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Maritime Mining Record

Feb. 14 1912

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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.

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LATCH & BATCHELOR, L't'd.

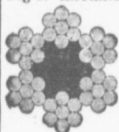
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Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,
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AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Fig 2. HAULING



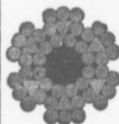
Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING



Fig 1. HAULING



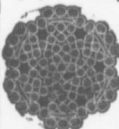
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes



Fig 4. WINDING



Fig 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 and Fig. 11 for Cranes, &c. are non-twisting.

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.



Fig 15 a



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Fig 20



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FOR
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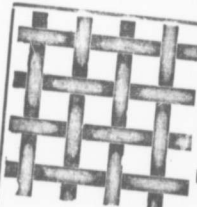
Low steam consumption as in Corliss Engines.

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COLLIERY LAMP OIL
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1084. Geological Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- Memoir 16. The Clay and Shale deposits of Nova Scotia and portions of New Brunswick, by Heinrich Ries and Jos. Keele.
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- Map 13 A. Kingsport Sheet, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- Map 14 A. Hall Harbour Sheet, No. 99. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- Map 24 A. Millstream Iron Deposit, Gloucester Co., N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 400 ft. to 1 inch.
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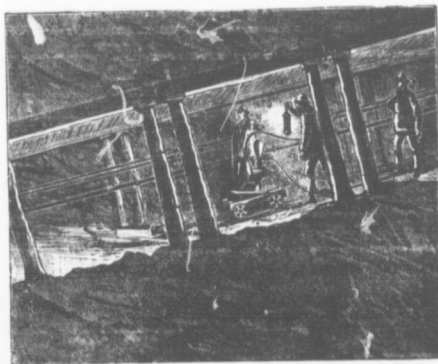
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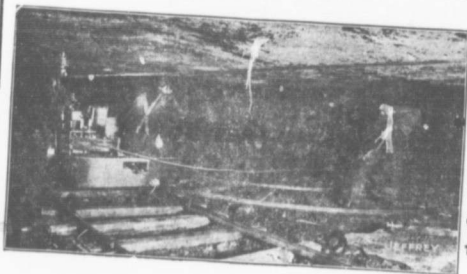
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(7-2-12)

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 15. Stellarton N. S., Feb. 14th. 1912. New Series

THE PLEA OF THE STEEL PRODUCERS

This statement is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Government, on behalf of the Companies, comprising all the manufacturers of iron and steel in Canada:—

"Since the last general revision of the Tariff in 1897 serious changes have taken place in the fiscal policy of the country affecting the manufacture of Pig Iron and Steel. At that date there were bounties in force, which when added to the existing duties, gave a protection equal to \$1.50 per ton on pig iron, and \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton on steel billets.

The British Preferential Tariff brought a general reduction, until the present rates were fixed in 1907. It was definitely understood that on the withdrawal of the bounties, these lowered duties would be readjusted, but nothing whatever was done, and when the bounties ceased in December, 1910, the industry was left with the following inadequate duties on its basic products:—

On Pig Iron, Preferential \$1.50 per ton, General \$2.50 per ton. On Steel Billets, Preferential \$1.50 per ton, General \$2.50 per ton.

The average value of these commodities, under ordinary trade conditions, may be taken as \$15.00 for Pig Iron and \$22.00 for Billets, so that the Preferential Tariff, which largely governs prices, gives a protection of ten per cent on Pig Iron and seven per cent on Steel Billets.

The effective protection given in 1897 and later years, has thus been reduced on these articles to about one-third or less. That the earlier protection was effective is shown by the increase in production.

In 1900 the total amount of Pig Iron produced in Canada was 96,575 tons, and of steel 26,456 tons.

In 1910 the totals were: Pig Iron 740,244 tons, Steel 740,290 tons.

The present position of the iron and steel trade may be thus summarized:

1. Prior to 1910 the combined protection afforded by the duties and bounties enabled manufacturers to retain a sufficient hold on Canadian business, notwithstanding the competition from abroad.

2. In 1910 the protection was so far reduced by the decrease in bounties, as to make it more difficult to retain the trade, while their cessation on December 31st of that year which left the manufacturers to the protection afforded by the present inadequate tariff only, has rendered this difficulty more acute.

3. The depressed state of the iron and steel

trade abroad, coupled with our inadequate tariff, affect the Canadian trade by making it difficult, in some cases impossible, to hold the business it has hitherto had. Some manufacturers have expended a large amount of capital, and come under serious financial commitments in connection with extensions of their plants, in order to increase their output, and the possible future effect of the conditions above named is to them a cause of great anxiety.

It is not desirable that we should now enter on the question of duties on more finished articles; any representations on these matters are reserved for the Tariff Commission; but we should at least point out how seriously these duties are weakened by the numerous exemptions.

The manufacturers of the most important lines of agricultural implements, of springs, axles, tools, bedsteads, windmills, etc., have, in effect, free iron and steel, and in many cases the materials made free are those whose manufacture had been specially promoted by the Tariff as it stood before the exemptions were granted. These exemptions are one of the main causes of the difficulties in which we find ourselves.

Another cause is the application of low rates of duty to the larger sizes and sections of rolled steel. This has shut out the Canadian mills from a large and important field, and restricted them to the manufacture of the smaller sections.

The only other branch of business to which we would refer is the manufacture of wire rods. The consumption in Canada of wire rods, wire, and wire products, is not far short of 200,000 tons yearly, and less than one-half are made in Canada from Canadian raw materials. Since the cessation of the bounty wire rods are entirely unprotected; they do not even share in the protection accorded to the billets from which they are made. It is respectfully urged that the anomalous position of this important industry, which cannot be remedied until the whole tariff is dealt with calls for immediate relief, and adds special weight to the request we are herein preferring.

The statement of the imports of iron and steel into Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911, shows that the Canadian manufacturers have a large field yet to occupy. The unrevised Trade Returns show imports of articles set out in appendix number one to be:

537,863 tons of steel of a value of \$14,868,752	
270,102 tons of pig iron of a value of 3,613,931	
Total.....	\$18,482,683

These imports of only a few articles are in quantity not far short of the entire present production of the Canadians plants, indicating am-

ple field for growth, which, however, cannot be occupied to any great extent under the existing tariff with its discriminations and exemptions.

The cost of labour represents approximately 80 per cent of the cost of manufacture of iron and steel, and the above figures indicate that about \$12,000,000 was paid in wages to foreign workmen, for iron and steel imported in the year referred to, much of which ought to have gone to Canadian workmen.

A large increase in the amount of iron and steel made in Canada would, therefore, not only help the industry by reducing costs, and proving an adequate return upon capital, to the encouragement of further development, but would build up industrial populations in Canada, by providing a large amount of well paid work, now done for us abroad. It is respectfully urged that such protection should be accorded as will enable these results to be reached.

We would also call attention to the fact that the larger proportion of the imports above referred to, come from the United States, and that under a tariff which is either very low, or is rendered ineffective by exemptions, are subject to a very high rate of duty when entering the United States.

Further, when depression exists in the United States, as at present, Canada is their nearest and most available slaughter market. The "dumping" clause is effective where a fair rate of duty is imposed, but where goods are free, or are subject to a nominal duty only, the "dumping" clause is not effective, and large quantities of iron and steel are now being sold in Canada, at or below the American cost of production. This makes the need of some relief for the iron and steel trade a very immediate and pressing question.

As to the view which the community may take if it is proposed to relieve one special trade from the disadvantages under which it labors, while others with a similar claim to consideration are untouched, we would respectfully urge that the establishment on a sound footing of the great basic industries of iron and steel making is universally regarded as one of the primary needs of the country, and has been so considered by Parliament for the past 25 years. We are of the opinion that the lowering of the duties on iron and steel which was made possible, or at any rate rendered less injurious by reason of the bounties, the continuance of these duties at the lower rates when the bounties are gone, and the consequent inadequacy of the protection afforded to these industries, need only to be made known to secure full support for any reasonable remedy from all who desire to see Canada prosper.

The Government having announced that a Tariff Commission would be appointed, that assumed that it will not be possible to deal with any changes in the Tariff until the Commission has completed its inquiry and made its report.

We respectfully submit that the position of this industry in respect to the Tariff, and the competition to which it is exposed from countries labouring under great depression in the iron and steel trades, justify us in asking special and immediate consideration from the Government, and

that some protection should be accorded, pending the results of the inquiry by the Commission. The iron and steel trade of Canada has during the whole of the present year suffered under the inadequate protection above referred to, and unless some form of relief is now given, it must continue to suffer for probably two years to come, so that the development of the industry would be seriously retarded. Since no change in the duties can at present be made, is it respectfully suggested that there should be a temporary bounty on Pig Iron as the basis of the industry.

Such a bounty should be regarded as a partial compensation for the disabilities under which the industry has been placed through the lowering of duties, exemptions, and discriminations referred to, and through the withdrawal of bounties without any readjustment of the duties, and should further be regarded as in the nature of a temporary measure of justice, pending a full consideration of the whole question by the Government.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking at Newport, said that if he thought the concessions to railwaymen would result in a few shillings a week more being spent in the pub-house, he would clear out of the Labour movement. The men needed to be more tolerant and charitable to one another, and should not view every action of their leaders with suspicion.

The widow of a waiter who died from the sting of a wasp has been adjudged in Downham County Court as entitled to compensation. The man was taking part in preparations for a village feast when a wasp stung him on the tongue and death followed from heart failure. The judge found that he was engaged in his master's business at the time, and that the accident was due to a special risk incidental to his employment.

"With the best of intention," wrote Stevenson, "a man cannot be twenty-five for ever." But R. L. S. was wise enough to leave woman out of the question. Society, it is said, is obsessed with the craze to keep young—or, rather, keep looking young. One of the means to this end is to avoid smiles, frowns, or anything likely to leave wrinkles and expressionless women are no rule. After a while, however, their physiognomy will be so firmly set that if they laugh by accident it will crack.

Mr. C. Evans, the new General Manager of the Acadia Coal Co., arrived in Stellarton end of last week, and immediately entered upon his duties, and these are no sinecure. As the saying is, Mr. Evans "has his work cut out for him." To make good will require every inch that is in him, and the divided loyalty of every member of the staff, and the un-RECORD considers the proper development of the 'Albion Mines' the stiffest coal mining proposition in the province—at the present juncture.

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.

Feb. 14 1912

OPPOSED TO THRIFT.

The following from Cottons Weekly, the principal organ of the Socialists in Canada, shows the sort of food served out to the "discontented of all countries", to workmen who have been a failure, and to the lazy rascals who claim a right to eat without working. For the purposes of criticism we have numbered the paragraphs:

1. "The remark is frequently heard that the trouble with the workers is that they waste their pay. Let them be economical, save their pay, and become capitalists. The pinhead who talks like this talks like a fool.

2. Should the working class begin to save, they would simply be reducing their standard of living, and cutting down their own pay. Should the workers begin to live on pea soup to save, they would have their wages cut down, and would have to live on pea soup to live. For wages cover but the average cost of living of the workers.

3. Should the workers cease to smoke tobacco, should they begin to wear cheaper clothing and live in cheaper houses, those who are now engaged in preparing tobacco for the workers to smoke, clothes for them to wear, and houses in which they live, would be thrown out of work. Being out of work, they would have to compete for the jobs still left, thus forcing down the standard of wages to the new level which the workers had adopted in order to try and save. One worker may skimp and save and lay up a few thousand dollars in forty years of working hard and living worse than a pig; but the moment the workers as a class did this, they would suffer.

4. In Roubaix, France, many dress goods are made. It is a centre for the cloth trade. The hobble skirt coming along, it did not take so much cloth to make a dress, dresses came cheaper for the workers, and twenty thousand workers in Roubaix lost their jobs, with a loss of between \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in wages. These unemployed are forced to compete with other workers for jobs, thus forcing down the price of labour. The narrow skirts do not benefit the working class.

5. The mild weather spoils the Austrian trade in winter wear. The workers did not have to spend so much for clothes and could live cheaper. This forced out many workers to seek for jobs. The lowering of the cost of living, under the capitalist system, means the lowering of the wages the workers get.

6. Around Cowansville, there was exceedingly mild weather up to January. There was no snow on the ground. Fuel did not need to be burnt. The lack of snow and the mild weather prevented the farmers bringing in their wood to sell for fuel. They did not have the price of the fuel and could not buy many Christmas presents. All the local merchants had a poor Christmas season, and the woodchoppers did not get their usual early winter work in.

If the workers cannot save money by skimping, why do the papers advise the workers to save their money? Because such a course is of advantage to the capitalists. The exploiters know that cheap living means cheaper wages for the workers and more profits for the parasites. The capitalist newspapers are for the parasites and against the workers.

7. The only remedy is for the social revolution to take place that will give the workers the full product of their toil. The social revolution will abolish the capitalist class and will emancipate the workers."

1. If workmen and their wives generally were thrifty, the occupation of the rabid Socialist, as a rule the most selfish of individuals, would be gone, and his place would be filled by the rational reformer. If men saved, if they became thrifty, the Socialist shouter realizes that his position, as well as his occupation, would be untenable. Did workmen save, as they should, were they thrifty, they would have few grievances and no use for fery demagogues. Therefore it is that Socialist spouters decry thrift.

2. It does not follow that a saving workman must reduce his standard of living. Thrift does not mean the denying oneself of necessities, but of useless, and in many cases harmful, luxuries. And why should not the workmen live partly on pea soup. In fashionable hotels pea soup is served largely and though it goes by many outlandish names, it is pea soup all the same. Just how a cut in wages would follow a pea soup course is not made plain. In truth the assertion is pure rot. Twenty-five years ago, in the mines of Nova Scotia, the miners refrained from making big wages for fear the masters would cut rates. They have got nicely over that, and now realize that the man who makes the biggest wages is the man best for the company. We are not told how the master or employer is to learn that his workmen have adopted a pea soup diet, and have commenced, by saving money, to become capitalists, if even in a humble way. Waste keeps many men poor, and waste is sinful and on no grounds defensible. In this connection we know positively whereof we speak. We have stood surprised at seeing food cast into the sink which the middle classes would have utilized and made palatable dishes of.

3. The reasoning in this paragraph is as "silly as they make it." It is ludicrous. Carry it to its logical conclusion and what does it mean. The more tobacco smoked the more work for those engaged in the tobacco business; those who make clothing and those who build houses would have more work also. It is wonderful. But we would suggest a simpler method. Instead of a man buying a pound of tobacco at a time, let him buy two, one pound to smoke the other to cast into the fire. Let him not order one suit of clothes but two, one for use the other for destruction. And why should he do

such an insane thing. Why, to give more employment to be sure, you silly—and yet every suit of clothes destroyed, every ship lost at sea, and every house burned, though well insured, is a loss, if not in some cases to the insured, to the community, as a whole.

4. This is a pretty piece of reasoning to be sure, and consistent. When a rabid Socialist sees a millionaire, clothed in purple and fine linen, his eyes grow green, and his adjectives flow forth, and yet when the ladies of France and other countries adopt a simpler style of dress, he raves at their want of display of extravagance.

5 and 6. No. 5 is far fetched. It amounts to this: The head of a family was able in six months to dispense with underwear to the value, say, of four dollars. He thus effected a saving of fifteen cents a week. Now just think of what all that fifteen cents would do, what a high old time he would have buying luxuries with it, or how much cheaper it enabled him to live. In 6 we have the Socialist laid bare, the selfish character. Never a thought to whom the mild weather was the tens in Cowansville freed them from much suffering. The paragraph is nothing short of baby talk. Let us say twenty farmers at Cowansville could not sell wood because a thousand did not need it, and being unable to buy Christmas presents, the merchants suffered. But the thousand, having more money in their pockets, would be likely to far more than make up for the loss of the farmers trade. But wood-selling is not the farmers real business; it is only an incidental. If one took the paragraph seriously he would have to conclude that the prosperity of Cowansville depended wholly on the quantity of fire wood the people 'got away with.' Reasoned out, the sentiments expressed in No. 6 are stupid, almost idiotic.

The belated number of the Labor Gazette for January came to hand the last day of the month. Just what purpose the Gazette has served since it was established some are at a loss to understand. The Labor Department, we had imagined, was established in an endeavor to make smoother the path on which labor and capital trod, and frequently bumped against each other. In this we may have been mistaken, as in the January number before us appears a communication sent to the press last November by A Bonnie Man and the Secretary of a foreign union located at Springhill repudiating the agreement entered into by the Dominion Coal Co. and its Cape Breton employees. The communication demonstrates that Mr. Bonnie Man, in conjunction with the lazy rich officers of the U. M. W. elsewhere, possess the quality in a preeminent degree of poking their noses into business that does not at all concern them. The rates paid in Cape Breton and those paid in Springhill have nothing in common. But let that pass. If the real object of the Labor Department and the Labor Gazette is to promote harmony between employers and employees, its columns should not be open to a set of men whose object, seemingly, is to create discord. Were the editor of the Gazette familiar with labor conditions in Nova Scotia he should know that the few ly discredited where they exist but have all but been disowned by their parents in Indianapolis. Were he familiar with affairs in Nova Scotia he

should be aware that the main statement in the communication is a perversion of truth. President —so styled—Bonnie Man says that he represents 90 per cent. of the workmen of Springhill, that is that he represents 1540 of the lot, let us say, 1600. He does nothing of the kind and the proof is to hand in the returns of the per capita tax sent to headquarters. He represents 168 employees or about an eighth of the force employed at Springhill. As a rule when referring to the U. M. W. leaders in Nova Scotia our language has not been laudatory, but here and now we willingly accord them the credit of being, man for man, bigger blusterers than any others that could be searched out, in this or any other land.

The RECORD is indebted to its assiduous Glace Bay friend for three hot Socialist newspapers, accompanied by a picture lemon and a legend. There are no doubt that the Glace Bay Socialists, on ordinary occasions a most excitable and noisy lot, are Germany. "A hundred and ten Socialists", what do you think of that, they exclaim, and then they go through a number of evolutions which even a wild hottentot would declare fantastic and inexplicable. This is the first of occasions, we think, on which we can rejoice—in a sensible way, however with our Socialist friends of Glace Bay. We are rather glad that the common red blood of the people and the waving of the red flag, has stopped the impetuous blue blood of the German oligarchs. Rightly or wrongly Germany is looked upon as the rival of Britain, and all our sympathies being British we cannot but rejoice that the German blue bloods have received a check to their boastings and threatenings at the hands of the few German Socialists and the many German workmen who made use of that party in order to show their resentment at the high cost of living. For the time being the workmen have voted with the Socialists, not that they love them more, but that they hate them less than those they hold responsible for the present high cost of living. And we rejoice—in a common sense fashion—that the accession to the ranks of the German legislature of an increased number of Socialists will have the tendency to curb the Germans warlike ambitions.

NO FAIR EXCHANGE.

For all that Canada gives to the United States what has she in return. Very little indeed. Take the article of coal alone; were it not for Canada the United States could lay no claim to be a coal exporting country. Almost the entire export of American anthracite is to Canada. This year Canada will take sixty times more anthracite from the U. S. than all other countries combined. In the matter of bituminous Canada last year took three times more than all the other countries put together, and still these facts do not cause a hair to rise on the heads of our federal tariff makers. They cannot see how unjust it is all to Nova Scotia. The imports of bituminous American coal last year probably reach 10,500,000 tons, and of anthracite 3,500,000 or a total of 14,000,000 tons; a considerably larger amount than the total production of coal in all of Canada. There must be something that needs mending. Referring

to the place Canada holds as a customer, the Coal Trade Journal—New York, says:—

"The statement that coal exports have trebled in the past dozen years is the interesting headline of a recent newspaper article. Statistics prove the showing indicated, but the actual facts show that the great bulk of the export trade is to Canada and in government offices the term does not apply exclusively to over-sea shipments which in the coal trade are usually the only shipments counted as real export trade. How much the Canadian business amounts to may be seen in the statement that of \$15,335,856 worth of anthracite exported Canada received \$15,126,207 worth, and out of \$28,000,000 worth of bituminous coal sent out of the country Canada received \$21,000,000 worth."

THE AMAZINGLY STRONG U. M. W.

The great appeal made to Nova Scotia miners by the U. M. W. of America, was that it was the one society strong enough to cope with the operators, bring them to their knees, make them bite the dust and swallow any medicine administered to them. We all know how they crushed out the Dominion Coal Company, and killed the tyrants in Springhill. They are still exhibiting their mighty strength as witness the following from the financial column of the Montreal Star:

"The WEAK position of the United Mine Workers, disclosed at the Indianapolis Convention practically stifles talk of a strike."

- Rubs by Rambler.

A few days ago, at Ottawa, the Industrial Disputes Act came up for discussion. Several members from the Maritime Provinces took part. In supply the ball was opened by Mr. Buchanan who said:

"I would suggest to the Minister of Labour that if he has in view any amendment, he should consider the establishment of a permanent board to deal with the disputes, under the Disputes and Industrial Investigation Act. I represent a constituency in which there are a great many miners. Nearly every day during the last four or five years, boards have been asked for in connection with disputes between the miners and the operators, and the feeling has developed that the present operation of the Act is not satisfactory. I would like to point out the reasons to the Minister of Labour, and ask him to consider them. At present under the Act, the employees appoint one member, and these members are partial to the side that appoints them. Then the Minister of Labour almost invariably appoints a chairman, because the other two members cannot agree on the chairman. This chairman may be impartial but he has no information on the issues that come before him, he is not acquainted with the technical side of the matter presented to him, and as a result his decision is often unsatisfactory, no matter which side he favors in his judgement.

Last year at a banquet in the city of Lethbridge I took occasion to advocate the establishment of a permanent Board of Conciliation something along the line

of the Railway Commission, but operating as the present boards of conciliation do under the Lemieux Act. I felt that in that connection we would be able to get a board of men who would become thoroughly acquainted with questions affecting industrial disputes and there would not be so much trouble in having the parties to these disputes accept the judgement of the board as there has been in the past. In connection with mining many technical matters come up and a man really must be acquainted with the mining business in order to sit upon that board and consider the questions brought before him and decide in a way that would be satisfactory to one side or the other. When I made that suggestion in Lethbridge it was endorsed by some of the leading newspapers of the province of Alberta, and there is no province in this Dominion that is more interested in the proper working of the Lemieux Act than Alberta. A strike has just come to an end in that province which lasted for seven months. That strike was a very serious matter. We are perfectly satisfied with the existing Act in every respect except this that we believe there should be a permanent board."

Views somewhat similar to those expressed by Mr. Buchanan in the first paragraph have appeared in the RECORD on more than one occasion. The RECORD went a little further than Mr. Buchanan, holding that as Boards were now constituted there was only one arbitrator, the other two being advocates each for the side he represented. The Minister of Labour said he was looking into the Act to see if any improvements can be made, but that no amendments would be submitted this session. The discussion that followed was desultory. Our own Mr. McDonald took part and among other things said:

"In my constituency in 1908 the chief issue against me was what my opponents described as this nefarious Lemieux Act which was passed by the Laurier government, and in the mining counties of Nova Scotia every Conservative candidate declared that the government, by that legislation, had interfered with the rights of the workmen and promises were made that the moment they got into power that legislation would be swept away. In the last campaign, the Conservatives talked a good deal against the Combines Act, and promised its improvement, but here is their Minister of Labour in power for four months and though he does not seem to have been working very hard, he is only able to tell us that he is going to do nothing about it, and that he will take time to think."

My own opinion is that neither the Lemieux Act or any combines bill lost 'Ned' Macdonald a single vote in Pictou County. What could the Pictou voters say against the Lemieux Act seeing they never gave it a trial; and what would they say against the Combines Act seeing a majority of the miners worked for companies alleged to be in a combine. Such questions as the Lemieux Act or the Combines Act never caused the Pictou miners a loss of a single wink of sleep.

Sinclair for Guysborough tried to draw the Minister of Labour out as to his opinion of the three fakirs and their diminishing followers. He said:

"I would like to ask whether he—the Minister of Labour—would favor the restricting of the spreading throughout Canada of labor unions which have their headquarters in the United States."

John's question was direct, simple and sensible yet the Minister would give no direct answer. Why

(Continued on page 16.)

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The Emery deeps are being brushed and put in readiness for the summer's rush when large outputs will be got out of the colliery.

Mrs. Jas. Maxwell, wife of Supt. Maxwell, of Dominion was the recipient of an address and a gift of cut glass before leaving for her new home in Springhill.

The Nova Scotia collieries send nearly five times as much coal to their customers by water as they do by rail. More coal was carried by rail for the year ending March 31st., 1908 than during any year before or since. The year 1911-12 should, however, effect a change.

The box car trade has kept Dominion No. 1 Colliery running fairly steady all winter. Caledonia Colliery was also favorably affected by this trade but Caledonia is usually over-crowded in winter and they do not profit to the extent of No. 1.

A hole was bored through the new section of coal unexpectedly discovered in Bridgeport Colliery. Neither water or mine gas was found in the old workings of the Stirling' which was tapped by the bore hole. It is expected that most of the rise workings if the Stirling will be reached by Bridgeport or the Harbor Colliery No. 9.

Twenty-five new houses are being erected by the Dominion Coal Co. at New Waterford. After these are completed, work will begin on a large number of others, as it is the intention of the Company to have at least one thousand houses for their workmen in the New Waterford district. Even with this number, a large hotel at a cost of nearly \$20,000. is being built to accommodate single men and make room for all employees.

This to keep us meek:—A handsome valentine of American make, addressed in attempted disguised handwriting, bearing the Glace Bay post mark, carrying the legend, "The Village Liar."

And this to keep us cheery, from a Sydney Mines correspondent: "When it comes to discussing reciprocity, and particularly when knocking the U. M. W.'s. there is not one of them in it, for a moment, with the RECORD."

A meeting of the Clinical Society of Glace Bay took place lately before which Grand Master McNeil, Gd. Secretary Moffatt and Fergus Bryne appeared in reference to the matter of operations. The object of the meeting was simply to talk over operations of a special nature, where workmen were unable to pay for the same. It was stated by the Clinical Society that no charges were made for special operations when such cases were recommended by the colliery doctors and a statement made for the patients were unable to pay for the same. The Clinical Society promised a more lengthy reply after they had time to deliberate. In view of the exchange of letters in the press previous to this meeting, it was very friendly indeed.

Owing to bad weather and severe frost, the output of the Dominion Coal Co. for January was 12,000. tons less than January, 1911.

There are ten long-wall machines in the Emery mine but with the new work being opened up this winter, another one or two will be required when the busy season comes in the spring.

In one of the Sydney Mines collieries a steam jet has been set going in the fan-way for the purpose of saturating the dry, frosty air entering the mine, that coal dust may be kept down and the ventilation of the mine kept in the best possible condition.

The deeps in Dominion No. 10 (Emery) have been extended and are down a distance of 2,000 ft. This will permit of two lifts of 800 ft. each. Levels have been broken off the first lift and the long-wall face machine opened up on each level to permit of a long-wall run from 400 to 2000 ft.

Work at the Dominion collieries was much steadier during the last part of January than in the early part of the month. The severe snow storms interfered with the banking of coal and with the steamer 'Lingan' which had to put into Halifax for repairs through the breaking of an eccentric rod. It is expected that work will be better during the remainder of the winter months.

Ambulance classes were conducted by Dr. McDorald at the Hub colliery during the early part of the winter, and at the examinations lately held by Dr. Green, twelve of the students passed successfully. It is the intention that in the freemen's tournament of next summer, rescue work and first aid to the injured will be exemplified by the members of Dr. McDorald's class. It is stated that eleven out of the twelve students are old countrymen.

The coal companies will likely feel justified in increasing the price of coal in Montreal and to large consumers generally. They are warranted in doing this owing to the fact that nearly a half dozen collieries, from which big things were expected six years ago are now hors-d-combat. They need an increase, for at present prices there is no profit in the business, of producing coal. It is not probable there will be any increase to local customers. Diplomacy suggests that at any rate.

The main deeps of Dom. No's. 14, 15, and 16 are being brushed and made higher. The till, which in some places of the deeps is very heavy, is being taken down. This leaves a good hard roof requiring little or no timber in large sections. It was feared that at the opening up of these collieries bad roof would be one of the features which might be difficult to overcome. The upper lifts were affected but as the mine gets deeper, the roof strata becomes harder. This is better for both the miner and the company.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The intense frost of the latter part of January caused inconvenience and delay at some of the collieries through the freezing of air pipes, etc.

Dominion No. 15 colliery will take its place alongside of No's. 12 and 14, as a producer, when the surface plant is completed. The development work underground is well ahead and this colliery may be producing one thousand tons per day before the end of the year.

The Port Morien people are fondly clinging to the belief that the North Atlantic Collieries were purchased for the Dominion Coal Co., and that these collieries, with others opened up in that district, will bring a return of the prosperity long enjoyed by the people of that place.

The latest picture postcard from Glace Bay shows Mr. Eggleston of the Canadian Federation in racing trim and as if in full flight from C. B. The sender has mistaken Mr. E's object. He is not running away but chasing the remnant of the U. M. W. from off the Island, for which all are grateful.

It is probable the Dominion Coal Company will purchase shortly a new rescue apparatus for the collieries on the Lingan side, and it is probable that Springhill also will come in for attention. It is likely that Draeger Apparatus, of the most approved type, will be ordered, and at the same time one or two Pulmoters. These latter are an improved type of oxygen resuscitation, and they imitate, as nearly as it is possible to make a mechanical apparatus do so, the action of the human lungs.

The motive power to be used in operating the surface plants of the Birch Grove collieries, the haulage systems and the pumps, will be electricity, but until the new plant which is being erected at Waterford Lake is completed, very little can be done in the way of extensions at these collieries. The new electric plant is expected to be ready about the middle of May. It will be connected with the No. 2 electric plant. There will then be sufficient electric power to operate all the collieries using electricity and a little to spare. At present the No. 2 electric plant is very much overburdened.

Whether the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has taken a backward step in confining the practice of the Draeger apparatus to its officials alone remains to be seen. When causes for rescue work arises, it is the opinion of thoughtful men that in times of colliery accidents, the mine official has all he can do to direct the work and there ought to be a number of trained workmen at each colliery, who are able to act on his instructions and carry them out. The Dominion Coal Company train their workmen in the use of the Draeger apparatus and are ready for emergencies, and there seems to be no apparent reason why other Coal Companies which at first adopted this system should depart from it.

The slopes of No. 22 (Birch Grove) Colliery are being driven. After the surface plant at No. 21 has been completed, work will begin on the surface plant of No. 22. These two collieries will be sufficient to work out the Birch Grove basin as it is not very extensive. There are under-lying seams, however, which may be reached later on.

The annual meetings of the different branches of the Dominion Employees' Relief Fund are to be held at the different collieries. The Society is in splendid condition and has a surplus of \$135,000. It is the intention to amend the Constitution, giving greater power to the Committee upon whose recommendation severe cases of accident are dealt with.

If it is found that the roof of the Birch Grove collieries is suited to the long-wall method of working, this system will be adopted in those collieries. At present the development work has all been done with a view of bord and pillar system. Machinery will be used for undercutting the coal, but the kind of machines to be used has not yet been decided.

A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, addressed three P. W. A. meetings in Cape Breton last week. Mr. Mosher, in three years, has been able to extend his own union from Sydney through to Vancouver. Two organizers are in the field all the time and are meeting with large success. The Canadian Brotherhood is a Canadian or National Union.

Tom Brown cabled he had arrived safely on the other side, and that the winter voyage was like a sail on a summer sea. Tom, who loves and knows the sea, shook his head warningly if the breeze attempted to freshen, and when a ripple appeared there was shot out a warning forefinger and the wind died away and the ripple subsided and there was calm.

Mr. D. H. McDougall of the Dominion Coal Co. is also on the other side, having sailed on the Olympic from New York on the 24th. January. It is hoped the voyage back and forth and the change will be beneficial to Mr. McDougall's health. Mr. J. H. Plummer also goes to the other side.

Says the Montreal Star:—

Regarding it as a military problem, the disposition of the forces of the Opposition on the benches to the left of the Speaker has been carried out with skill and discretion. . . . In the second row are found four indefatigable fighters, Messrs. Hugh Guthrie, Carvel A. K. Maclean and Turriff, and it is a rare sitting when one or all of them does not unlimber and come into action. Mr. Maclean is plausible, argumentative and most dangerous when he appears the least harmful. Of all the second-bench men, he appears to possess the best qualifications for Cabinet rank. His faculty of hewing through words to the root of a subject and of singling out the weakest point in an argument and then, concisely and unheroically, pounding away is business-like and exceedingly effective.

Around the Collieries.

The bank-head at Dom. No. 12 is to be extended for the purpose of landing larger trips of coal. When the colliery was put down, it was given an average of 1200 tons per day, which can be easily handled by the present bank-head, but the underground workings of No. 12 are now so extensive that a much larger output will likely be handled during the coming summer.

If some of the Montreal defeated candidates for aldermen who nearly broke their necks in a race for office, will slip down to Stellarton they will be shipped into office without the least exertion on their part. There is a lot of money to be handled this year, and Stellarton eligibles instead of seeking to have share in its distribution have all shied off. Montrealers on its opposite take delight in handling financial problems. They never give any change back. There are some who say that Stellarton for the time being is emphasizing the axiom, "Chickens come home to roost."

Some of the national officers of the United Mine Workers are no longer hugging the delusion that the United Mine Workers in this district is a live organization. They openly state that it is dead. One of the officers speaking lately of the Sydney miners, who were members of the U. M. W., stated that these men thought they knew it all, and would not be advised as to their ignorance, and that this applied to a large number of the miners of Nova Scotia. They want to run everything their own way, get everything they can from the U. M. W. and give nothing. This officer naturally leads himself to believe that all the miners of Nova Scotia are made of the same material, but in this he is sadly mistaken. He has been unfortunate in the membership of his organization and has judged the bulk of Nova Scotia miners by the sordid and selfish spirit which they displayed. He has never got in touch with the best miners of the province and is not likely to now.

The following changes and appointments in the Dominion Coal Co's. staff became effective Jan. 26th:

Michael McIntosh, Manager of No. 8 colliery, is appointed Manager of No. 15 colliery. Wm. R. McDonald, Underground Manager of No. 14 colliery, is appointed Manager of No. 8 colliery. John McIntyre, Overman No. 14 colliery, is appointed Underground Manager of that colliery. Malcolm Beaton, Acting Manager of No's. 15 and 16 collieries, is appointed Manager of No. 16 colliery. Robert Simpson, Manager of No. 10 colliery, is appointed Manager of No's. 21 and 22 collieries. John McIntosh, Acting U. G. M., is appointed Underground Manager of No. 21 colliery. Joseph Bosh, U. G. M. of No. 10 colliery, is appointed Manager of that colliery. Harry Bert, Overman No. 10 colliery is appointed U. G. M. of that colliery.

When one thinks of the immense strength of the U. M. W's. he ceases to wonder how that great and growing organization made the Dominion Coal Company to bite the dust, and caused the Springhill management to crawl on their knees and ask forgiveness of the great American organization. Some of the propagandists of the alien order claimed in their perambulations of the mining districts of Nova Scotia

that the great U. M. W. had a membership of 300,000. Let it be assumed that the propagandists exaggerated just a wee bit. Let ten per cent. be taken off. That will leave the membership at 270,000. The financial report of the great order, read before the annual meeting—no not meeting for only weak societies hold 'meetings'—conclusion rather, showed that the amount in the treasury on the 1st. of December amounted to the fabulous sum of \$107,000. Is not that enough to make ones teeth water, until he discovers what that supposedly mighty sum actually represents. Then he curls his lips. If \$107,000, the cash in treasury, be divided by 250,000, the membership, the answer is 78 4/5. Do you grip it? Suppose the U. M. W. call a general strike next April, there is money enough in the treasury to give each member the whole of nineteen and three-quarter cents for all of four weeks. At the end of four weeks each member would have received the extraordinary large sum of seventy-nine cents, the treasury would be empty, and the treasurer would be responsible to the bank for an overdraft of five hundred dollars. If, after this true and glowing prospectus of the United Mine Workers Association unchartered though it be the miners of Nova Scotia do not rush to become members, subscribers and stock-holders, it must surely be because they are utterly void of any spirit of speculation, or that they have come to the conclusion that as get-rich-quick concerns have not hitherto been a success in Canada, neither will this get-rich-quick U. M. W. concern turn out a bonanza.

RUBS.—(Continued from page 13.)

not? He was opposed to reciprocity because he believed it would do injury to Canada, and yet is not sure what he would do in the case of the Fakirs who have already done great injury to Canada, unless indeed it is a mistake to think that Nova Scotia is part of Canada. In order to show how much bolder and more fearless and honest members are when in opposition than when their party is in power, I cannot do better than quote from Hansard:

"MR. CARROLL.—I think that the question asked by the hon. member for Gysborough (Mr. Sinclair) is a very pertinent one and certainly is a very practical one so far as eastern Nova Scotia is concerned. We had a serious struggle in the mining centres of Nova Scotia which lasted for a couple of years; a struggle which arose, as I understand it, not out of differences between capital and labour, but out of differences existing between two rival labour organizations. It arose between the United Mine Workers of America, an International Union having headquarters in Indianapolis, and the Provincial Workmen's Association. I understand the hon. member for Gysborough to ask this question: Suppose a grievance arises and the United Mine Workers want a Conciliation Board, and the Provincial Association want a Conciliation Board, to minister at the same time, to whom is he going to grant the board? I think the question is a pertinent one; and it is one in which the people of Nova Scotia have a very keen and live interest to-day and are likely to have for some time to come.

MR. MACDONALD.—The question asked by the hon. member for Gysborough (Mr. Sinclair) seems to me a fair one, and the Minister is distinctly evading an answer—there is no use in putting it in any other way. Every one who has read the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act knows that a certain num-

ber of workmen can apply for a board. And the statement made by the minister setting forth that fact suggests that he is avoiding, evading, an answer to the question which was intended to show where the minister stood on the question of International labour organizations. The hon. member for South Cape Breton (Mr. Carroll) shows the importance of that question. What does the minister think about it? Or does he think anything about it? So far as I can see, if the minister has any views regarding affairs relating to his department, he proposes to keep them to himself. Whether he has views or not seems to be a matter of doubt; certainly, so far as this House is concerned the minister has not given any enlightenment. Perhaps he might say whether, in his opinion, the present law, in regard to trades unions, requires any amendment or not. He is doing such a powerful lot of thinking, perhaps he will tell us when he is going to give us the result of his thoughts. The question put by the hon. member for Guysborough is a fair one, and, in justice to the House and country, the Minister, as head of the department, ought to make an answer.

MR. CROFTERS.—If I were as fond of talking as my hon. friend from Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) I might take up as much of the time of the House as he does. Or, if I were to endeavour to lash myself into paroxysms of eloquence as he does, I might feel it right to take up time with merely hypothetical questions. I can say to my hon. friend from Guysborough (Mr. Sinclair) that no such question has arisen since I was appointed minister. When the question arises, I hope I shall be competent to deal with it."

We are told that in a few years the white plague will have vanished from our midst, and be banished from all civilized countries. Is it not marvelous. It is; and the marvel to some is that the extinction of consumption has become the watchword of peoples, of politicians, of philanthropists, and of parliaments. How is it that the communities are seemingly in such dead earnest in an effort to extinguish the white plague, and are so apathetic as to the extinction of the whiskey plague, which is the cause of more grief, sorrow, sin and despair than many white plagues. The white plague will never be stamped out while the drink plague is suffered unless indeed doctors and social reformers are wholly astray in asserting that foul houses, filthy surroundings and insanitary conditions generally, are the sources and the disseminators of tuberculosis in its many forms. The old question still holds good: Can a bitter fountain give sweet water? The question can be put in many ways. The great plague—you cannot get away from it—is the drink plague. It is the root; the white plague is but, in many cases, a branch of it, and while the root is there the evil will remain. I am not saying that the evil may not be mitigated, I only say that if the doctors say true, viz., that foul surroundings are the most prevalent cause of the plague, then until these surroundings are made sweet the plague must—though restrained—prevail. Humanity, by that I mean the masses of the people at large, will not be benefited to any great extent so long as the drink evil remains. The words of a writer on 'The Church and Labor' may be quoted in this connection:

"Suppose that by the combined influence of the Churches on public opinion and on the Legislature, the workers who now receive only enough wages to keep body and soul together, or hardly

that, with no material comforts, no time for rest, self-improvement, and, the rational enjoyment of life—suppose that they have got an increase of wages sufficient to remedy, or at least mitigate, this cruel and unjust state of things, and suppose that we continue to lure and tempt these workers, by our present licensing system, to spend their increased earnings on intoxicating drink, as experience proves that they are likely to do—not so much from their own fault as from ours—what better will they be?"

Higher wages have invariably meant more drinking, and will continue to do so, so long as drinking facilities and allurements beset the path of the toilers at every turn. Therefore, until we abolish, or enable the people themselves to abolish, the drink-shop, which, as long as it exists, robs them of much of their wages and of everything else that is good, little progress will be made towards the moral and social elevation and enlightenment of the millions who now sit in darkness and the shadow of death. It is as true now as when Sir Matthew Davenport Hill, a former Recorder of Birmingham, said it many years ago, "Into whatsoever path we turn with the desire of doing good to our fellow-men there the drink-demon starts up and blocks our way."

The Revd. Dr. Shearer speaking in Sydney, said: "Democracy had never received a fairer trial than in Canada and the United States. Yet even in these countries the will of the people, which is supposed to be supreme, might be interfered with in various ways. The blind allegiance to party interfered with the untrammelled and honest expression of the will of the people. The great majority of the people follow one or other political party blindly. A smaller number are indifferent and can be bribed. They may decide an election, so that the will of the people is not really expressed. In other words, Democracy is on trial and has failed."

But supposing that representatives had been honestly elected, the will of the people may still be interfered with, because, though the majority of public men are honest, a few are not. These few, for example, may be bribed by big interests, seeking concessions which are not in the interests of the public, and may control the decisions of parliament.

But even supposing these conditions do not exist, the will of the people may again be frustrated by the non-enforcement of laws. We read frequently of lynchings in the United States. We can only infer from this people have so little confidence that the laws relating to murder will be enforced that they take the law into their own hands. In Canada we have no such thing, because these laws are strictly enforced."

I wonder if Dr. Shearer is familiar with the history of Cape Breton County and in the face of that familiarity made the statement contained in the last paragraph of the quotation from his remarks, or did he, for the moment, forget that Cape Breton was in Canada. The law in Canada in reference to murders is not enforced as it should be, and we have no lynchings because with us there is no colored question. Criminal law in Nova Scotia is not well enforced. In one county a fratricide goes free and in another a matricide. A wife in one place inflicts grave injuries on her husband which necessitates his removal to hospital; and a husband brutally kicks his wife, inflicting serious and permanent

injury, and never a word is said about it. The assaulted are not able to complain and if there is any public prosecutor he looks at things with his blind eye. What is the good of mining matters. In a right sense of the word we are neither a law abiding or a law loving people. We hate to be put at the top enclosed in a circle of scarlet. The us enemies or land us in trouble. The law is not enforced. Is it any wonder that a foreigner lately declared that Cape Breton was a great place to commit assaults in; that all one had to do was to smash a man and step out; and has not more than one traveller echoed the remark that if he had to do murder he would prefer to do it in C. B. where no jury would convict. Have not our judges time and again drew attention to juries acquitting culprits, and yet Dr. Shearer says our laws in reference to lynchings, murders must be included, are enforced. What stuff.

FIRST AID.

The following circular issued by the superintendent of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co's Collieries shows the position of the company in reference to this important subject:—

As "first aid to the injured" is such a necessary and important duty that all Mine Officials are today required to have a knowledge of and to pass an examination as to qualifications thereon in most Counties before receiving certificates of competency in any official capacity in or about Mines;

And as the Mining Officers of this Company did not have an opportunity of taking up this branch at an earlier date,

And as this Company is desirous that their Mining Officials shall keep abreast of the times in this matter; And as they appreciate the importance and the necessity of their Mining Officials being competent to render first aid to the injured, should the necessity arise, particularly now that the Collieries are getting so extensive and so much time is taken before an injured person can be brought to a place where he can receive medical attention.

This Company has decided that it shall be imperative that all of its Mining Officials shall qualify and obtain certificates of competency from the St. John Ambulance Association for First Aid to the Injured.

With this end in view, they have arranged for a series of lectures to be given by some competent medical gentleman, appointed by the St. John Ambulance Association for this purpose. These lectures will take place this winter in some convenient building at Sydney Mines.

You will be required to attend these lectures and you will be obliged to undergo the examination after the lectures are completed and secure a certificate of competency.

All expense in connection with these lectures and examinations will be borne by this Company.

The present class consists of thirty Officials of our Company including all of our Superintendents, Managers, Underground Managers and Overmen.

You will be advised later as to where and when these classes will be held.


I. C. R. CALENDARS TASTEFUL AND ARTISTIC.

The Intercolonial Railway calendar for 1912 is as usual tasteful and artistic. On a background

which is a capital representation of walrus hide, there is a finely toned picture of the famous Maritime Express speeding through a scene that is typical of the summer loveliness of the Intercolonial Route. The emblematic moosehead appears at the top enclosed in a circle of scarlet. The lettering below is plain and neat, the words "Intercolonial Railway" standing out prominently in snowy whiteness, while the balance of the descriptive wording is tastefully shaded to harmonize with the background of light brown leather. The tab is of a chocolate colour with plain figures in white that can be easily read. Thus the calendar is highly useful as well as distinctly ornamental, and should be eagerly sought for as a souvenir. As usual they will have a very wide distribution all over Canada and the United States. A large quantity has also been sent to England for circulation through the British Isles by means of the various agencies. Individual requests for these calendars come from almost every quarter of the civilized world.



The Scottish curls in Canada are said to be feeling the effects of the keen cold, the mercury being many degrees below zero. The Scottish curls left at home could do with a few of these superfluous degrees for a week or two. Meanwhile the English cricketers in Australia are said to be suffering from the heat. Truly we are an imperial race.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd. February, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, as required per week each way, between STELLARTON and I. R. C. Railway Station from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stellarton and at the office of the Post Of-

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Post Office Dept., Mail Service Branch.
Ottawa, January 10th., 1912.

G. C. ANDERSON,
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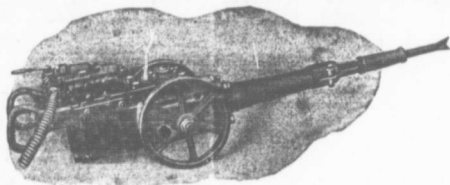
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WESTBOUND		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND	
Superior Div	Inferior Div		Superior Div	Inferior Div
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 33	11 31		8 34	11 32
9 26	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	9 43	11 00
9 32	10 34	INVERNESS JCT.	9 50	11 07
9 37	10 29	PORT HASTINGS	9 55	11 11
9 40	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	9 58	11 20
P. M.	10 07		9 59	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 41	OREGINISH	4 38	
	9 37	CRANMORE	4 50	
	9 08	JU DIQUE	5 05	
	8 53	CATHERINES POINT	5 18	
	8 41	PORT HOOD	5 32	
	8 35	GLESCOE	5 38	
	8 24	MAROU	5 53	
	7 50	GLENDYKE	6 10	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 20	
	7 25	STATHLOMNE	6 48	
	7 12	INVERNESS	7 00	
	6 55		7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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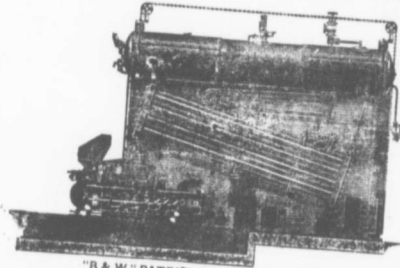
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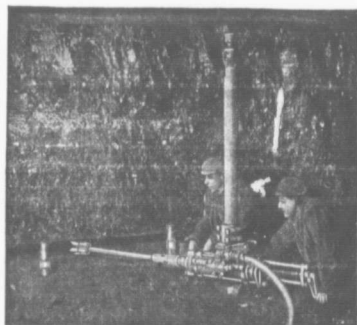
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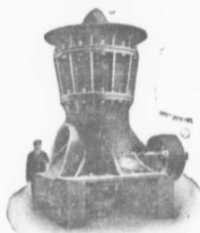
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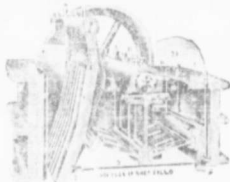
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THIS MACHINE HAS MINED
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For Mining in Flat or Pitching Veins, taking out
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