotch seconds for  
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR 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-Mine' 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 Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.	
464	465		463	461
P. M.	A. M.	POINT TUPPEL	P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 40	INVERNESS JCT.	3 40	11 00
3 30	10 50	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50	11 10
3 40	10 59	PORT HASTINGS	4 00	11 20
3 50	11 07	TROY.	4 10	11 30
4 00	11 15	CRESSWICH	4 20	11 40
4 10	11 23	CLAIMORE	4 30	11 50
4 20	11 31	JUDIQUE	4 40	12 00
4 30	11 39	MARYVILLE	4 50	12 10
4 40	11 47	PORT HOOD	5 00	12 20
4 50	11 55	GLENGOE	5 10	12 30
5 00	12 03	MAROU	5 20	12 40
5 10	12 11	GLENDYRE	5 30	12 50
5 20	12 19	BLACK RIVER	5 40	1 00
5 30	12 27	STRATHORNE	5 50	1 10
5 40	12 35	INVERNESS	6 00	1 20
5 50	12 43		6 10	1 30
6 00	12 51		6 20	1 40
6 10	1 00		6 30	1 50

MINING RECORD

# MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

## CHIGNECTO High Grade -AND- STEAM COAL. JOGGINS. AND Domestic

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.**

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## HALIFAX--MONTREAL OCEAN LIMITED

Daily.

Depart Halifax	8.00 a. m.
Arr. Montreal	8.05 a. m.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

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

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE  
**E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. MANCHESTER**  
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.  
Limited, Halifax, N. S.

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Depart Halifax	3.00 p. m.
Arr. Montreal	6.30 p. m.



# 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.

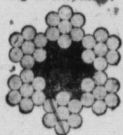
Agents—

**H. M. WYLDE,**

P. O. Box, 529.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



## LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.

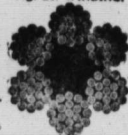


Fig. 1. HAULING.



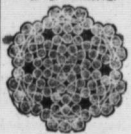
## PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



Fig. 4. WINDING.



Fig. 13. SINKING.



### Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

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

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

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

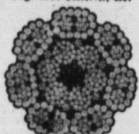
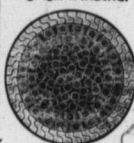


Fig. 15a. WINDING.



## LOCKED COIL ROPES.

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

Fig. 20. GUIDE.



## CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. P. E. Blondia, Minister.

### Mines Branch.

#### Recent Publications:

Building and ornamental stones of Canada. (Quebec).  
Vol. III, Report on, by W. A. Parks, Ph. D.

The Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Report on,  
by S. C. Ellis, M. E.

Peat, lignite, and coal; their value as fuels for the pro-  
duction of gas and power in the by-product recovery  
process, Report on, by B. F. Haanel, B. Sc.

The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada:  
Vols. I & II. by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.

Electro plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T.  
Kalmus, Ph. D.

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

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

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

### Geological Survey.

#### Recent Publications:

Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the  
Calendar Year 1915.

MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyat  
Malcolm.

MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brun-  
swick, by J. Keele.

MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Can-  
ada, 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. Haynes.

MAP 150A. Pouchok Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.

Applications for reports should be address-  
ed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 19,

Stellarton, N.S.,

Nov. 8th., 1916.

No. 9.

## AN APPEAL FROM THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

After consulting with with the military authorities and others engaged in recruiting I make the following earnest appeal to the men and women of Nova Scotia:

You have enjoyed peace and security all your days. Do you know why?

Because your forefathers paid the price, with their sweat, their tears and their blood.

The young and strong men of today are merely asked to do as much for their children and their homes as was done for themselves by their sires.

Will they, by holding back, openly avow themselves a less worthy link in the golden chain which joins our "generations each to each" than were their ancestors, near or remote?

Dare those who still remain at home refuse or neglect to go to the succor of their brethren already, so gloriously, "At the Front?"

The main restraining influences are employers and parents.

The motives of such employers as are improperly holding back their "hands" are so sordid, that they only need to be suggested to arouse universal contempt.

Parents deserve generous sympathy. Their feelings are natural. But private feelings in times of dire national stress, must always yield to public necessity.

Let mothers, who are preventing their sons from enrolling, consider how those sons will remember them, when they have to tell their children, in years to come, that they failed in their plain duty to our great British brotherhood because "Mother forbade."

The call, to each and all, is urgent, beyond words. Everything worth our living for as a British people is at stake, and in extreme peril.

Each soul among us should pray that Right may prevail. Immediate decision and action should follow prayer.

The motto of every true Nova Scotian man or woman, ought now to be: "All for God and Native Land."

DAVID MacKILLEN.

### UNORTHODOX GOODNESS.

Chaplains are bringing home conflicting accounts of the attitude taken by the soldiers to religion. The Rev. F. J. Rae, of Aberdeen, expressed the opinion that the men were full of unorthodox goodness. They in the ministry were inclined to think that there was only one type of goodness in the world—that as-

sociated with the Church. But out there they found a type of goodness that was outside the ordinary limits of their church experience. Some of the men got drunk, yet some of these were the finest comrades a man could wish to have. Mr. Rae said that the soldiers believed in the sovereignty of God, though they did not put it that way. Their attitude was perhaps best explained, in their own phraseology, by their belief that if a man's number was up he would be killed. Mr. Rae said very justly that the traditional attitude towards the army must be changed. In Scotland the soldier had been looked upon as a prodigal and a hopeless character. This cannot continue. The real heroes of the war, in Mr. Rae's eyes, were the regimental doctors who went with the men during an attack.

### NATIONAL NIGHTINGALE.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon contributes a charming article to the October number of *The Sword and the Trowel*, "Why Should We Not Sing?" We extract the first paragraph:

"Surely all who read the report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the occasion of his visit to the Welsh National Eisteddfod must have been charmed and cheered by it. To me it was, and still remains, something of an inspiration. It was at once so eloquent and so sane, so poetical and so practical. It was so sweet a song about singing in these stressful times, for the relief of which Mr. George has labored so diligently, and suffered so much, that I am disposed to compare him to the exquisite songster of which he spoke so enthusiastically. Since no one knows better than he how to sing a song of triumph over pain, I venture to hail him as the National Nightingale, and trust that he may continue to give us 'Songs in the night' so long as the darkness lasts, nor cease in his singing, as Philomel is wont to do, when the longed for day has dawned."

### HAIR TURNED GRAY.

Speaking at Ottawa a few days ago Col. Noel Marshall, chairman of the Canadian Red Cross, said that there were many young women who went across as nurses from Canada who had aged ten years in appearance. Many of them now had snowy white hair, the result of what they had seen and gone through. The Gazette learned recently that a popular young lady of this county, who went to the front as a nurse early in the war, has lost a lot of her beautiful hair and the new hair coming in is snowy white, though she is under 25 years of age.—Gloucester Bay Gazette.

**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.

Nov. 8, 1918.

**CONCERNING COAL PRICES.**

Time was, and not so long ago, when people could not understand why coal cost so much more at the pit mouth in Nova Scotia than it did in the United States. It was no use to tell them that seams here were steeper, haulage heavier, pit water more troublesome, and pit roofs more tender, requiring more timber. They could not be convinced. The tables have now turned, and the Nova Scotia coal producers are asking the former complainants to explain why and how coal has risen very much more proportionately in the United States than here. Three years ago, or even less, the price of coal at the mines in, say, Pennsylvania—the largest producer—was not more than a dollar and twenty cents a ton. It is now four dollars and twenty-five cents a ton, or an increase of a little over three hundred and fifty per cent. Whereas the increase up to date, in Nova Scotia, has been only eighty per cent. Lucky Nova Scotia. The price of bunker coal at Newport News was, last week, \$6.25 per ton. A Nova Scotia company sought to obtain six or more thousand tons of American coal for a particular consumer. No guarantee could be given of delivery at any set time. The coal famine, it is thus seen, is not confined to Nova Scotia. It is said there are six thousand men in Nova Scotia still eligible for enlistment. That means presumably that there are that number whose services in the work they are engaged in can be dispensed with. An increased production of coal seems to be an absolute necessity if the alleged famine is to be alleviated. Why not call up the six thousand spare men, and allot half for military service and the other half for service at the coal mines.

**COAL COMPANIES IN CANADA.**

There are twenty coal companies in Nova Scotia and the total of the collieries, in operation, is double that number, divided among fourteen companies only, as at least seven of the companies are making no shipments at the present time. According to a list of coal mine operators issued by the Mines Branch, Ottawa, one of these is in Pictou, one in Cape Breton, one in Richmond and four in Cumberland. The company marked inactive in Pictou is now producing coal, and still the number of inactive companies is seven, as in the "list" no mention is made of the Port Hood Coal Co., which, so far as we know, has not relinquished its leases. There was a time, say, in the late seventies of last century, when there were no fewer than twenty-seven coal companies in Nova

Scotia, but though the companies were more numerous the number of collieries were fewer. Twenty-eight years ago a colliery was considered a big producer if it yielded a hundred and fifty thousand tons a year. Today the colliery producing less than that quantity is held in small repute. The two biggest producers in 1878 were the Albion Mine, with 139,000 tons, and Sydney Mines with 135,000 tons. There is today in Nova Scotia a colliery that can produce in a year, under normal conditions, more than the whole twenty-four companies with their collieries produced in 1878. This is the day of big companies and big collieries, though we have here and there a colliery which serves as a reminder of the past.

In New Brunswick there are thirteen companies and eight collieries only. Only four of the companies made returns for last year. Of these two may be placed in the progressive list.

If one has a hankering after numbers, quantity, then he can have his craving satisfied by counting the operators and collieries in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are seventy-three coal companies or lessees in the former, and no fewer than three hundred and fifty in the latter. There were no returns from half of the total of companies in Saskatchewan. Alberta's returns are something remarkable, as no fewer than two hundred of the operators made returns. If Alberta had the market she would, in the matter of coal production, show her heels to all the other coal producing provinces in the Dominion. Of course that is as regards quantity. When it comes to quality the story may be different.

British Columbia has some twenty coal companies. Of that number seven only sent in returns. The output from these was creditable. There are two coal companies operating in the Yukon. No reference is made to other provinces than these above referred to, which leads to the conclusion that at least half the provinces have no coal within their borders.

**ASSISTANCE TO SHIPBUILDING.**

The president of the N. S. S. and Coal Co. made reference lately to the countries that had given encouragement to shipbuilding. We did not notice any specific reference to France. The first regular line of transatlantic steamers sailing from that country—Cherbourg we think was the port—was inaugurated under government auspices and assistance. The fleet consisted of seven steamers, three of which were built by Scott & Co., Greenock, the remainder—four—were built in France under the supervision of the Scotts and by Scottish artisans in part. Those artisans were to initiate the French into the art of shipbuilding. Canada is to be asked to help put shipbuilding on a solid footing. To the Financial Post, when asked for his views on the advisability of government assistance to the shipbuilding industry, Colonel Cantley said: A committee composed of representatives of shipbuilding interests and the past presidents of the Manufacturers Association has been at work for some time on a proposal that assistance be rendered to the shipbuilding industry, and this has been heard before the dominion government. Great benefits have accrued to the dominion as a whole through the establishment of government assistance to the steel industry by way of bounties, etc., in the last fifteen years. It was the fact that there was a government made steel industry that made the present munitions industry possible, to say nothing of the great indus-

trial assistance we have been to the empire.

I hold that any similar assistance given to shipbuilding now will have the same effect. Not only the maritime provinces will be benefited; the grain growers of the west will equally profit.

Canada has spent hundreds of millions to fetch her grain to the seaports. But there she has stopped. There is one all-important point and it is one which westerners as a whole do not realize: The hauling of grain to Montreal, St. John and Halifax is not getting it out of the country—but merely to the gateway. We must get it across the Atlantic. Anything the government can do to aid shipbuilding would be as much to the benefit of the west as the east. Western papers could do much to assist in the education of their readers in this respect. The western farmer is inclined to say, "Oh this scheme is in the interests of the maritime provinces," just because it is shipbuilding. Such reasoning is wrong. The western provinces have just as much to gain as the maritimes, although the latter must take all the risks incidental to a new venture.

#### ANOTHER FOR BORDEN.

The following "unsolicited testimonial" should be of interest to the notorious Mr. Gadsby, most devoted friend (?) of the present government:

The London Daily Chronicle, the leading Liberal journal of the Imperial Capital, gives the most prominent place in its issue of Oct. 4 to the following spontaneous and remarkable appreciation of Canada's method of restoring disabled soldiers to active and self-supporting citizenship. In this article the well-known writer, Mr. J. Saxon Mills, goes so far as to suggest that the Mother Country in dealing with this problem might follow the example of the dominion. He says:

One of the most difficult questions England has to face at present is how to deal with the broken men who are now streaming in from the battle-fronts. The adequate answer to that question has not yet been found. It is not even certain that the main principles which should be observed in solving the problem are yet fully grasped. For example, we are in danger of thinking that our responsibility for the wounded soldier is fulfilled when he is no longer fit for military service, and when he is pensioned and discharged from the army. When thus discharged he loses the benefit of the special treatment provided while he remains in uniform, and he is at once thrown upon the lists of the already over-worked panel doctors. This will not do at all. The nation has a larger and longer responsibility to its disabled veterans than that. It may be useful to notice how Canada deals with the problem. We may learn much from the admirable system which has been established by the dominion government.

#### How Government Intervened.

By an order in council, dated June 30, 1915, the Canadian government formed, at the instance of Sir Robert Borden, a Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, "to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and military convalescent homes in Canada for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force who returned invalided from the front." The very able president of that commission is Sir James A. Loughheed, and it has an efficient and enterprising secretary in Mr. E. H. Seammell. The commis-

sion has learnt much by experience, and is today undoubtedly working on right lines. At first, the general idea was that convalescent homes, where discharged soldiers would spend a short time for rest and refreshment, would be the chief requirement, and scores of houses and hundreds of workers were placed at the disposal of the commission. But this idea was soon dispelled when it was found that the treatment of the disabled soldiers was a more serious and lengthy business. Months or even weeks spent in the atmosphere of such a home would tend to injure rather than strengthen the physical and moral fibre. Let us hear what J. S. McLennan, a member of the commission, has to say on this subject in his introduction to the commission's special bulletin:

"The supply of comforts which in many cases were luxurious, the relaxation of discipline, the treating of men as one treats a civilian patient in the interval between illness and the resuming of ordinary occupation, which might do no harm if the experience was to be counted in days, are most seriously detrimental to the best interests of the men when extended over the prolonged periods which have been found unavoidable. The first conception the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. grant their men of the homes was that they were places of relaxation; the right one which experience has taught us to realise is that they are places of rehabilitation. In other words, we are changing as rapidly as may be our convalescent homes into hospitals where, in the interests of the men, their time will be fully occupied, their physical restoration made as perfect as possible, and, from the beginning, the bad effects of idleness obviated by employment."

These are golden words which those who are responsible for our wounded veterans will do well to remember.

It would be interesting to follow the history of a few typical cases of Canadian soldiers wounded in the battle lines. Of course, the injured man may be cured and return to the front; but his case may be hopeless, so far as his military fitness is concerned, and he may have to be sent back to Canada. When he arrives there he is taken in hand at the port of arrival by the Military Hospital Commission. If he belongs to Class I., that is, if he is unfit for overseas service, but able to take up his former occupation, he receives 15 days' pay and transportation to his home, together with free meals en route. If he belongs to Class II. or III., that is, if he has to receive further treatment as a convalescent, or has a permanent disability of any kind, he is passed on to the appropriate institutions. If he is an ordinary convalescent he will be sent to the hospital nearest his home; but if he requires special, such as orthopedic treatment, he will go where that is supplied.

#### The Educational Feature.

What I wish especially to emphasise is that at all these hospitals, schools are held where training of an elementary and non-vocational character is given in English, French, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, wood-carving, &c. These classes are open to all inmates, whether they are able to return to their former occupations or not. But, from these homes and hospitals, the men who are not so able can be sent on, after they have been pensioned and discharged, to technical institutions, agricultural colleges, schools of telegraphy, &c., where they can be taught new occupations which their disablement does not



prevent them from following. And that is not all, for employment is practically assured to them by the provincial commissions (under the Federal Military Hospitals Commission) which have charged themselves with the duty of finding work and wages for the returning veterans.

I should add, that the men in the homes and hospitals are fully maintained and that their pay continues. The whole system, which I have sketched in the barest outline, is quite admirable, and fully realizes the object of the Military Hospitals Commission which Mr. McLennan defines in these words:

"The aim of the commission is to do its best for the physical and economic well-being of the man, and to bring to bear on him such influences that he may perform for his country a service not less important than those of the firing line, namely, that, instead of being an idle ward of the State, he becomes a shining example to the young, of self-dependence, of courage, and perseverance in overcoming disabilities.

It would be an excellent thing if we had a system similar to this, and based upon the same sound principles, established in these islands.

## *• Rubs by Rambler. •*

Appealing to householders—particularly the well-to-do—to economise in coal, gas and electric light, the National War Savings Committee state that every ton of coal saved means the saving of the day's work of a miner, the saving of money which could be lent to the nation, increased power to help our allies, and improvement in foreign exchanges.

All very good, but if the British government, when they had a magnificent chance, had been possessed of the necessary back-bone they could have saved to the country a hundred times any saving that can possibly be effected by fuel economy by taking the liquor trade by the horns and shaking the life out of it.

• • •  
Apropos of church union, which Rambler is forbidden to discuss, the following well expressed truths may be serviceable, more especially as they were not uttered by one directly interested in the agitation in progress in Canada. The embargo is lifted so far as to permit me to say, Hear, hear:

"It is useless to reiterate that our fathers claimed such-and such things for the Scriptures, or that the 'standards' of any church are what they have been. Our fathers were as fallible as they were sincere; and when any 'standards' of any church are manifestly contrary to what is true, then the only religious and Christian as well as rational thing to do is to amend them according to the fuller light which now beats upon them."

• • •  
The one thing possibly I have against Sir Sam Hughes—one can smile at his peculiar picadillos—is that he did not put his foot down, go even on strike, when the British military authorities insisted that Canadian troops should have the "rum rations." A Montreal paper says that rum is the rawest kind of liquor, but Canadians object to the ration not because it is rum but because it is a fiery liquor. I had the idea that our soldiers could take

or leave the ration just as it suited them, but the following from a British paper puts an entirely different face on the matter. Can it be possible that the soldiers must gulp the ration willy-nilly? The matter should be sternly looked into. Allowance is made in Britain for those having conscientious objections to military service—the quakers for instance—why should not allowance be made to conscientious objectors to a rum ration—the teetotallers?

A short time ago a paper which holds that the government is largely responsible for increased prices because a war tax of seven per cent, was added to the tariff, clinches, as it supposed, its case by asking: "How does it happen that, in Britain, which has largely to import foodstuffs, living is cheaper than in Canada, which produces more than it consumes?" Go softly; such line of argument is antiquated. In Britain the four pound loaf is twenty cents, in Canada eighteen. Irish butter was selling four weeks ago at forty-eight cents a pound; four weeks ago in Canada it was selling at thirty-eight cents though the "new order" has since increased it to forty-five—not quite up to the price of Britain.

• • •  
Are people economising or are they not? This is more of a puzzle than a simple question. Judged by the attendance at the places of amusement, by the money spent on smart attire, by the higher style of living, by the number of automobiles speeding about, one might come to the conclusion that economy is no part of the present day creed, and yet he may be mistaken. I have it on good authority that, in certain industrial centres, there has, within the past eighteen months, been a notable increase in the number of savings bank depositors, and, further, that old depositors are adding largely to their credit balance in the banks. And yet for all this it is being dinned into our ears that the cost of living is so high that folk cannot make both ends meet. The lie is given seemingly to the wall about the impossibility of living at present incomes, not only by the large sums needlessly spent, but by the large sums being saved. If living never was so high then, of a truth, wages were never so big. It is just thirty years since there was a strike in Pictou County for the abolition of the rule, or custom, which fixed a laborer's wages at eighty to ninety cents a day. The strike was successful. At the present time there are calls, in the newspapers, for laborers at \$2.75 a day. Will some one reconcile the cry "inability to live with food prices so high," and the money being so freely spent on things extraneous. Let people talk as they will there never was a time in the province when there was less want than at the present. Are people spending too freely is a question demanding an answer. Some may answer they are in view of the uncertainty of the future not only after the war is over but while the war is on. Another question is: "Can the people as a whole economise further than they are doing?" With many I think the answer is, they can, and evidently our rulers are of that opinion, for the minister of finance has a scheme on hand whose object is the promotion of thrift, or for encouraging savings. He intends to issue war certificates, bearing a higher rate of interest than payable by the banks. These certificates will be for sums within the reach of people of small means. The war has touched many hearts. Can it

be said to have touched the pockets of the people as a whole? You know there are hosts of people who do not begin to think, who do not realize what is happening around them until their pockets are touched. By the way: if there are some in Pictou County earning inadequate wages there are others earning what may be called princely sums. I have been told of workers, piece workers probably, who are making as high as a hundred and twenty-five dollars a fortnight. That's not a bad wage, and should enable them to provide against the possible future rainy day.

Scotsburn, Pictou County, is famous for its delicious butter, and, if he keeps at it, may also become famous for displays of delicious innocence by the secretary of its creamery. He must have been a man of the stamp of the secretary whom Sydney Smith had been conversing with when he uttered his atrocious libel about the Scot and the hammer. Rambler recognizes how much he misses in not being able to claim the secretary as even a distant acquaintance. That may not prevent Rambler from saying that the secretary is a guileless gentleman. I have a right to assume that, seeing the secretary asserts that Rambler does not measure up to the standard, and surely no man would belittle another, who himself is below par. The secretary is very much put out over Rambler's article on "Farmer Barons." He declares that they are neither thieves nor robbers, and that they are not "highwaymen who take your goods—giving no returns." The secretary says he read Rambler's article twice. The first reading led him to conclude that a huge joke was being perpetrated, the second reading convinced him that Rambler really meant all he said, and, therefore, proved himself an unenlightened person. The secretary erred in not reading the article a third time. Had he done so he might have seen the point of my observations. But I am glad he didn't for his reply was so amusing that I had more than one pleasant chuckle. What was the stand Rambler took in reference to the farmer barons? He sought to show that if the coal operators were robber barons then farmers were a worse lot of banditti. Rambler never believed, though many people and many papers had asserted, that the operators were barefaced robbers, or anything of the kind, but if they were robber barons they were eclipsed by a new order, who took two dollars more from the public, than in former days, for every one dollar taken by coal operators. If because they had increased the price of coal by five hundred thousand dollars to fifty thousand householders, they were held to be barons of the robber kind, then surely the farmers, who had increased prices by over a million dollars (revised figures), had won a prior right to the title. I am sorry the secretary's knowledge of coal mining is limited. He should not "dig" miners in the ribs seeing they are responsible in part, being good customers, for the high prices of farm produce prevailing in Pictou Co. Take this, from the secretary: "If the farmer could do as does the coal man, take his pick and shovel and dig butter by the ton from some part of his domain, it would be another question, but not so is the farmer's good fortune. Each and every pound of butter represents an amount of labor that the consumer has no idea of." For the secretary's information I might say

that in the digging of coal a shovel is unnecessary. After the coal is dug the shovel plays its part. Let me close by parodying the latter part of the sentence quoted: "Each and every ton of coal represents an amount of labor that the consumer—and the creamery secretary—has no idea of." Since 1839 to the present time is seventy-seven years. Of these years, to the coal operators seventy have been lean, and seven only fat. And yet the coal operators have been called robber barons. The sting of the secretary's letter is in its tail. He accuses the coal barons of being coal diggers. They'll never forgive him.

#### NOT YET A DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

Although all classes have contributed to the formation of our new armies, I am afraid it is true that class is still an army institution. For example, an officer may not be seen eating with a private in a public restaurant. If an officer has a brother who is a private he cannot go with him to a place of entertainment. Presumably the rule is intended to promote and preserve discipline, but the discipline we want in the army is not one based upon class or rank, but upon that real respect which is always granted to the naturally superior man. When the cricket eleven chooses a captain it obeys him implicitly, not because he is of a different class, but because of the proper rank democratically conferred upon him. You shall see him on the cricket field move his finger, and one of his men, as much a "gentleman" as himself, obey the movement of that finger like lightning. That is the true discipline and that is the true democracy, and nothing short of it will avail in the long run either in the army that fights or in the army that works.

#### CANADA'S DENTAL CORPS.

One of the remarkable developments of the war has been the creation of the Canadian Army Dental Corps. It is understood that there is no such corps in any of the allied armies, not even in the British army. The significance of this statement will be understood when it is stated that dental defects are responsible for more rejections of recruits than any other single cause. Or one time or another 10 per cent. of a dentally neglected army is rendered unfit for service by dental troubles, and trench life tends greatly to accentuate such troubles. Many thousands of men now serving in the Canadian expeditionary forces owe their admission to the army to the Canadian Dental Corps, which was created in 1915, and has already performed several hundred thousand operations upon recruits and casualties. It has a personnel of about 2,000 in Canada and over seas. It is represented in all of the larger military units of the Canadian army, and its services are much in demand beyond the Canadian lines, that is to say amongst the other allied forces. It's success has been such as to lead an observer to say that when the story of Canada's effort in the war comes to be written in sober English it will be found that the Canadian government and people have shown an adaptability and a quick efficiency seldom equaled in the world's history.

#### ANOTHER WELLINGTON.

"It may well be that we are watching in Sir Douglas Haig the rise of a very great general indeed."—Sketch.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A Chicago "pit" man predicts that the price of flour in a few months will be fifteen dollars a barrel. To be forewarned is to "forestall."

In the Eastern Car Co.'s works a drop forgings plant and an electric furnace are being installed. The company is now busy on an order for 500 large cars for the Transcontinental Railway."

Butter keeps soaring, and though certain papers are roaring over the high cost of living in general, they are silent as to this indispensable article. The price in Stellarton is forty-five cents a pound.

The Glace Bay Gazette is informed that the colliery workers in Springhill have accepted the terms offered by the Dominion Coal Co., which are substantially the same as was accepted by the employees of the two big companies in C.B.

The Record has long maintained that the best bonus system was that which rewarded the steadiest if not the sturdiest workmen and is therefore pleased that the bonus of five per cent. is for men who work 22 days a month.

The newspapers say that a movement is on foot in Glace Bay and Springhill for a thirty per cent. increase in the wages of colliery workers. The movers in this matter are presumably believers in the Scottish proverb, "Pluck at a gown of gowd and you may get a sleeve o't."

Referring to the request made by the P. W. A. that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. grant their employees at Sydney Mines an increase in wages, to offset the increase in the cost of living, the Sydney Record remarks:

"The Record learned from a reliable and authoritative source that there was no danger of any labor trouble, that the employees and the P. W. A. have always been successful in settling wage problems out of court, and there is no good reasons why the friendly relations that have existed in the past should be disturbed in the present case."

When one desires home news of interest he has often to look abroad, as witness the following from the Montreal Star of Tuesday, 31st ult.:

"That the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company had orders booked which will keep the plant working to capacity until the middle of 1917, and that plenty of business was offering for the second half of the year, was the statement made by Col. Thomas Cantley, president of the company, following the directors meeting here yesterday.

"The most important business resulting from yesterday's gathering was the decision to enlarge the company's shipbuilding activities by building a second ocean going vessel, and one about 25 per cent larger than the one now under construction.

The North Sydney Herald says that a new labor movement in Glace Bay may prove the death of the two existing labor unions, the U. M. W. and the P. W. A., or words to that effect. The Record had the idea that the obsequies of the U. M. W. had been performed many months ago, and is of the opinion that any movement to kill the P. W. A. will fail at the present time. Is an American union again trying to disrupt our one great Nova Scotia labor union?

The Springhill Record has a readable article on the benefits of organisation. It is temperate in tone and has a flavor of sweet reasonableness sadly lacking in effusions from many self appointed would be advisors of workmen. Our contemporary expresses the opinion that the local government would grant a charter for a new union if applied for. Undoubtedly, but is a new charter really necessary. What fault is there with the constitution of the P. W. A.? The S. H. Record, we are pleased to note, favours a Canadian organisation and incidentally hints, or more than hints, that the U. M. W. has, like the flowers of the forest, 'A weede away.'

In certain mining localities in the province a big increase in wages is asked. Provided the operators object and trouble is likely to follow, and seeing further that an increase in wages will make the cost of living still higher, how would it do for the Sydney Record and the Glace Bay Gazette to hint to the local government to shoulder all of any increase. Preposterous. Not so, perhaps. Coal is necessary to the continued prosperity of the province. The government has a precedent as witness the following from an old country paper:

"The secretary of the Caledonia Railway Company announced to the Glasgow Stock Exchange that the government are bearing the whole cost of the recent increase awarded to the railway employees.

The Dominion Steel Corporation has granted an increase of ten per cent., unsolicited, to its employees at the plant in Sydney.

By arrangement with the P. W. A. the Dominion Coal Co. has issued a new scale of pay to the colliery workers. The Glace Bay Gazette puts it thus:

"Acting on instructions given at the Grand Council meeting in September the representatives of the P. W. A. have for some time been in communication with the Coal Company as to the granting of a further advance, because of the still greater cost of living, and on Saturday last, after a meeting with a joint committee of the P. W. A. representing all the lodges, the management announced an increase of ten per cent. as a 'war bonus', and agreed to anticipate the four per cent. increase due on the first of January, making this together with the ten per cent. bonus, effective on the first of November, or a total of fourteen per cent. In addition to this, and with a view to increasing the production of coal by the encouragement of steady work, the company promise

a bonus of five per cent. to all underground producers who work 280 days out of each period of four weeks. The officials of the company say that as the ten per cent. bonus is placed upon and is additional to the six per cent. given at the first of June last, and the four per cent. which is anticipated and made effective Nov. 1, is really equivalent to 21 per cent. The company also points out that, if in addition to this the worker entitles himself to the five per cent bonus for steady work, he obtains an increase of 27 per cent. on the wages of last May. This is regarded as an increase without precedent in the history of coal mining in Nova Scotia. At the same time the Coal Company, it is said, is maintaining unchanged the price of coal and rent to its workmen."

### THE NEW RUSSIA.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his brilliant career has made many a sagacious remark, but I recall none more sagacious than his famous aphorism that German arms are blasting the fetters off Russia. He has not read Russian history in vain. He knows that all or most of the important historical changes and reforms affecting Russia have followed war as the result of war. And every student of this that this greatest of wars will work Russia's greatest metamorphosis. All signs point that way. There is no conceivable political agency which is not at work to promote political progress. The growth of material want, the growth of political disaffection, the national calamities brought about by the present war, are only among the more obvious agencies. The evidence regarding the working of other forces is varied and abundant, and a comprehensive study of the leading Russian newspapers throws a marvellous degree of light on the situation. Both the Duma and the outside leaders of public opinion have shown that they have an understanding of the situation. Besides the more obvious reforms growing immediately out of the present war and its issues, such as the autonomy of Poland, justice for the Jews, conciliation for Finland, amnesty for political prisoners, the new liberal majority loudly and persistently demands free political institutions, greater industrial development and broader national freedom. One of the best known of the Duma members, M. Yershinin, thus briefly expressed the unanimous wishes of the party he represented:

First of all let us devote every effort to assure success over the foreign foe. To secure this let there be a unification of all the forces of the country and the speedy adaptation of all its life to the necessities of the war. To this end a general political amnesty is necessary; all discriminations between the rights of Russian subjects, either on grounds of nationality or religion, must cease; freedom for professional and other social organisations must be secured; freedom of speech and of the Press, the right of popular assembly, and the sovereignty of the individual must be proclaimed.

These are sweeping demands, but I believe there are the strongest grounds for hoping that Russia will carry through these and other still more far-reaching reforms. The very extent of the present crisis is a strong ground for optimism. Every great war has, as I have already mentioned, brought some

great reform to Russia, but no preceding war has so completely roused the Slav spirit and so completely united all factions. If great events do really cast their shadows before them, is it wrong to assume that the reforms to follow this unprecedented struggle will far surpass anything recorded in the history of Russia? She is a land of great political surprises. As examples we have the bloodless abolition of slavery and the recent vodka reform. The Russian people are full of pent-up emotions, and the longer they accumulate the greater the pressure becomes. Her leaders know this, and will see that the pressure is relieved. It is ground for hope that a strong beginning has already been made towards a better understanding with subject races and religions. We have space for only one illustration. M. Fridmann, the Jewish deputy to the Duma from Kovno, said recently:

The Jews have given to the national defence all their mobilisable force, even their only sons, when the only sons of non-Jews are exempt from service. Jewish students in foreign countries have rejoined the colours in Russia or have volunteered in the allied armies. There are actually 300,000 Jews in the Russian army, and it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that no antagonism exists between them and the Orthodox troops—a revolution thought to be among impossible things. We are shedding our blood together. What a wonderful cement this blood has been.

We recall the moving story of a Jewish soldier wounded in the fighting in front of Vilna. He had already fought so valiantly that he wore the proud distinction of the St. George's Cross. Osnas was his name, and when his corps commander heard of his wounds he telegraphed a special request to the hospital to "do everything that was possible to save the life of Osnas the hero." With regard to the questions concerning Finns and Poles, it is perhaps well that we wait for further developments before we discuss them. But it is absolutely certain that a victorious war will result in the recovery and regeneration of the State all along the line. We know that many barriers have already fallen, we know that national, political and religious feuds have been softened, and that new conditions are being created in which mutual good relations of the people and the government can fructify with advantage to both. I think it is also clear that many leading men in high position in the government—not all, unfortunately—are convinced that at the present time of complete national union many of the old methods of administration are not only out of place, but simply impossible. Do not let us believe those fantastic pictures of civil disunion and revolutionary conflagration so widely disseminated by the German and Austrian press. Russia's enemies have made a bitter mistake. As Professor Struve has reminded us, the national consciousness of Russia not only has not weakened, but has wonderfully strengthened and taken shape. The tyranny which her people had most to fear, and from which they suffered most, was the German tyranny. That has disappeared for ever.

And if we look deeper into the life of this wonderful Russian people, with all their splendid possibilities, we shall find that in the loftier things of this world, and in the things which go to prepare us



for a better world, the Russians are deepening and maturing. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they are already so profound and mature in their religious conceptions and conduct that the future is sure to be filled with promise. We must not allow any misconception as to the Russian popular religion to prejudice us. Let us leave to the Germans the derision of the mujik's candles and genuflections. Do not believe that these are the main purposes of his religion. I have been among these mujiks for years and know better. These simple people swarming on pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre, to the catacombs of Kieff, to the sacred colisters of Athos, are filled with benign purpose. There is not a beggar on the road that they do not feed from their scanty store. In their strange, unworldly language these beggars are "the friends of God." These deeply religious souls cling to the noble belief that there is something else in God's world besides toil and greed, besides the things that men store unwise than those visible to the eyes of sense, and in their own way they strive toward the light which is God's love, and find in it all justification of their deeper human cravings for peace and mercy and love of their fellows. He who has not lived in Russia knows little of the great Christian virtue of patience in suffering filling the hearts of the people, knows nothing of their intense human pity for the poor, the needy and distressed. Read your Tolstoy and realise how deeply this virtue is rooted in the national psychology. What wildernesses of distance lie between the religion of the German professors and the divine insight of the simple-minded mujik.—Berlin Correspondent of Christian World.

#### A CLEVER ADVERTISEMENT.

With great interest an article entitled *Morale and Victory* in a recent English paper was read, only to discover at its conclusion that it was a clever advertisement for a particular brand of cigarettes. It was not without especial value, however, because it pointed out so admirably the need for cigarettes and for tobacco that every soldier knows, but that sometimes it is difficult to make the public appreciate. Tobacco is sent to the men very generously, it is true, but often it is sent as a luxury, which it is not, and not as a necessity, which it very decidedly is. There are conditions at the front that are almost intolerable with tobacco, and that without it would be impossible. To quote from the article in question: "It was Sir Frederick Treves who, during the South African War, made the people understand that for the soldier tobacco was a necessity. Hunger, cold, fatigue and wounds—these things a soldier can endure if he can smoke." This is virtually what the boys write home themselves. Not in quite the same language, but emphatically and insistently. There are not many home comforts that can be enjoyed in the trenches, but a smoke is one of the few. A recent report, too, from an inspector of Red Cross work in all departments in the field said that the very first "first aid" given a wounded man was a cigarette. To supply the demand, the response must be constant and ceaseless—all of which means that the appeal now being made for a tobacco fund is an appeal for a very necessary adjunct to the comfort, happiness and good spirits generally of the men overseas.—St. John Globe.

#### THE PART THE SUN PLAYS.

The supply of energy to any nation comes from the sun, the present source of all terrestrial life—whatever may have been the case when the earth's crust, long ago, was so hot as, perhaps, to furnish energy for life on its own account. Our present energy is either income, derived from the sunlight of the present, or capital, derived from the sunlight of the past, stored up in the form of coal or peat or oil. In either case, all the energy that drives the whole animal world, including mankind and the nations of men, is derived from the sun through the green plant. This is true even of fishes, for whom the green plankton, thriving at the surface of the ocean, plays exactly the same part as the green meadows of the land for land animals. Every animal and every plant without chlorophyll, that live, are the beneficiaries of the green leaf, which alone can serve to them the energy of the sun.

The age of vegetable luxuriance has passed—perhaps because the air now contains less than it did of the carbonic acid gas, or carbon dioxide, which is the green plant's food, available only in sunlight. But the giant ferns and so forth of the past still serve us in the form of the stored-up capital of the coal-measures, prime source of our recent industrial greatness in these islands, and also in the form of those great stores of oil which take such a large part in the provision of the world's energy today. It is for the geologist to determine whether the theory is true that the formation of oil has resulted from the long action of high pressure at low temperatures; but it is certain that vegetable matter is its source, as in the case of coal or peat.

Modern civilization, in peace and in war, is using up—at an ever-increasing rate—the vast capital of energy stored up in past aeons, so that there is definitely in prospect the exhaustion even of the large supplies of coal and oil that are still known. The recent discovery of the Yorkshire coal-field led many to suppose that we need not trouble about the future—especially when it was thought that the new measures extended all the way to the East Coast, and probably under the North Sea, to become continuous with the Belgian and German coal-fields. But the Yorkshire coal comes to an end just half-way across England and is thus nothing like so large as was earlier supposed. The time is not far distant for us when we shall have to do as the Germans do, and use the present sunlight that falls upon our land as current income, far more efficiently than hitherto, our stores of capital having been so largely depleted. National efficiency will primarily consist in the effective use, for the purposes of our national life, of the sunlight that falls upon our soil.

#### THE RESOLVE OF THE EMPIRE.

"We are not going to allow this war to be only a preparation for another war. Our sons and our daughters shall sleep in peace, even if we do not for another decade."—Spectator.

Rev. Albert Harding, as the father of soldier sons, and the pastor of a church at Royton, Lanes, which has sent 84 of its young men into the army, says it is stated that the rum ration is practically forced on men during the winter months. In one case a man who had strong temperance convictions asked his lieutenant to excuse his taking the rum, and was refused. He asked to see the captain, and was again refused. Eventually the colonel gave him permission to abstain from the rum ration. Surely, says Mr. Harding, lads who have gone from church and Sunday school and Band of Hope, having never touched strong drink, ought to have their principles respected.

#### OUR SOLDIERS.

"That's a jolly nice car you've got, sir, if I may say so."

"Tisn't mine, dear boy, it belongs to my orderly."—London Opinion.

#### THE USE OF ZEPPELINS.

"The future of a Zeppelin as a naval scout is generally recognized. It must soon surely be recognized quite as generally that it has no other future."—New Statesman.

#### IN EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE.

"Where the old monks once came clinking down with horn lanterns to fetch the abbot wine or to count their stores, English soldiers, covered with mud, sit rubbing up their rifles."—Daily Chronicle.

#### NO FOURTH WINTER.

"There must be a third winter in the trenches. Let us get that certainty into our minds once for all. That ordeal through months of rain and cold must be the last of its kind."—Observer.

#### THE NE WSTLE.

"Mistress to New Maid: 'Mary, we breakfast at eight every morning.'

"Maid: 'That's all right, ma'am; if I'm not down, don't you wait.'"—Pall Mall Gazette.

#### AT THE FRONT.

"I hear that the song that they cannot bear to hear sung or played out there is 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

A further search in the cottage of the old Cornish miner at Newlyn, near Penzance, where a hoard of £1,000 was discovered, has resulted in the finding of some £50 worth of jewellery. He and his wife had seemed to be in great poverty.

Vicar: "Amid all your troubles, Mrs. Smith, I am pleased to see that your sense of gratitude does not fail."

Mrs. Smith: "No, sir. Rheumatiz is bad indeed, but I must be thankful I still 'ave a back to 'ave it in!"

A Scot soldier, back from the trenches bereft of speech, recovered it at a Liverpool theatre when "Scotland Forever" was sung. His enthusiasm was so great it brought back his voice and he hurried home "to tell Maggie!"

Cardiff bakers are raising the price of the 4 lb. loaf to ten pence.

The time has come when we are in the final phase of the struggle, however long that final phase may last. And in that phase it is the silver bullets that will have the last word.

"Birmingham jewellers are making representations to the government about the situation created in their trade through the stoppage of supplies of gold for manufacturing purposes.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE BY THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

To the People of Nova Scotia:—

The directors of the National Service met at Ottawa recently and formulated schemes for carrying on their work. The duties of directors are, in effect, to make themselves acquainted with industrial conditions in their respective districts, to consider what kinds of work are essential or non-essential to the country under war conditions, to draw out and utilize all available labor so that the largest possible number of men may be freed for military service, and to decide, when called upon, whether in the interest of the country certain men should or should not enlist in the overseas forces of Canada. To men who offer to enlist, but whose services are considered more valuable to the state in their present employment than if they joined the military forces, badges and certificates of exemption will be given.

As the basis of all effort to utilize our resources to best advantage, it was considered essential to take a census of the man power of the dominion. The rough outlines of a scheme having that object in view were drawn up, and the director-general had conferences with the census and post office departments of the government.

The officials of these departments are now engaged in working out the details of a scheme which we hope will give us all necessary information within a reasonable time, and at much less cost than would be entailed by a regular census.

When the data is secured and classified, we should be in a position to know what man power we have, what proportion of it is essential to carry on the necessary business of the country, and what proportion may be considered available to enter the military and naval forces of Canada.

Another object that occupied our attention was the utilization of woman's labor during the war. It was believed that there are thousands of women in Canada who would gladly give their services temporarily for special kinds of work, provided they knew that they were thereby releasing men for military duty. It was decided to encourage women to offer their services for such work as was suitable, and to induce employers to take advantage of such offers when opportunity arises.

With that object in view it was resolved to organize committees of women, to be known as "Women's National Service Boards," for the purpose of opening registers for female labor, of procuring employment for such women as offered their services, and for the supervision which would be necessary under new conditions.

It was also suggested that if considered desirable advisory committees of prominent employers and others might be formed for the purpose of co-operating with the women's boards, and helping to secure employment for the women. The view was held that there is a large reserve of labor available if our women are asked to co-operate, and confidence was expressed that our employers would find it to be in their own interest as well as that of the country to encourage the work of the Women's National Service boards.

A number of other matters were discussed on which definite action will be taken later. Some of the directors were of the opinion that the duties of the board are too negative in scope, and that their usefulness would have been increased if authority of a more positive character had been granted to them. It was agreed, however, to exercise our present authority with the expectation that if it should prove advantageous, enlarged powers might be granted by the government.

To prevent misunderstanding it should be stated that under the regulations of the board, the work of recruiting is left entirely in the hands of the military authorities, but it is the duty of the directors to co-operate with them and furnish all available information to enable them to procure the men required for military service.

The unlooked for change in the chairmanship of the board will cause some temporary delay in formulating its work, but it is expected that the directors will soon be in a position to go on with their work feeling confident that they have the full support not only of the government, but of the people of Canada.

The people of Nova Scotia have already given proof of their patriotism and self-sacrifice in devoting themselves to war work, but we can do still better by organizing our resources and co-ordinating our efforts.

The Board of National Service is a non-partisan body formed to meet the unprecedented conditions arising out of the war. It has before it a most difficult and complex task requiring the best thought of the ablest men in the country, and that task cannot be successfully accomplished unless the directors have the sympathy and co-operation of all classes of the community. I would especially appeal to the press to give us their hearty and united support, because on their attitude will largely depend the measures of our success.

The Premier of Canada has just issued an appeal calling upon every man and woman in the country to devote themselves to public service in some capacity during the crisis of the war. I feel confident that as far as our province is concerned that appeal will not be made in vain. Those of our young men who have not yet answered the call to active service will feel impelled to reconsider their position, and those of us who have to remain at home will feel called upon to consider whether we are in our own way doing our full share of service and sacrifice. We have only to remember that and our efforts are consecrated to the task of supporting our noble boys who, for us, and for the honor of Canada, are daily enduring and dying in the trenches.

G. S. CAMPBELL,  
Director of National Service for N. S.  
Halifax, 25th October.

**CAUTIONS.**

"The Recruiting Officer: 'One grandfather living! Is he on your father's or mother's side?'"

"Recruit: 'Oh, sometimes e's on faver's side, and sometimes on muvver's, but generally speaking e's nootral.'"—Bystander.

**THE UNIVERSAL THOUGHT.**

"We can't sit still and meditate on the beauty of humility while the Germans are still in France. Work we must, at least at all events till the fire is out."—Daily Telegraph.

**CLEVER NURSE.**

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## Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections or legal subdivisions 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 mines operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, recinded by Chap. 27 of 45 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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

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

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

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### Concerning the 'Record'

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

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

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