

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

E. R. Faribault,
Geological Survey

MARCH 12, 1919.

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.

171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Quebec, P. Q.

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

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

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

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld

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

A. J. Tonge,

General Superintendent

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

COKE

High Grade Fuel
for Steam, Domestic and General
Purposes

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

FIREBRICK

Better than
Scotch seconds for
Ladle lining, etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD.
Westville, Nova Scotia



Get the "Safety" Habit

USE

"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE.

MADE IN CANADA.

The DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Limited
Montreal

INVERNESS COAL.

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.
Inverness, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS

Run-of-Mine Coal

Apply to
INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL CO.
Inverness, Nova Scotia

J. MACGILLIVRAY, Receiver and Manager.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y.

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

SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.	STATIONS	NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.
486		487
A M		P M
10 40	POINT TUPPER	3 40
10 55	INVERNESS JUCT.	3 45
10 29	FORT HAWKESBURY	3 50
10 15		
10 07	PORT HASTINGS	4 03
9 57		4 08
9 44	TROY	4 20
9 27	CREIGNISH	4 33
9 08	CRAIGMORE	4 45
8 55	JUDIQUE	5 00
	MARYVILLE	5 12
8 40		5 28
8 20	PORT HOOD	5 32
7 50		5 45
7 40	GLENCOE	6 11
7 25	MAROU	6 23
7 12	GLENDYRE	6 43
6 53	BLACK RIVER	6 59
A M	STRATHLOAN	7 05
	INVERNESS	P M

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.

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 Hames.	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.**

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 21

Stellarton, N. S., March 12th., 1919

No. 17

ARE WE GIVING VALUE.

The following, which may be called a lay sermon, and an interesting one, is contributed by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian:

"We are all—and by 'we' I mean the more or less prosperous, enlightened, cultured classes—beset by one ugly doubt, the doubt whether, on the whole, we give value for what we get out of our society. Some of us give more value than others; but those who give no value at all are but drunken helots for the rest of us. In our hearts we fear it is all a matter of degree; and that is why we are so angry with the drunken helots. We can sneer at those charming ladies who have been made charming at so great a cost, and who seem to think that they pay it all back by being charming. They are exquisite supers on the stage of the world; they go about opening bazaars for us, being patronesses of our charities, patronesses of our whole civilization. They encourage the arts, or the flimsy part of them; they seem to know everything, while they know nothing. Often they have the tenderest hearts; but the tenderness of their hearts, as of their skins, is a luxury; they would lose it if they did any work. And the strange thing is that the poor, the very people who do the hard work for them, often are their greatest admirers. A beautiful lady is an angel to them, a native of that paradise we all long for, where something can be got for nothing; where wages are given not only to the eleventh-hour laborer in the vineyard but to those who have never labored at all. But we of the prosperous classes have too much in common with those beautiful ladies to admire them. We know how it is done for we all do more or less of it ourselves—we know that they exist so beautifully because they do not give value. They are artists in the art of getting something for nothing; and we too, unwillingly perhaps, are not guiltless of that art.

"Christ's own disciples were troubled by the harshness of the condition which He imposed on the young man who had great possessions. He was to sell all he had and give to the poor. To understand that story one must see it in terms of to-day. The young man was a prosperous, enlightened, good young man; a liberal who supported all high causes, a vegetarian perhaps, and one who would wear sandals now, but did not wear them then because they were the common wear. He had a conscience which he tried to satisfy by doing good. He saw himself as a 'trustee' of his own wealth. But still there remained a doubt in his mind, which made him ask, 'What must I do to be saved?' The answer came in general terms; he had done all these things, but his doubt still remained. 'What

lack I yet?' he asked, and then the answer came. It was expressed in our language: 'You are not giving value. If you would really be saved, you must get rid of your wealth, which prevents you from giving value; you must become as the poor who do give value.' It is a hard condition, and Christ Himself thought it hard, for He gave it only when pressed, and because he loved the young man. And still we know it is the condition of salvation, and we are troubled because we doubt whether we fulfill it.

"This trouble, this doubt, is conscious in some and unconscious in others. But it drives even those in whom it is unconscious to make apologies for themselves. They persuade themselves that they do give value, by being patrons or patronesses of mankind; by upholding the banner of the ideal, like the gentleman in Ibsen; by preserving the culture of the world. If there was not a leisured class—that is to say, a class that does not give value—the world would sink back into barbarism. There is a story of an exquisite young man who, before conscription, was asked why he did not go and fight for civilization. He replied, 'I am the civilization they are fighting for.' That is the apology often made in answer to an unconscious doubt within. And those who can make it, and be satisfied with it, become incapable of thinking rightly on any subject whatever; that is to say, they become incapable of salvation. The one great thing they have told to themselves infects all their thought. They have reconciled themselves to the notion of an irrational universe, one in which they rightly get something for nothing; and the universe, irrational in that one respect, becomes for them irrational in all. Because they do not give value or try to give it, life itself gradually is emptied of values for them. It is like a tale told by an idiot, signifying 'nothing'.

Figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Mines show that there were 2,575 fatal coal mine accidents in that country last year, as compared with 2,636 in 1917. The fatality rate in 1918 was 3.30 per 1,000 men employed, as against 3.56 the year before. The coal production per fatality in 1918 was the largest on record, being 266,000 tons, as compared with 241,600 in 1917. Estimates made to the Bureau of Mines by State inspectors indicate that there were about 760,000 men employed in coal mining last year, as against 757,317 in 1917.

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.

March 12, 1919

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

The papers are a unit in saying that the 'pow wow' between the coal mine operators and delegates of the A. M. W., held two weeks ago in Sydney, was unique in the worlds history. There can be no doubt on that point, therefore the Record hastens to swell the unit. It was unique; and no mistake, and, in part, it was comical. Fifteen operators drawn up in battle array, before seven hundred and fifty delegates, or their equivalent. When the bugle sounded, the fifteen marched into the arena, but the seven hundred and fifty did not rush on them to slay them, instead they swarmed around them in an effort to seize their hands. The heartiness, and unexpectedness, of the welcome caused one or two of the fifteen to weep—almost—for joy. But some cavalier may say there were not seven hundred and fifty against fifteen. Ah! but there were, and that is where part of the uniqueness comes in. Nigh a year ago, when it was proposed, or suggested, that the workmen join in a testimonial to D. H., on his leaving for new pastures, J. B. put his veto on it, and declared that one good union man was equal to all the bosses, in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company. Now, that company had, at least, fifty bosses. Trotter arithmetic would state it thus: 'As 50 is to 1, so 750 is to 15.' And yet, as did the small band at Thermopylae, the fifteen held the pass. The papers seem to be under the impression that the late meeting in Sydney was the first where the managers, or operators, met delegates from a union in open session. Not a bit of it. Thirty-seven or eight years ago a delegation from the P. W. A. met the full force of the managers vis-a-vis, in the city of Halifax. Sir John Thompson was the referee, and saw that fair play was accorded. This meeting was far unique than the late meeting in Sydney. There was no draw about it. And the beauty and uniqueness were that there was no aftermath. The two sides, after the fray, thought as much of each other as they did before it, though they did not shake hands, or give any outward sign of benevolent malevolence. Some, inclined to sedateness, may be inclined to consider the foregoing as not written in the serious spirit the subject demands. Our excuse is that the good news of so harmonious a meeting, and so amicable an arrangement, is responsible for the seeming gaiety; and then, in a manner, we were driven to it, by the exaggerated, and highly florid style adopted by the press generally, in refer-

ring to the wondrous novelty of the proceedings and the astonishing results following therefrom. In real earnest then:

The press of C. B. and of Halifax, in part, give, as the result of the conference:

1st. That there shall be no general nor definite increase in wages, as demanded by the executive of the A. M. W.

2nd. That the operators agree to continue the check off, in event of amalgamation with the U. M. W., and

3rd. That they are willing to concede an eight hour day, with certain limitations.

The more important of these three named results, so far as the community is concerned, is the temporary settlement of the wage question. It is well that the workers' delegates did not insist on the original increase asked for, because, had it been pressed, the workers would, likely, have reason for future regrets. If the present high cost of fuel prevents the establishment of needed new industries, and hinders the also needed extension of plants in operation, and injuriously affects plants in present straits for needed markets, then, surely, workers would suffer more than any others in the communities. The general opinion, the world over, is that either prices must come down, or that there must be larger outputs at lessened rates, resulting in higher consumption.

The check off is no new thing, but has been in operation in C. B. for over a score of years. Under the new arrangement the operators will collect the dues for a society having its headquarters in the U. S.

The eight hour day has never been seriously pressed upon the attention of the operators, nor of parliament. It is doubtful if it will be as satisfactory to the miners as anticipated. If the hoisting engines are incapable, in eight hours or less, of hoisting all the coal the miners cut, then look out for baffling squalls.

The curious thing is that the papers have not referred to the most important result of all, and that is the new and better understanding, and the increased respect the workers will have for the operators. The miners, as a whole, are reasonable men. Some are, however, very impressionable, and are easily carried away by the noisy declamation of fiery demagogues. These will, having been in close contact, and converse, with the operators, from henceforth be disinclined to listen to any who may attempt to declare that the operators are a crafty, cruel lot, whose one object is to suck the life blood of the workers. We greatly rejoice at the thought that a result of the conference may be the death knell, to a certain extent, of a mischievous demagogue.

The Sydney Mines delegation, especially, is delighted at the outcome of the conference, and not so much on account of what the members had gained as what they had learned. The Sydney Record has this assurance from some of the delegates:

'The outcome of the conference, summed up, means that the employers know where we stand and organized labor can no longer be suspicious of the policy and motives of the employers. More than that as asserted one of the local labor leaders it will restore confidence in business and commercial circles and prove to the public generally that both labor and capital are united and have one purpose in view in the reconstruc-

tion period.'

Thus speak the miners as we knew them in bye gone days, and what does the speech declare? More than is verbally expressed. Its equivalent is this: "Never, never again, shall we, for a moment, entertain the notion that 'one' good union man is better than an indefinite number, of courteous, and benign bosses."

SUBMARINE AREAS QUESTION.

In the Chronicle of the 19th. ult. appeared an article declared to be "an interesting contribution to the discussion on the submarine areas"—from the pen of C. Ochiltree Macdonald, who, the Chronicle assures us, speaks "with the authority gained from 'long' study of submarine operations and areas."

We must, at this time, be content with the giving of the first paragraph, for the simple reason that the article, in full, could not be dissected, nor digested at one sitting. From this one extract there is sufficient to give readers delightful mental exercise, mystical and, or, amusing:

"As I was instrumental in creating the situation in the submarine coal fields of which you complain in your recent editorial 'Recall the Leases,' let me explain my part of it. The trouble began in a speculative raid, under the 'machinery of the Mines Act, upon the submarine coal easements of Sydney Mines, which was made possible by an infirmity in the Mines Act, Coal areas which should have been reserved by the Government to provide room for the continuous undersea expansion of Sydney Mines, and which the operators of those famous old collieries undoubtedly expected would always be at their disposal, were vested in persons who handed them over to their keenest rivals, the Dominion Coal Company, Limited."

It is somewhat mystifying to understand how the writer in the Chronicle was instrumental in creating a situation which existed, looked at from one point of view, over sixty years ago; and from another point, fifty-one years ago, when the G. M. A. were stirred into action by parties taking up submarine areas for a long stretch along the sea shore. It is told us no one should have been permitted to come in front of the G. M. A. What would that have meant? Just this, that the company would never have thought of taking up a submarine area, until it suited them. It is gravely told us that the G. M. A. expected that the submarine areas would ever be at their disposal, for extension of operations. What simple souls must have been at the head of that corporation. The areas in front of those of the G. M. A. "were leased to persons who handed them over to their keenest rivals, the Dominion Coal Co'y." 'Handed them over' is a handy phrase—possibly the word 'sold' covers the point in shorter terms. From 1867 to 1893, a period of 26 years, the G. M. A. had an opportunity to purchase the areas now under discussion. Was it to be expected that the sellers to the Dominion Coal Co. were to refrain from selling to any but the G. M. A., and to await their buying pleasure?

The Record is a firm believer in giving honor to whom honor is due, and we are 'awfully' sorry we cannot give the Chronicle writer the credit of having been "instrumental in creating the situation". His creative energies were wholly expended in the

Glace Bay district, and consisted in his advising—so he tells us further on in the article—the late J. F. Stairs—then, presumably, President of Scotia—to play the Dominion a Roland for their Oliver, by taking up areas further seaward than those held by the Dominion. 'These areas have nothing in the world to do with the present 'situation'. The discussion centres round the areas at Florence, and not at all around those at, or near, Glace Bay. As we said we are 'awfully', that is, really and truly, sorry we cannot accept the Chronicle writers' assumption that he was a creator, not to say 'the' creator, of the present situation, around the shores of C. B. We have said the former G. M. A. heads must have been simple bodies. This is made clearer when we state that the Mines Act expressly gives permission to drowse through areas held by others than the ones contemplating the 'driving', in order to reach areas outside those being worked. Of course there may be this excuse for the G. M. A.: they did not think—few thought fifty years ago—that it would ever be profitable to mine coal two miles under the sea.

It is told us that parties who sold the areas in front of 'Scotia' to the Dominion Coal Company had leased them from the Government owing to an 'infirmity' in the Mines Act. 'Infirmity' let it stand, but instead of glorying at being at the creation of the situation, instead of advising the late J. F. Stairs to take advantage of this alleged infirmity, he should have scorned the role of tempter, even though an honest attitude might possibly have precluded his having a share in the creation of the present situation.

OPERATORS AND WORKERS.

The results of the five days conference in Sydney, between the operators and mine workers, was satisfactory, and pleasing, to both parties, especially to the operators, who are relieved from the odious responsibility of increasing the price of coal to a large proportion of the community, and to industrial concerns who could not carry on were there any increase in fuel costs. The results were no surprise to those who had some, if not full, knowledge of the interview, in New York, between a leading coal operator of the province, and the two heads of the U. M. W., and the further meeting of operators, and officials of the A. M. W., in Montreal. When President Workman had been given the assurance that the U. M. W. would not be parties to any hasty action on the part of the A. M. W., he was content. Seeing the A. M. W. was at present fully recognized, and already had the check off, there could be no visible harm in continuing this system, in event of an amalgamation, the A. M. W. with the U. M. W.

In the matter of the eight hour day, the operators came to the conclusion that they better make seeming of having granted the concession, wholly voluntarily, than being compelled to grant it under compulsion from a vote seeking legislature. If it is proven, after a trial, that, as alleged, as much work can be done in eight hours, as in ten, the operators will be glad the concession was granted. The eight hour day will make little, if any, difference to the miners, many of whom do not now work eight hours at the face. The surface men, as a whole, will be the gainers, that is, if they prefer to work

(Continued on page 10.)

NOW READY

MINERALS and MINING, NOVA SCOTIA.

BY R. DRUMMOND,

368 pages. CLOTH \$1.25 Post paid.

To be had at Mining Record Office

CONTENTS:

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

STILL MORE NOTICES OF THE BOOK

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

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

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

And these:

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

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

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

Thomas Cantley, Chairman of the "Scotia" Board, writes: "I wish to congratulate you on your book. It is certainly creditable, well printed, good clear type, in short, the binding, the size of the volume, and general make-up leave nothing to be desired. Altogether it is a most creditable production, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be looked on as an authoritative history of the Iron and Coal industry in this Province, the value of which as the years go by will be continually enhanced, and in it you are leaving that which will keep your name alive so long as Nova Scotia is interested in civilization's great basic industry."

Mark Workman, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation writes: "I have not had an opportunity of carefully perusing the book but I feel constrained to say after a preliminary examination that the work appears to be comprehensive in its scope and excellently arranged and the subject, ordinarily technical, is treated in an interesting and readable manner."

R. P. Fraser, Pictou.—"Please send me two more of your books 'Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia' which I want for sending to some mining friends. I think your book a very interesting history of the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia. Your account of the development and expansion of our basic minerals of 'Coal and Iron' since the Ford Pit disaster is good and very correct. The farmer may claim he feeds us but where would agriculture be were it not for the implements supplied from the basic minerals."

J. Macgillivray, Receiver and Manager, Inverness Railway & Coal Co.: "I have been reading your book 'Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia', and find it highly interesting and instructive, containing, as it does, much useful information in very readable form."

Henry McArel, Glace Bay.—"Minerals and Mining duly received. I am much pleased with this interesting book"

A. S. McNeil, District Superintendent, Glace Bay: "I have received a copy of your book. It is very interesting, instructive, and to the point. I congratulate you on the completion of this valuable work and trust it will meet with the appreciation which it deserves."

The inimitable O'Dell, Glace Bay.—"I have waited until I had quite finished reading your book before seeing a niche in your gallery of immortals."

I can only say that on closing the volume last night I could almost imagine I had written it myself. Higher praise than this I cannot offer. Hoping that this may not be your last word on Nova Scotia's chief industries."

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Mines: "I have no hesitation in saying that so far as I was able to glance over your book, it was very readable and I enjoyed it very much. Whilst I appreciate it would have entailed a very great deal of extra labor, I regret that an index does not accompany the book. I always miss an index. I think it would have added a great deal to the value of your very interesting book. The pains and care

which you have taken to gather so much reading matter, particularly of local interest, is most praiseworthy. My wonder is that you have had the time to have collected it as well as you have done. However, I have no doubt it will supply a place in our mining literature that will redound to the credit of its author."

Chief Justice, Robt. E. Harris.—"I have been perusing your recent publication, 'Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia,' which I have enjoyed very much. I consider it a valuable addition to the literature on that subject."

W. A. Winfield, Supt. Mar. T. & T. Co.—"The reading of 'Minerals and Mining' afforded me much pleasure, and a great deal of information, in many cases respecting properties that I was already acquainted with. I shall keep my copy on my shelves for reference purposes, for a knowledge of districts liable to development from mining, as from other industries, is of great use to us in our business, as an aid to forecasting our probable future requirements and development. I trust, as I am sure will be the case, that your volume will have a large circulation, and be the means of directing more capital to the possibilities of the minerals in the province."

A. McDonald, District Supt., Dom. Coal Co'y.—"I am fortunate in having so valuable a book, and wish to say that the province is much richer by having such a work, the production of one who has made mining a life study. In your 'comparisons of outputs', it might, possibly, have been well had you stated that so far as the Dominion Coal Company is concerned, 1917 was a one shift year, as against double shift in previous years."

A. A. McKinnon, Ry. Dept. Springhill.—"Have read 'Minerals and Mining' with much interest and profit. Am greatly impressed with the author's splendid optimism regarding the future development of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia. The book contains a wonderful fund of useful information hitherto hidden from the writer, who will treasure the book on account of its own worth, as well as for former friendly association with its author."

'ONE' FOR "MINERALS AND MINING."

The following has been received from one who was instrumental in the expenditure of a large amount of American capital in the Province some years ago, and shows the necessity of acquainting 'outsiders' with the mineral resources of our Province:

BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1919.

A day or two since I had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Robert Fraser a copy of your book, 'Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia'. I wish to thank you for having written the book and extend to you my most hearty congratulations upon it. It has already brought about an inquiry among some associates of mine who are interested in the oil business.

For a number of years I have been waiting until the time was opportune to take up the question of the establishment of the oil shale industry of Nova Scotia and I am now going to ask you for such assistance as

you may be able to give me in this direction.

The information that we primarily would like to have is data relating to the Scotch plants that have established the best records in distillation and recovery of by-products through shales. We very much desire to get into communication with the engineers who have built these plants with the idea that if we can obtain their services based on the result of plants already designed and erected by them that would give us actual figures of costs and operation, we would feel justified in erecting such a plant in the Provinces.

My personal impression has been that these plants in Scotland have proved not only successful in operation but very remunerative to the capital invested and if we can obtain the actual assurance of the successful operation of such plants the capital is available here for the undertaking.

Trusting that you will be able to assist me in this direction.

Continued from page 7.

strenuously eight hours rather than ten in a 'ca canny' way. If they do not put forth extra efforts it is possible the miners will be no gainers from the shorter day. Of course all operators included, will be happy if the eight hour day proves the expected boon to the workers.

In the matter of wages, the operators—the Record is inclined to think—scored, and that not because no advance of wages was conceded, but because both parties agreed that the present scale might be revised on thirty days notice from either side. From the consumers', that is, the public, standpoint, they are inclined to concede, the thirty days revision clause, a victory for diplomacy. This proviso means, if it means anything, that if the cost of living still keeps high, present wages will prevail; if prices go up, then up goes coal, but if prices tumble, then—oh, then, we better not say it, unless the Record's good, in the interest of the community as a whole, be evil spoken of, by a noisy minority. The results of the conference, or rather, the mere holding of the conference, must result in good, though the results would, surely, be more in the interests of future good understanding, had the hundred delegates been seated round the hall, and while in this position the fifteen operators had entered and been marched in single file round in front of the delegates. These would have had their eyes opened, and have seen for themselves that the operators are men, and not horned beasts, as bolsheviks and socialists had high induced them to think they must be.

As if it had read the foregoing before it had been penned, the Morning Chronicle makes the following comments on the 'wage question', which must meet the endorsement of many, though it may be jeered at by some:

Capital and labor will have to share evenly in reductions. Those who have been ground so long between the upper and nether millstones of capital and labor, will have to be permitted a little breathing space. The great, helpless masses must secure relief from the burden of extortionate prices which have been so long oppressing them. Prices of every kind must come down, and come down greatly—the price of labor with them. If the process is allowed to proceed naturally, labor should gain rather than lose. High wages of late have been a mere delusion, being offset in most cases by the high cost of living. As the cost of living falls, wages of every kind must fall. To attempt to

keep them up artificially would be, in the long run, to play into the hands of extortionate capitalists, and to do deadly injustice and injury to the whole community of people.'

A FAR FAR LOOK.

A writer to the Morning Chronicle formulates some rules for the guidance of the Mines Department, when the day comes that coal will be mined undersea, to the boundary of the 'three mile limit'. The Mines Department need not tear its hair over this point. Cape North is out several miles further than is the shore line in front of where the Dominion Coal and 'Scotia' areas are situated, possibly from seven to ten miles further. Or to make it clearer the three mile limit will not apply to these companies' collieries until a distance three miles beyond Cape North has been reached; the common belief being that the three mile limit means three miles beyond a line drawn from promontory to promontory. The coal areas where they enter the sea are at the head of a great bay. It will be a few days yet, possibly fifty years, before the submarine areas reach the three mile limit, so there is no need of the present generation adding to their gray hairs over the question. There is such a thing as legislating too far ahead.

O CRUEL POST.

The Sydney Post, referring to the situation at Ottawa, says:

...the first proposal was to leave the question of leadership untouched for the present. This plan, which was the one most generally acceptable up to the latter part of last week, appears to have been suddenly abandoned at the last moment, and an alternative one substituted, of selecting a nominal pro tempore House leader, from among the rank and file whose intellectual qualities and political sagacity would never prove a menace to any of the serious aspirants to the permanent leadership, in any subsequent show down that might take place. Viewed in this light, the selection that has been made could scarcely be improved upon. The only question is whether the loss of prestige the party will suffer in the country, even from temporary leadership of such a character, will not more than offset the advantage of getting existing rivalries and differences set at rest for the time being''.

MR. W. R. MOODY'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Will R. Moody, of Northfield, Mass., who has been visiting England and France with the American editors, has put his impressions into a brief message. "The members of our party," he says, "have been impressed by the breadth of vision of men on this side of the ocean, and we return home inspired by something of their noble ideals. We shall work to bring about a better understanding of the problems of the British Empire in the realization that they are the problems of civilized countries in which the United States should assume its responsibility, and render its quota of service."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Dominion No. 1 colliery continues to show some very good outputs. If there were sufficient working places this mine would again become a top notcher.

Dominion No. 4 colliery had an output of 1500 tons on a day recently, which, for a mine with one rope, and with only one side to the mine, is very creditable.

The coal bank at Dom. No. 2 is already assuming fairly large proportions. What it may become, by springtime, depends as much on the trade outlook, as on the coal output.

The slopes of Dominion No. 12 and 14 are to be double tracked, to permit of larger outputs. In conjunction with this work, which has already started, the leading places are double shifted for the more rapid opening out of these mines.

The endless haulage installation on the south side of Dominion No. 9 is all but complete, and ready to take over the transportation work. The output is at present under two hundred tons per day on this side of the mine, but will gradually increase until it reaches five hundred tons per day. This, with the output from the north side, will place No. 9 in a good position.

The Min'g Coal Co., New Brunswick, made a hit in securing R. Robertson, of Sydney Mines, as Manager. Previous to assuming charge of the Princess colliery, Mr. Robertson did good work in winning much coal for many years from a colliery which the G. M. A. had abandoned fifty or more years ago. The Record trusts that the New Brunswick proposition is big enough to afford scope for Mr. Robertson's energies.

Jas. B. McLaughlin, who was a member of the 'Come ye in peace here, or come ye in war', congress, held in Sydney ten days ago, made a statement which, to our wonderment, the Record is ready to endorse. He said if the operators were in former years selling coal below cost "they were big fools". In that respect they were, though sane enough in other respects.

The Record does not like the look of things. The jump from inability to supply sufficient coal, to one where the supply far more than meets the demand, was very sudden. The Bras D'Or colliery is shut down; Indian Cove colliery is on short time; Florence colliery was to have been started again last Monday, but we are doubtful as to that. The Allan and McGregor collieries are shut down, and the other collieries of the Acadia are on two-third time. And yet there should be no privation among the workers, for there have been six years of steady work, and fair, to say the least, wages.

The development work at the Birch Grove collieries is well ahead, and respectable outputs will be given by each of the twins during the coming active season.

The Pictou Advocate takes no editorial notice of D. D.'s promotion. Our esteemed contemporary, the Eastern Chronicle, takes things philosophically and is content to say, 'Oh, well, we never met the man.' We have, and therefore, like the Advocate, are silent.

The selection by the 'Scotia' people of Alex S. McNeil, Supt., and D. H. McLean, manager, of Dominion Coal, to fill similar positions at Sydney Mines, looks like stealing, although one would not care to use that term when so honorable a man as Genl. Supt. T. J. Brown, is in it. Both are good men and make a good working team. They were good men and 'made good'. They leave the south side with the best wishes of the workmen generally.

Daniel H. McCuish has been appointed Manager of Dom. No. 9 colliery, succeeding D. H. McLean. Mr. McCuish was never so unwise as to be deluded into the belief, or so silly as to be carried off his feet with the stupid saying, that one good union man is as good as all the bosses. By push, by laudable ambition, he worked his way up from a driver, and therefore knows all the rules of the game and plays it hard. He has always been an energetic worker, no six hour a day man, but one who believes that the man is to be pitied who does not embrace his opportunity. He made good as a pit boy, and no doubt will make good as mine manager.

The workers conference at Sydney will demand of the Federal Government that a duty of fifty-three cents per ton be imposed on imported run-of-mine coal, contending that importers are cheating the government out of twenty cents per ton duty by mixing screened and slack coal and calling it run-o-mine. Years ago the Mining Record told how the trick was done. It is very simple. The Ontario buyers want run-of-mine coal. The duty on a thousand tons at 53 cents would be \$530.00, so they order 750 tons screened, and 250 tons slack, the duty on which is 432.50, saving thereby, about ten cents a ton duty. Or 500 tons of screened and 500 tons of slack are bought. The importer then mixes the two kinds together. The saving in this event is about nineteen and a half cents per ton. This run-of-mine coal business has annoyed the Nova Scotia coal operators for years, but nothing has been done. Ontario must be conciliated, we presume. Of course the Ontario importers do not call the operation mixing, but the result, all the same, is run-o-mine coal.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The confounded Tories are strutting around poking one another in the ribs and asking, 'Did ever you think there could be so big a slump in the 'Leader' market'? and the answer is 'who could have imagined such a thing'.

The Local Legislature program this session is a big and a varied one, and is to be supplemented by a special programme prepared by the A. M. or the U. M. W. One of the requests of this society as given in a Cape Breton paper, reads: 'That in Inverness the Inspector be appointed by a referendum vote of the miners in the district.' Is this the thin end of a wedge, or is it what a wag might term 'parish pump politics'.

The Commissioner of Mines was all a tremble for a time when it was intimated to him by the officials of the miners' union that He, and Robertson, of Ottawa, must come to C. B., and have the 'Florence' trouble adjusted. He was so frightened at this "Your money or your life" demand, that he announced to the visiting journalists who foregathered in Halifax two weeks ago, that the section in the Mines Act affecting submarine leases would have to be 'remodelled'. If the trouble between 'Scotia' and the 'Dominion' can be amicably arranged—which would be better than legislating into obedience, then the clause, or section, may be allowed to stand. There will be no demand for submarine areas from this out, for the reason that all worth while are under lease.

Referring to the agitation over sub-marine areas the Sydney Post, which, as a rule, is not inclined to hysteria, says:

"The matter is essentially one of public concern, because it affects profoundly the development of what is by far the most valuable of our natural resources. Last year Canada's output of coal reached high water mark. And yet, last year Nova Scotia's coal production fell away to a little over 5,000,000 tons, and for the first time in the history of the industry the output of Alberta exceeding that of this province, which is the pioneer in coal mining in Canada. Our Mines Department must be up and doing, if we are not to be allowed to fall hopelessly behind in the race. The development of our natural resources should not be allowed to be blocked or obstructed by a feud between two corporations, or by the desire of any one set of capitalists to establish a monopoly from mere motives of private gain. There is no question involved here of the confiscation of vested interests. The matter is one that can be adjusted to the mutual advantage of both the big mining corporations, and in such a manner that Nova Scotia's coal production will be immediately and substantially increased. If the companies cannot agree, the Department of Mines is the logical arbitrator in the matter. Public opinion will support intelligent Government action in the premises, as public opinion will properly condemn the Government if it fails the people at such a crisis."

In order to give work to returned soldiers, a section of pillars are to be drawn in Dominion No. 12 colliery. The Dominion Coal Co., will employ every soldier who worked for them, at the time they enlisted.

The coal at the face of the deep, in Dominion No. 11 colliery, measures five feet in thickness. The usual height of the seam, so far worked, is from four to four feet six. It is very encouraging to learn that this somewhat irregular seam improves as it gets deeper.

A special to the Morning Chronicle referring to the close of the happy meeting between the mine operators and the workers, says: "Closing one of the most harmonious sessions ever held between operators of the coal areas of Cape Breton and their employees to-night, two of the three concessions asked for by the workers were granted." The opening words of the 'special' lead to the conclusion that the late session was not the first and the only one held between the operators and workers. Other papers said persistently that the sessions were unique, in that the like had never happened before.

The Sydney Record of 22nd. inst. has the following agonizing head lines: "After thirteen year fight Mine Workers of Nova Scotia win consent of Operators to amalgamation with U. M. W." The S. R. should have gone on and stated the number slain and wounded in the long fight. The fight must have been a bloodless one. The fact is there was no such fight. The facts are: Certain malcontents, say twelve years ago, organized locals of the U. M. W. in C. B. These small locals asked that their dues be collected in the office as were P. W. A. dues. The company refused. Two years or so afterwards the U. M. W. called a strike, the object being 'recognition'. They lost the fight. Two years ago the P. W. A. and the U. M. W. amalgamated and took the name of the A. M. W. of N. S. The new society was recognized without any fight whatever. Last year an amalgamation of the A. M. W. and the U. M. W. was proposed. The question then arose "Would the C. B. operators recognize the amalgamation"? The officials of the A. M. W. put the question, point blank, to Pres. Workman. He saw the President of the U. M. W. on this and other points. A conference between operators and union officials took place in Montreal and was followed by the conference at Sydney, when the operators agreed to CONTINUE the check off. These are the indisputable facts, and it beats us to understand how a C. B. paper, published near the alleged seat of a twelve years fight seems to be wholly ignorant of them.

Around the Collieries.

In order to give employment to as many skilled miners as possible, of the number thrown idle by the shutting down—till trade improves—of the Allan Shaft, the Albion is working an additional shift. The unskilled men did not fare so well, the greater number being forced to seek work elsewhere. The overground plant at the Albion is capable of 'taking care' of all the coal coming, or likely to come, from the three slopes.

The Cape Breton papers are in raptures over the elevation of D. D. McKenzie to the temporary opposition leadership. He is styled Cape Breton's 'gifted son'—alas poor George. He is termed 'Cape Breton's war horse', forgetful that war horses are being demobilized and sent to the slaughter houses. On the other hand the cruel Herald says it may be a compliment to D. D., but the country generally looks upon the appointment as, oh, so comical, while the tickled Tories keep rubbing their hands as if the appointment was the prelude to the unionist millennium. As for the Mining Record, we cannot, after prodigious effort, imagine a man like W. S. Fielding gracefully saluting D. D. as his leader. In the interests of peace the liberal remnant possibly had no alternative. The situation, briefly summed up, is: "While Cape Bretoners cheer, conservatives chortle."

A correspondent of the Evening News, if we mistake not, places the charges for mining coal, and for other underground labor, at two dollars a ton. Had he placed the total cost underground at two fifty, and the cost for surface labor at one sixty to one seventy, he might not have been far off the mark. And, then, where does the cost of machinery, and the variety of material used, come in? What of the cost of timber, brattice, oils, rails, spikes, etc? These make a formidable charge. If, with the present scale of wages, and the high cost of materials, the operators are making a profit, it cannot be so big as to make one envious. Coal is high in price; no doubt of that, but the extra cost is largely, if not wholly, accounted for by high wages, or higher wages than paid at any previous time, and also higher cost of material.

To those who think the submarine coal areas question is easy of adjustment, and that the Mines Department can readily make matters so plain that there shall be no future misunderstandings, we submit the following case: "At a certain point in C. B. there is, at the present time, two blocks of land held not under lease, but under license to search. 'A' holds these licenses to search. Part of the ground under license to search is submarine. 'B' comes along and takes out a second 'right', which he can do unless 'A' has taken out 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th rights. 'A', however, has only taken out first right, and is compelled at the end of 18 months to make the selection of one square mile, and no more, if we read the law rightly. 'B' then comes along and makes his selection, and his mile is wholly submarine, beginning half a mile from shore. What, in these circumstances, can

the Commissioner do? If he will not allow 'B' to go in front of 'A', then, from the time of that decision out only fools will apply for 2nd, to 5th, rights, and this will apply to land as well as submarine areas.

SLACK TIME.

Nova Scotia is not the only country that is suffering from lack of coal orders. The following is from a U. S. trade paper: "Both car and labor conditions were exceedingly favorable, and in addition very little time was lost by the operators on account of repairs to plants or other factors not specified, their output being limited entirely by lack of demand which increased during the week from 23.1 per cent. of full time to 31.4 per cent., the mines in the country as a whole now operating at not more than four days per week. Alabama still remains the lone district in which loss of time on account of no market is insignificant: In other districts losses of time on account of lack of market range from 7 per cent. in Kansas and Missouri, to 73.5 per cent. in Southern Ohio. In Western Pennsylvania where until recently the demand was continuous, the operators are now losing 23.2 per cent. or approximately one quarter of their time."

PRICES AND EMPLOYMENT

At least one fact stands out very clearly from Lloyd George's straightforward and unflinching warning to British labor: this country does not enjoy any monopoly in the difficulties of getting back to a peace-time basis. The burdens of these readjustments are, it is clear, far more serious in England and probably in the other Nations which have been at war than they can possibly be in this country. It is not merely a question of unemployment, but rather the feeling and philosophy that are so widely prevalent there as here. It is summed up very largely in the notion that this is the time for the workingman to seized a great imaginary opportunity. Lloyd George drove straight to the heart of the matter when he said:

"There is a feeling that one way of providing employment is by reducing the hours of labor so that there will be enough work to go round at the same wages. Reduce the hours of labor to what is fair, profitable and possible, but to reduce the hours of labor merely in order to create employment, paying exactly the same wage, is one way to make unemployment in the whole country."

At this there were interruptions and cries of "boo!" from the Labor benches. The English premier went on to say:

"It increases the cost of a particular commodity, and that commodity is an ingredient in something else. If you put up the price you diminish the purchasing capacity, and if you diminish the purchasing capacity you diminish employment. And not only that, for, as I have pointed out, you destroy overseas trade upon which this country depends more than any other country in the world. I despair if the working classes of the country do not recognize that elementary and fundamental principle."

The doctrine so succinctly set forth by Lloyd George is the same doctrine that must be spread in this country if we are to have industrial peace and prosperity. Some of the labor organizations have a motto that: "The injury of one is the concern of all." This is true of every human society, and it is true in a far wider sense than that in which it is commonly employed. Every machine, every human hand, every new invention or process contributes to add something to that vast fund or flow from which each member of the industrial confederation derives his or her means of livelihood. The larger the flow the larger the individual dividend of comfort and happiness.

Every diminution of this flow thru strikes and depression, every idle hand, every idle machine, every invention stopped midway in its development lessens the individual dividend and makes life harder for every one, and very much harder for some. It is true it has been shown that in some industries eight hours of efficient work gives as large a product as the average of a nine or a ten hour day. But this is obviously not the case in all occupations. An enormous part of our industrial product is by machinery, and the principal work consists of simply attending the machines. It is obvious that you cannot have the same product from these machines by cutting down the hours they work. That is a plain question that may be faced by the extremists and doctrinaires, some of whom now go to the length of demanding a six or seven hour day.—Hx. Herald.

LABOR EXODUS FROM U. S.

It has long been a disputed question as to whether the country's supply of rough labor would be increased or further depleted after the war. Some thought conditions would be so bad in Europe that emigration to this country on a very heavy scale might be expected, while others said that reconstruction work on the other side would absorb all the available European labor and that many foreigners would return to their native lands as soon as they could secure passage.

The latter course seems the more probable, in view of recent developments. Several thousand Italians, Greeks and Spaniards have already obtained passports and taken ship for their respective countries in the last week or ten days, and this is only the beginning. The government is being swamped with applications for passports from foreigners who want to go home, and the steamship companies cannot begin to handle the rush. Most of those who have already gone, as well as many thousand of others who will go as soon as possible, are laborers of the skilled or semi-skilled type which are so essential to industry, including coal mining.

The majority will remain on the other side for some time, and a considerable number will stay there permanently. The volume of east-bound travel may be expected to increase steadily as passenger steamers are returned to their normal runs. In this connection, Lajos Steiner, a member of the War Trade Board, recently testified before a committee of the U. S. Senate that there are probably 5,000,000 aliens in this country who would like to return to their European fatherlands if they could obtain transportation. In the meantime there is no counter-movements this way, and in fact, it looks as if immigration is to be restricted by legislation if not by natural laws.

For these reasons coal may not be as plentiful or as cheap next summer as might be supposed if present conditions alone were taken into consideration. The

country's coal supply is dependent on labor and transportation. There will doubtless be plenty of transportation, but it is not so certain that there will be plenty of labor. Moreover, nine bituminous operators out of ten will tell you that they expect to see strikes in the course of a few months.—Coal Trade Journal

A TIMELY HINT.

A Philadelphia coal man recently had an unusual insight into the sudden change in the labor situation. He advertised for someone to fill a minor position in his office, and while formerly these advertisements passed almost unnoticed, he received in this instance no less than 170 replies. Even more notable than the number of replies was the variations in the expectations. Some who had but ordinary business experience were modest enough in their request, but some who had been working for the Emergency Fleet Corporation or certain steel companies and other such concerns modestly offered their services at 25 to 30 dollars a week to begin with.

"It is evident", he said, "that some people will have to reconcile themselves to quite a change in conditions and it is to be hoped that some worthy young men are not spoiled in the process of readjustment. To get back from shipyard compensation to the ordinary basis of business salaries means quite a jolt and not everyone can go through such an experience without becoming more or less dissatisfied with affairs and furnishing, perhaps, fertile ground for Bolshevik arguments and propositions.—Sa vards,

RESTORING FRENCH COLLIERIES.

E. G. Spillsbury, an American mining engineer, who recently returned from the devastated region of France, has this to say of German methods of destruction and the steps that are being taken to restore the mines:

"They cut through the steel supports with the oxy-acetylene torch, and then pulled down the whole structure. Of the electric motors and generators there is no trace. The shafts they flooded by ditches leading from the Somme Canal.

"The companies owning the works have already made their plans and specifications for rebuilding. The orders for material are being filled in Switzerland and Southern France, and the first deliveries are expected to be made in March or April. It is estimated that it will take 30,000 horse-power for a year and a half to pump the water out of the mines, and they will begin to take coal out of the upper seams in about a year. The task of clearing away the wreckage is perilous, because the Germans connected the debris with unexploded bombs and hand grenades.

"One thing evident is that the French are not waiting, but are active in reconstruction work. They are not using foreign engineers, but are doing all the work themselves.—Sawards,

The lifeboat service during the war saved over 5,000 lives and 172 vessels.

A Godstone resident lost her wedding ring some five or six years ago while feeding a calf. A few days since the cow was killed, and an Oxted butcher, who recalled the loss, on making a search, found the ring embedded in the animal's body.

A Nottingham hotel proprietor, who has just died of influenza, was 7ft. 7½ in. in height. He was formerly in a traveling show as a giant. The hearse used for his funeral had to be lengthened.

Lecturing in London on "Coal and National Health," Professor Bone declared that it was a great mistake to throw windows and doors open in the early morning during the coal months of the year. This, he advised, should only be done about the middle of the day, if the sun were shining, otherwise it was best to leave the chimney to do the ventilating.

In a Society of Arts lecture Mr. A. H. Baker said that when the ideal of supplying electrical power at a farthing per unit was realized, cooking and heating by electricity would be sufficiently economical for general adoption. It would probably also be worth while to obtain hot water supplies by this means, though perhaps more for the sake of convenience than economy. Electricity at a farthing per unit would be the solution of an enormous series of problems.

The labor market in Ohio mining districts is well supplied in every way. There are now plenty of miners in all of the producing fields and likelihood of a good supply for some time to come. One of the features of the labor situation however, is the fact that owing to half time or less worked at many of the mines, the better class of miners are seeking places in the steel and iron mills. This is especially true of the western Ohio field, which is nearer the heart of the steel section.

In the Hocking Valley field where a larger percentage of the miners are American born than in other fields, and where labor does not move around to any extent as a consequence, there is a plentiful supply. In fact, miners are clamoring for more work and the M. W. at a recent state convention asked for legislation to distribute railroad fuel buying and, in fact, buying, in order to give miners in all sections an equal chance at the available work.

At present the average working time among the mines in the so-called "inner circle" or the Standard field, is about 35 per cent. of normal. A few mines are operating on a 50 to 75 per cent. basis, but the bulk of mines are either shut down entirely or working only one-third time. Last month the average working time in this territory was about 50 per cent.

Producers say that operations have reached their bottom level and henceforth the working time should be steadily increased. They base this statement on the report that the Railroad Administration has asked the roads to store a 30 to 60 days' supply and on the belief that genuine winter weather must come to the Middle West soon.

Though the coal miner traditionally is far from being a "saving man" the high war-time wage scale, the year long pressure for maximum production and the ban on idleness induced many hundreds of the Standard field miners to put a good portion of their wages into banks or at least automobiles. During the war it was not an uncommon sight to see scores of common miners come to work in large touring cars.

Since the signing of the armistice many of these automobiles have been converted into cash and the bank accounts have been drawn on liberally. This has saved the day so far as serious labor trouble is concerned. Though the miners are restless because of inactivity, they have not experienced the pinch of poverty that usually comes into a coal mining town as soon as the mines are closed.

The workers in the industrial centres in C. B. have expressed the opinion that labor should have at least one of the two vacant seats in C. B. County. There can be no objection to the proposal so long as labor puts up a man endowed with a modicum of sound common sense, one not too much inflated with a sense of his own importance, and while willing to do the best for labor, will, at the same time, recognize that others, not admitted as belonging to that class, have rights also. A sensible working man might do much for the true well being of labor.

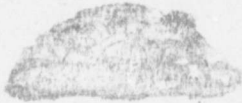
A. & W MacKINLAY, LIMITED

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.



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, reseeded 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.

"McSHANE" (PATENT) Sight-Feed LUBRICATORS Single or Double Feed.



Double Feed

Capacities $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. to 4 pts.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE
HIGHER CLASS OF ENGINES.

T. McAVITY & SONS, Limited.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.
MINING, MARINE AND MILL SPECIALTIES.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1917.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts 1 to V, by E. Stausfeld, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, 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. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.
- MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolin.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

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

THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

(COMMENCED BUSINESS 1875.)

Head Office Continental Life Building, Toronto

Experts in

SAFETY - ECONOMY - EFFICIENCY

Forty-Three 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,
New Glasgow, N. S.

HIGH GRADE RUBBER GOODS.

**HOSE--for Air Drills, Pneumatic Tools, Steam, Suction,
Fire Protection, etc.**

**BELTING--for Power Transmission, Conveying, Elevat-
ing, etc.**

**PACKINGS of every kind and all Mechanical Rubber
Goods.**

Automobile, Carriage, and Truck Tires, Etc., Etc.

Made in Canada by

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Maritime Branch: 143 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

ALLAN, WHYTE & CO'Y

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland, Codes: Western Union
& B C (4th & 5th Eds)
A. I., Liebors and Private.

Wire Ropes for
Windng & 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 supply-
ing 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—

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, P. Q.

—ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS AND ERECTORS OF—

STEEL STRUCTURES,

Railway and Highway Bridges, Buildings, Turntables, Electric and Hand Power
Travelling Cranes, Coal and Ore Handling Machinery, Lift Locks and Hydraulic
Regulating Gates, Transmission Poles and Towers.

Tank and Plate Work of Every Description

FORGINGS

GEAR CUTTING AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK.

Marine Boilers and Engines

Head Office and Works: - - - - - Lachine, P. Q., Canada.
P. O. Address: Montreal, P. Q. Cable Address "DOMINION"
Branch Offices and Works: TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG.

Sales Offices:

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, REGINA, VANCOUVER

Large Stock of Structural Material at all Works

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



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.