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Maritime Mining Record

Nov. 8 1911

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—AT—

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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.

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Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,

HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.

AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P Q Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Fig 2. HAULING



Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING



Fig 1. HAULING

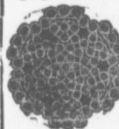
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes



Fig 4. WINDING



Fig 13. SINKING



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

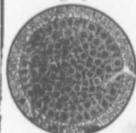
- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
- 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
- 4 Less tendency to twist and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

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

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Fig 20



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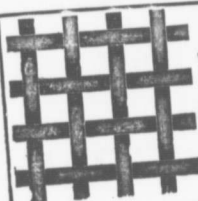
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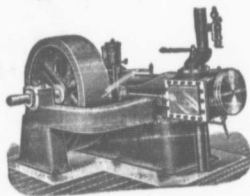
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Royalties are as follows:—

Gold, two per cent. on the gross value thereof; Copper, four cents a unit; Lead, two cents a unit; Iron, five cents a ton; Tin and Precious Stones, five per cent.; Coal, ten cents on every long ton sold or removed from the mine.

Copies of the Mining Law and other information about mining in the Province, can be had gratis, by applying to the Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Mr. John Howard, Agent General for Nova Scotia,

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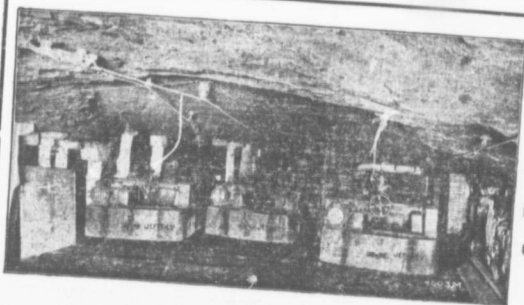
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 9. St. John N. S., Nov. 8th 1911. New Series

MR. CHURCHILL AND LABOR

A few weeks ago Mr. Churchill addressed his constituents at Dundee on the labor unrest. He spoke plainly to the labor men and socialists. He told them that the weapon of a general strike is the most powerful in the world, but that it can only be used for the purpose of suicide, and it is upon the working people, the working population in the great towns, the great manufacturing towns and districts of Great Britain, that its cruel edge would fall with absolute certainty and with incredible swiftness, if ever the experiment were attempted. The duty of the government when such an emergency appears is obvious. No administration, liberal, tory or socialist, could neglect its duty, or refuse it, without being a traitor to its trust. The government is bound to take the most effective measures in their power, first, to maintain order; secondly, to prevent intimidation; and thirdly to secure the working of the food supply.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said:

No other consideration could be so important and no question of the interests of a political party, or of the popularity of a particular party, or of the popularity of a particular minister, could be allowed to weigh even for a moment. Everyone in life has to take the rough with the smooth. There are

unpleasant and thankless duties to be done in every walk and station of life, and when these come a man's way and he is quite sure what his duty is, he has just got to go through with it.

But I should like to make it plain to you that the action which the government have taken is in the strictest accordance with the law of the land and with constitutional practice. There has been no martial law, nor anything approaching it. Every soldier, every policeman, every official, including the Home Secretary—has been and is severally amenable to the ordinary law, and he is subject to exactly the same law as any striker or any member of the general public. For all that he does he can be made responsible before the ordinary tribunal and before juries of his fellow-countrymen.

But law and order and its maintenance are only half of the question that is before us. Our experience of history, our knowledge of our own fellow-countrymen, and their character teach us this important fact—that where there is keen discontent in any large body of British people there is sure to be some very real and very good cause for it. It is idle and it is foolish to ascribe the manifestations we have lately witnessed to the mere mischief mongering of a few agitators. They have a natural cause. Discover the cause; remedy the cause, or let it be seen that you are genuinely anxious to

remedy it, if it be in human power, and you will have dealt with the discontent and the agitators at the same time.

Now there is one obvious cause, an obvious and unmistakable cause, of discontent among the wage-earners. The prices of food and necessities have risen in the last fifteen years more than wages; that is an undoubted fact which every employer who is a worthy citizen and wishes to be a good captain of industry is bound to face and do justice to.

Some of you may say: How are the railwaymen to get their grievances redressed and their wages raised unless, like other trades, they have the power to fight their trade disputes to a finish at all costs to themselves or others, and how are they to do this if the government comes in and says that railways cannot stop running whatever happens? I think that would be a fair question. Railways must run, and any government which exists in this country must be responsible for making them run. In the ultimate event it follows, therefore, that railway men and others cannot enjoy the same full powers of collective bargaining as are enjoyed by other workers in less vital and essential trades.

That would be all the more true if the railways were nationalized. I said at the election before last that I was in favor of the railways being nationalized, but it would be all the more true to say that they would have to be kept running, and that those employed on them could not exercise their full powers of collective bargaining if they were nationalized.

Railway servants have to discharge their special obligations to the public, and the question arises if that be so has the public not special obligations towards them? Now parliament has already assented in its passage of the Sweated Trades Bill, which I had the opportunity of carrying through parliament in the session of 1909—parliament has already assented to the principle that in certain trades where, owing to the weakness of individuals composing them, there is no effective power, no real power of collective bargaining, that in these trades there should be special legislation and special means of fixing the rate of wages. It would be very absurd to compare the great, powerful Association of Railway Servants to these poor, weak, sweated trades which manifest themselves mostly in the east end of London, but they have this in common that apparently their power of collective bargaining is not operative with its full force and freedom, and if that be so it is clear that it is the duty of society and parliament to make sure that those who have not for reasons of public interest the same power of collective bargaining as other trades should not be the losers by the fact that they have to forego this advantage for the general sake of society.

It is the duty and interest of the state and of society in general to make sure that the conditions of labor of persons employed in services which are absolutely vital, persons who for this reason have not the full bargaining power which others have, to make sure that their conditions shall not fall below or lag behind the general economic and social standards of the country, and provide effective

machinery for the discussion and redress of the grievances so existing.

THE LABOR LEADERS' TEMPTATIONS.

J. B., the famous essayist of the "Christian World," writing on "Temptation," says among other things:—

"But close against this modern temptation, of robbery under law, stands another, largely begotten of it, which needs for the public generally, and especially in those immediately concerned, the most careful consideration. We have spoken of the small tradesman; let us come now to that vastly larger class, the handworker, the man who sells his labour for his living. He, too, has felt the power of capital, and is rebelling against it. He is organizing himself, and beginning thereby to feel his power. In this fight of his for a better living he has all our sympathy. But he stands to-day in front of a great temptation. Or we will say, not so much himself temptation. His organization has produced a new class, that of the labour middleman. Between him and capital stands now a body of officials recruited from the labour ranks, from mine and mill and railway, but no longer working there. A most capable, and we believe on the whole a conscientious and honest class. But here is their danger, and that of the people they lead. As recent events have shown, the leaders' power and prominence come most into evidence in the time of agitation and unrest. So long as peaceable relations obtain between employer and employed they strike comparatively obscure. But when the realm breaks out, when a labour war is declared, the professional leaders find themselves in the limelight. They are besought by interviewers, their speeches are reported, their photographs appear in the daily paper. More than that, they have the intoxicating sense of power, as of generals whose word directs the movements of great armies. Every labour leader is to-day face to face in his wilderness with this giant tempter. The lure before him is to win this power and power by sheer agitation; to make himself and his class of classes where he seems to have self by that war of gain and so little to lose. There is no so much to gain and so little to lose, and no greater temptation in the world to-day, and no greater danger. Pray God these trustees of their greater danger. To win here their inward fight; to win on this field of the soul the victory over self, with its paltry ambitions; to be inspired by God's love and not by the devil's hate; to be mediators of peace rather than instigators of war;—this were achievement indeed! Here on this battlefield they stand to win or lose; to win or lose their place in history, their place as knights in the world's highest chivalry."

The Greek ambassador, speaking at the opening ceremony in Manchester of the British Fisheries and Greek Currant Industries Exhibition, said that currants had a very high dietetic value. He claimed that when they were mixed in certain proportions in the preparation of bread, the loaf produced a stimulant far more agreeable than strong drink.

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—in the Provinces of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertisements are accepted on application. Single Copies a cent. Subscription \$2.00 a year. Single Copies a cent.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON N. S.

Nov. 8, 1911

DOMINION COAL CO. EMPLOYEES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

In our reference, last week, to the above-named society, we omitted to make mention of one or two points. In the case of this society the amount contributed by the government is small when compared with that coming from the company and from the workmen. The government's contribution amounts to only a fifth of that of the workmen, or the company, and a tenth of that from the men and company combined. This seems a small proportion as coming from the government, and is smaller than contributed to a majority of the societies of other companies. There is an explanation. In a majority of cases membership is confined to those working in and around the collieries, whereas in the case of the Dominion Coal Company, the men on the railways and at the shipping piers are members of the fund. As the government's contribution is paid on a basis of the coal produced, it will be readily understood that the more non-producers, so to speak, on the fund, the smaller will be the payments from the government. Another reason why the government's contribution looks small, in the case of the Dominion Coal Company's society, as compared with other of the societies, is that the men's contributions are higher and the company's contribution equal to that of the men, while in the case of a number of the societies, the companies' contributions are only half of that of the workmen. For instance: The workmen or members of the Dominion Coal Company pay fifty cents per week, and the company a similar amount for each member. In this case the government's contribution amounts to only ten per cent. In the case of other of the societies the contribution of the company and the government is equal to from forty to fifty per cent. of that of the workmen. It is, of course, understood that the company's contribution must be equal to that of the government's. When the fund was first established, by act of parliament, each company's contribution, which was previous to that time equal to that of the workmen, was reduced by half, so that really the societies did not, do not in a way, benefit by the government grant in some instances.

To pay to beneficiaries the almost handsome amounts paid by the Dominion Coal Company's society, a fraction over a dollar per man per month of income is required. In other words, all that is contributed by the workmen and by the company is required to meet the amounts paid out to bene-

ficiaries, and the necessary running expenses. The amount received from the government makes up any yearly surplus.

THE NEW ENGLAND MARKET.

"Not so very long ago we heard much about the impossibility of Nova Scotia coal finding a market in the United States. Orators, big and small, said it was absurd. Even a contemporary, the Mining Record, which is almost an authority on coal matters in Nova Scotia, said the same thing. If it is so, what then does this news item from the Springhill Tribune mean?"

"Coal shipments at the port of Parrsboro are very brisk at present. The Dominion Coal Company, despite the duty, is sending a large quantity of coal to American ports."

The foregoing is from the Stellarton Star. Assuming that the 'Star' is really desirous of being informed on the point, though the tone of the paragraph might lead one to suspect that the writer of it is of opinion that some orators and editors said some things in ignorance or in malice during the late election campaign. The short answer to the question, "What does this news item mean?" is "Nothing." In the first place it is not news that coal is shipped from Parrsboro to the lime burning districts along the Maine coast. In spite of the duty, shipments in schooners, and at times in barges, have been made at Parrsboro for long years, chiefly of slack coal be it noted. We are unaware that any orator or any editor made declaration that Cumberland County could not dispose of any coal to the United States. This we know, that the 'Mining Record' has time and again admitted and intimated that under free coal, Cumberland might secure a few additional small customers in the smaller New England coast towns. Mr. J. R. Cowans, of Springhill, said at a meeting of the operators in Halifax, that reciprocity might help a little the Springhill slack coal trade, but that he would oppose reciprocity as likely to be hurtful to the coal trade of the province at large. The coal that Cumberland County might be enabled to send to the United States, were there no duty, would not amount to one-fiftieth part, not nearly that, of the output of the province. What the 'Record' said ten years ago, and has repeatedly stated since, we say to-day, namely that Nova Scotia can never hope to secure a market for her coal in the New England or any other states of the Union. It is said that one swallow does not make a summer; it may also be said that a few small schooner loads of coal do not make a market.

It has been publicly stated that the cry of American invasion of the Montreal market is out forth with the sole purpose of trying to deceive, and that it would be unfair to the manufacturers of Montreal to shut out American coal, as the Nova Scotia operators cannot supply the demand. That is a very peculiar statement. Anyone who is of that opinion should take a trip to Montreal to see the big heaps of coal, Nova Scotia coal, that are awaiting purchasers. If the people who say Nova Scotia cannot supply the demand were aware of the tremendous, we might say the frantic, efforts put forth by the bigger coal companies, every

spring to secure customers, their opinions might undergo a wholesome change.

TRUSTS, ETC.

We confess we do not quite understand the motives actuating the United States government on the determined onslaught on the United States Steel Corporation and other big concerns, composed of what was originally several companies. The amalgamation of one or more concerns cannot be prevented by law. Why should A not be permitted to sell to B, and why should B be prevented from buying. If there is anything wrong in the way companies have come together surely a proper way can be found without unsettling and upsetting the business of the country. Those in authority in the United States are playing evidently to the galleries. They know their audience. The average American, unlike a Canadian, is no politician. They all are carried away by cries, and seemingly this cry, 'down with the trusts' has taken possession of them, the while they do not realize fully its meaning. There are few statesmen across the line. Take Roosevelt for instance. For the sake solely of being in the public eye he has uttered sentiments as impracticable as they are mischievous. With his big stick he would bring paradise from pandemonium, but what after all have been the practical beneficial results of his big talk? The tendency of the times is towards enterprises of magnitude, and any attempt to interfere with that tendency may result in disastrous consequences to the trade and the prestige of the country. If the United States administration would set about reforming the law in reference to murder trials it would do more for the nation that it is doing by holding the big stick over certain large corporations.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Though the prosecution, in the captious coal combine and conspiracy case, was badly beaten, and met an adverse verdict, there are those who say it was almost proved that there was an understanding on the operators not to encroach on one another's ground, or preserves. Very good. The statement has been lately made and repeated that the reason for increased imports of American coal into Montreal, was the fact that the Nova Scotia operators could not supply the demand. Those two statements traverse each other. One or other of them must be cast forth. If the operators cannot supply the demand for coal, what need is there for any one of them to get mad if another of them takes away an order for ten or twenty thousand tons of coal? Why fret when other people, consumers, are clamoring for a supply. The statement that Nova Scotia cannot supply the demand is fallacious, and there is no binding understanding between the operators as supposed by the authors of the first statement. If there was, one would not hear of occasional spats between the coal sales agents, wherein the one accuses the other of trying to reap where he has not sown. The coal operators are the best abused people in Nova Scotia, and the coal trade is made a football of by a pack of badly informed papers and people.

We heartily commend the following from the 'Canadian Co-operator' to the zealous and yearning-for-the-oppressed editor of the Dartmouth anti-coal operators paper:

"Why need we go to Britain for an illustration? Young as our Movement is in this country, we have already demonstrated the power of co-operation against trade combination here. The entry some two years ago of our fellow co-operators at Guelph into the coal distributive business brought down the price 50 cents per ton, although the traders were continuing to pay the former wholesale price to the colliery proprietors. We take it that one-fifth of the householders of Guelph are co-operators; yet, acting together in fraternal association, they not only helped themselves, but the remaining four-fifths of their fellow citizens, who were too indifferent or insufficiently instructed in the principles of the Movement to become co-operators."

When he reads the above, his plan of future action should be clear to the Dartmouth editor. There is nothing now for him to do but engage in the buying and selling of coal. The middlemen, it seems, are the real villains, and not the operators.

- Rubs by Rambler.

The miners of Britain, it would appear, are bound to press their demand for a minimum wage. 'Minimum wage' and 'living wage' are words much in people's mouths these days. I am not sure if many people quite understand what the words mean. In a sense one knows what is meant by a living wage. It is a wage sufficient to keep body and soul together. A minimum wage may, or may not, be the same thing. It may include sufficient to give or acquire luxuries. I certainly am in favor of giving every man the opportunity to make a "living wage," but that may be different to giving every man a minimum or living wage. I cannot well see how a minimum wage can be secured by statutory enactment. Our mines work on contract. Some, of course, make far better wages than others. Let us say sixty cents per ton is paid for cutting. At this rate two-thirds of the miners can make a fair wage, a wage they can decently live upon; while the other third are in poverty and debt all the time. The miners, let me say, put forth the demand for a minimum wage of, say, two dollars, which is reasonable. But here the lazy and the spiritless workers come in. Their fellows can easily make two dollars at the sixty-five cent rate, but they are far behind. Now, is the rate to be brought up so that these fifty per cent. men will earn two dollars? Either that or they must be paid off and average men secured. "A living wage" needs in some way to be qualified. A fair average living wage is what should be aimed at. Wages surely are not to be determined by the drones. A Glasgow employer writes as follows to a British paper:—

"I employ rather less than two hundred workers (young women), the most of whom are paid piece-work rate of wages. I could take you in the factory and point you out girls sitting together, doing the

same work, using the same machines, driven by the same shaft. At the end of the week the one has 19s. to lift, the other 10s. You say 10s. is not a living wage for that girl. I agree; but who's fault is it she has only 10s.? I provide her with machinery and piece-work rates whereby she can earn 19s. She chooses to idle her time, and only makes 10s., and receives the sympathy of public writers and speakers. Speaking generally, there are none, anxious to better themselves, and who work with that end in view, but what can accomplish it."

"The question is, where do the drones stand in determining a minimum wage? I am in thorough accord with what is said in the last sentence of the quotation. If it is true of Britain it is also of Canada. I have met a great multitude of men in my day, and not one in a hundred but could have bettered himself had he been so minded. Or, perhaps not an able-bodied man in Nova Scotia but can make a living wage, that is a wage sufficient to live upon, and yet thousands are poor. Some men spend as much in sport and folly as other men could decently live upon.

A Birmingham correspondent of the "British Weekly," on the same subject writes:—

"The suggestion to define a minimum wage in terms of money is both futile and foolish, for what may be a living wage (in that sense) to-day might be a dying wage to-morrow, and if it could be done, it would simply subsidise the inefficient and the landlords at the expense of the rest of the community—the lazy and the parasite at the expense of the thrifty. This is the result of our thinking on economic questions in terms of money. Wages consist of the things produced by labour applied to land, and money is only a means of procuring them, and a measure of their relative value.

"If, then, any man is prevented from coming into direct contact with land in order to produce food and clothing, or something which may be exchanged for these, he is thus prevented from making any wage at all. The produce extracted from land by labour is the real wages fund, and the minimum or living wage is the whole produce of a man's labour exerted on the poorest land. That is the only true basis by which you can determine a living wage.

"That is the only just principle whereby we can fix a minimum wage, for then abundance of opportunities for labour would be opened up for all, and no capitalist or combination of capitalists could force a man to work for them for less wages than he could make by working for himself, and thus the individual could obtain for himself better wages and conditions than any Trades Union could obtain for him under present conditions.

"The individual workman would then be able to bargain with the capitalist, and sweating and strikes would be impossible.

"The taxation of land values, that is the one essential reform which goes to the root of all our social problems, not only in our own land, but in all lands.

"The Labour party should focus their attention on this reform, for by it alone can Labour obtain its full reward."

Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen are like to

break their hearts over the fact that there is not a Scot nor a Presbyterian in Borden's cabinet. The Scotsmen are making no kick. If they are satisfied or complacent, why should the others wail so? If the Scotsman is not there, it is because he did not make up his mind to be there. When Sandy makes up his mind to get a thing there are no obstacles nor premiers big enough to keep him from getting it. One of Sanly's chief characteristics is dourness. What is that? Well, Ann's I. Swan says it means cantankerous. She's away off. Dourness is nearer the mark. To be dour is to be of sort of unsociable, uncaring for the little courtesies of life. Suppose you are walking before a Scot and tramp on top of it, or if he picks it up he thrusts it in your face and marches along without waiting for exchange of compliments. The Scot is so much land, that modestly likely prevented him from demanding a seat in the Canadian government.

It is reported that huge beds of anthracite coal have been discovered in British Columbia, and according to estimates, this newly-found coalfield is likely to play an important part in Empire defence. A large party of mining engineers has spent the entire summer on the watersheds at the head of the Skeena, Stikine, Naas Klappan, and Eagle Rivers. As the result of their labours it is stated that good coal seams are known to underlie over 2100 square miles of territory, and that the estimated capacity of the field is 43,000,000 tons per square mile.

This vast coalfield lies along the 57th parallel, and is only 100 to 150 miles away from the seaboard. The commercial importance of the reported discoveries will be appreciated when it is pointed out that owing to the geographical position of the coal beds they will command the markets of Siberia, China, and Japan, as well as all the American trade from Patagonia to Alaska. From a strategic point of view the new discoveries are of great importance as fleets in the Pacific will be able to obtain the necessary supplies of smokeless coal in war time, when it might be impossible to ship coal through the Suez or Panama Canals.

Some of the papers seem to draw comfort from the thought that the west soon will be the dominant factor in determining the destiny of Canada, and of that part of it particularly, called Nova Scotia. For our part we see nothing in that belief to make us heart glad. Nova Scotia is not and can never hope to become a farming province. There is room within her borders for apple orchards, and for market gardens; as for cereals she is not in it, and there is not a bit of use in blinking the fact. If Nova Scotia is not to become noted for her minerals production and for the outputs from her factories, then she will never cut much ice as a province of the Dominion. How slow people are to recognize the apparent.

Notices of dismissal have been served on about 100 men employed at the locomotive works of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe. The company's explanation is that in consequence of the introduction of a large type of engine, about twenty engines fewer are needed to be built each year.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Italy has contracted with British coal owners for a supply of coal. The contract is for 700,000 tons annually for ten years.

We are sadly, and yet with a half-exultant air, told that since the elections the price of farm produce has declined. That's all right, something had to decline if people were not to be forced to make porridge from sawdust.

For the nine months ending September, the Dominion Coal Company shipped to Boston 196,000 tons against 217,000 tons for the same period last year, the decrease being 21,000 tons. As the 'Record' said some weeks ago, it looks as if the exports to Everett were a diminishing quantity.

The output at Springhill mines is increasing rapidly. In September the output was, say, 30,000, and October passed that several thousand tons. Records of shipment which were regularly given place in the "Mining Record" previous to the strike, will from this out again have a place in our columns.

The price of coal in Saskatchewan is eleven dollars per ton. When the papers and the people who decry the Nova Scotia operators for overcharging local consumers read this, they should pity the westerners and be grateful that their lot is placed in a land where coal costs less than half of eleven dollars.

Up to the time of writing, no successor had been appointed to Mr. Harry Coll, so presumably in the meantime Mr. C. J. Coll will direct operations. Mr. George Gray has been appointed general sales agent. As this position, in view of expected greatly enlarged output carries with it increased responsibilities, the 'Record' is glad to believe it also carries "augmented" salary. Mr. Lachlan has been appointed chief accountant.

Mr. Harry Coll, who has been superintendent at the Allan shafts from the breaking of the first sod until the 31st October, has left for the west, which at present presents a wide field for a young man of Mr. Coll's ability and untiring energy. Under Mr. Coll's superintendence, gigantic work has been done at the Allan shafts, both below and above ground. Big things were planned and big things accomplished with difficulties encountered at times which would have daunted any ordinary mining engineer. If some are inclined to criticize Stellarton's biggest undertaking, they should remember that Mr. Harry Coll was the builder and not the designer. He added to his many mining business qualifications that of being a good citizen, and the 'Record,' in common with the whole community, wishes Mr. Coll success wherever in future he may determine to 'stake off,' or 'drive his pegs.'

Great preparations are being made for increased activity in the provincial coal trade. Big developments, big outputs and big sales and big steamers to transport it, will be some of the features of the trade of 1912.

Though the Dominion Steel Corporation is not making nearly so much noise as formerly it is doing much more effective work. It is increasing its outputs in several important branches and thereby reducing costs and smelting revenue.

For over a quarter of a century the name of Jeffrey has been the trade mark of the highest quality and the most advanced development in all lines of mechanical equipments, used for elevating and conveying purposes. The subject specially treated in the latest Catalog, Power Transmission Machinery, is a line we have made for many years, primarily for use with our complete installations of Elevating, Conveying and Mining Equipments.

Though it is said the Dominion Coal Company are sending 'large' quantities of coal to the United States, the company evidently does not set much store by the business it does across the line, as a new railway from Springhill to Wallace is being surveyed. Parrsboro, the present shipping port, is leagues nearer to the United States than Wallace, therefore it looks to the 'Record' as if the Dominion Coal Company would let any trade done at present with the United States go by the board. It is possible ere long that Springhill coal may find its way, by water to Montreal, instead of by rail, as was at times formerly the case.

With some certainty it may now be said that the American order the U. M. W. is down and out so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. The Herald a fortnight ago contained an intimation from the three paid officials of the U. M. W. that they disapproved entirely of the renewal of the two years' contract between the P. W. A. and the Dominion Coal Company. They intimated that they would hold meetings in the mining centres and denounce the proposed agreement. Well, they held, or rather attempted to hold one meeting, and they now wish they had not made the attempt. This was at Bridgeport, C. B. The meeting was duly called, but not duly attended. One correspondent said six workmen came forward, while another contends that there were seven. Six or seven, the audience was insufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the propagandists to discourse to empty benches. The trio left Bridgeport sadder, if perchance not wiser men. The 'Record' intimated a while ago that the next post card it expected to receive would depict the P. W. A. still on the road and joggling quietly along and the U. M. W. in the ditch. The post card has not yet come to hand, though things have happened just as we said they would.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

Badly informed papers are continually asserting that coal is dearer in Nova Scotia to local consumers than in other civilized countries. The "Record" time and again has shown the fallacy of such an assertion. London, England, though not situated in the vicinity of coal mines, should have the best of transportation facilities, and yet, coal there sells from a dollar to two dollars a ton more than it does in Halifax, and two to three dollars a ton more than in the country adjacent to our colieries.

Though the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has fallen behind 1910 in coal production and will not likely during the year be able to recover lost ground, it is wholly different with ore production which is the best paying end of the big property. Last week the production averaged close on two thousand tons daily for the entire week. The company has now a sufficient force of men at Wabana and development, as well as production will not be hindered in that direction. By September the main hoisting slope to the submarine areas, which is being driven simultaneously from top and bottom, will be completed, and thereafter an output of 1,500 tons from the ocean areas in addition to an output from the land areas. Presently the submarine yields two or three hundred tons, in twelve months it will be the main producer.

Says a contemporary referring to a prize fight lately occurring in Glace Bay: "With prize fights and open saloons, Glace Bay will win for itself an unenviable notoriety." It is a great pity that those who delight in brutal and bloody exhibitions should be abetted by the local papers. These gush about good times and prosperity, and at the same time, in order to secure a miserable few cents more from the sale of papers, help to boom the brutalizing sport by announcements of coming 'events,' and have no newspapers in towns than to have them if they cater to what is low and degrading, and which have a sure tendency towards unmanliness and immorality.

The new British Industrial Board, consisting of representatives of both capital and labour, will be a sort of Hague tribunal in the labour world, to which in time it may become the custom to refer disputes between masters and men before they get to the stage of open war. What the public generally want to know is what are the rights and wrongs of a dispute, and that is a very difficult matter under present circumstances. All they have to go upon is a series of *ex parte* statements made by men labouring under some degree of excitement and re-entment, but if they could have before them the results of an impartial investigation it would help a good deal in putting public sympathy on one side or the other. The experiment is well worth a trial, and Mr. Buxton has got together a list of names that will inspire public confidence.

Canada has gone ahead at a good pace, and considering relative smallness of population, the whole country having no more than Pennsylvania and many less than New York, remarkable results in the line of industrial development have been achieved. Climatic conditions add to its growing value as a customer for our coal.—Coal Trade Journal.

That's the unfortunate thing for Nova Scotia. Let her industries expand; let more factories year by year belch forth bigger volumes of coal smoke, the United States is chiefly the gainer. Nova Scotia, it may be true, shares in the increased prosperity by thousands of tons of coal, while the United States is sharer to tens of thousands. Poor little Nova Scotia, the Dominion of Canada's step-child.

People already in the United States are preparing for an anticipated strike in the anthracite regions next April, when the agreement brought about by the Strike Commission in 1903 or 1902 expires. The miners' leaders seem bound to present demands which the operators will not accept, and it is possible a big strike may follow. At the time of the former strike, Nova Scotia could have sent in a lot of coal at prices that would leave a fair margin of profit, but unfortunately the operators not having anticipated a demand, were not in a position to meet it to any considerable extent. It is quite possible, if the strike proves serious, that the duty may be suspended for a time. If this should happen and prices at the same time mount high, there might be something in it for Nova Scotian operators. Of course the United States bituminous mines will be able to make up for a big share of the shortage, but at a few points it might be possible under the conditions spoken of, to do some business for a time.

Referring to the possibility of a strike of the anthracite miners next spring, the Coal Trade Journal says:—

"While a prosperous future of the anthracite trade is assured for nearly six months, the outlook after April 1st next is decidedly uncertain. On that date the present wage agreement expires and the attitude of the men indicates that they will demand an entire abandonment of the old relations and insist on terms which the employers will not accept. For two months the labor leaders have been making appeals to the miners in all the regions and urging on the most radical course. Unless reason supervenes the prospect is that there will be a long strike in the anthracite regions next spring.

"The labor leaders have been practically out of a job in the anthracite regions for nearly nine years. The agreement brought about by the Strike Commission of 1902 has been in operation ever since. It practically eliminates the labor leader from any concern in the relations between the men

and their employees. The agreement arranged the wage question absolutely and favorably to both sides, and it provided for a settlement of all possible disputes without the interruption of the labor magnates. The consequence is the men have had no reason for continuing their membership in the union and that organization has languished and there will be nothing to recognize if the labor leaders do not succeed in re-establishing the membership. They are making tremendous efforts and have succeeded in reviving interest in the union and increasing its membership. It is very evident that they will do all they can to make a new deal which will restore their power and give them back their lost authority.

The statement in the North Sydney Herald that N. S. Steel & Coal Co. could not fill their contracts without resorting to the American coal fields is without foundation. The N. S. S. & C. Co. did not buy a pound of coal for any of their customers. They bought more than one cargo from the Dominion Coal Co. but not of necessity but of good will. That N. S. cannot supply the home market is a statement heard too often of late. And even if the N. S. S. & C. Co. had had to buy a cargo of American coal it would have been chargeable solely to the loss practically of one of the best producing pits, for a season.

THE P. W. A. AGREEMENT.

The Sydney Daily Record, applauding the agreement entered into between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Dominion Coal Company, says:

"What makes the new agreement more than usually advantageous to the men is the fact that the outlook for the coal trade generally is not of the best. In the United States it is in a very depressed state, due to various causes, and this depression naturally is reflected in the St. Lawrence market, where competition as a result is keener than ever. For the next year or so the Nova Scotia producers will find it difficult enough to maintain present prices at Montreal. In view especially of this state of things the P. W. A. has made an excellent stroke in being able to negotiate its new agreement with the coal company on terms so favorable. We believe, indeed, that if the figures could be compared it would be found that the wage scale to be adopted for the ensuing two years would show a substantial average increase over the scale in force before the first was entered into."

The Sydney Record, be it noted, is through good report and through evil report a strong liberal paper, but it best have a care lest it fall into disgrace. Why should it say that competition with United States coal on the St. Lawrence is "keener than ever," seeing the liberals have discovered that such competition is a myth, and that the Americans are enabled to sell coal in Montreal for no other reason than that the Nova Scotia operators are unable to supply the demand? It is perhaps well for the Record that this utterance of his came not previous to, but after the election, otherwise he had run the risk of being erased from the roll. Only at times can the truth be uttered.

Speaking further on the agreement, the Sydney Record pays the following fine compliment to the

P. W. A.:-

"All this reflects great credit on the association which unhappily has not been without its own difficulties during the past few years. There is, as we have frequently pointed out, one remarkable feature in its record. It has been uniformly successful in its dealings with corporations. Seldom in its career has it deemed it necessary to declare a strike. This especially has been the case in its dealings with the Dominion Coal Company. Not once in the 18 years since the establishment of that company has there been a stoppage of work due to any dispute with the P. W. A. And what is more to the point, the progress of labor at the Cape Breton collieries during that period has been as steady and as striking as the progress of the industry itself. If the yearly output has risen from less than a million to nearly four million tons, the number of days work per man in a year has nearly doubled, while his annual earnings have more than doubled. Few labor organizations in the world can show a similar result extending over a similar period."

The Montreal Star gives prominent place to a despatch from Halifax, which says that the U. M. W.'s will not abide or have anything to do with the agreement entered into, for two years, between the Dominion Coal Company and the P. W. A. This is sad, and yet there is consolation. In Cape Breton, the U. M. W.'s comprise three men, McLaughlan, McLellan and Watkins, and no one of them is in the employ of the company. Their going against the agreement, or their coming out even on strike, would not appreciably affect the output of the company. There are only three of them now, and were it not that there be use for any number of dead heads and ex-members at the next U. M. W. election those three might even now be without office, and without portfolio, that is, without pay.

WHAT ANTHRACITE MINERS WANT.

After being in session at Pottsville, Pa., all last week the United Mine Workers of the Ninth District formulated the following demands upon the operators at the expiration of the present wage scale next April:

First.—That we demand a 20 per cent. increase in the rates of pay for all employees over and above the rates awarded in 1902.

Second.—That we demand a work day of not more than eight hours.

Third.—That we demand complete recognition of the union, including the check-off.

Fourth.—That it is the sense of this convention that we are unalterably opposed to a renewal of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

It will be seen that these demands are in line with others formulated by recent meetings of the miners and evidently represent their views as to what should be obtained.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., says, in a letter to a correspondent, that when the House meets the Labour party as a party will adopt the Insurance Bill, and all his influence will be thrown on that scale. Opinions against the Bill are private to but two or three members of the party at the very outside.

Coal Shipments October, 1911.

—SPRINGHILL OUTPUT.—

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Output and Shipments for October, 1911.

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	50 109	
Dominion No. 2	63 059	
Dominion No. 3	12 654	
Dominion No. 4	35 592	
Dominion No. 5	25 535	
Dominion No. 6	22 460	
Dominion No. 7	17 604	
Dominion No. 8	14 618	368 437
Dominion No. 9	35 678	
Dominion No. 10	16 293	
Dominion No. 12	23 915	
Dominion No. 14	20 221	
Dominion No. 15	5 531	
Dominion No. 16	2 547	
Dominion No. 21	1 563	

	350 412
Shipments Oct. 1911	368 437
Shipments " 1910	351 315
Increase " 1911	17 122
Shipments 10 mos. 1911	3 087 996
" " 1910	2 665 700
Increase 10 " 1911	422 296

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments Oct. 1911	96 381
" " 1910	89 548
Increase " 1911	6 833
Shipments 10 mos. 1911	612 313
" " 1910	687 906
Decrease 10 " 1911	75 593

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1911	33 476
" " 1910	30 001
Increase " 1911	3 475
Shipments 10 mos. 1911	315 304
" " 1910	225 052
Increase 10 " 1911	90 252

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1911	18 911
" " 1910	17 932
Increase " 1911	979
Shipments 10 mos. 1911	200 841
" " 1910	197 950
Increase 10 " 1911	2 891

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1911	23 479
" " 1910	28 112
Decrease " 1911	4 633
Shipments 10 mos. 1911	220 453
" " 1910	221 692
Decrease 10 mos. 1911	1 239

January	10,556 tons.	June	19,499 tons.
February	10,226 "	July	26,740 "
March	10,078 "	August	30,146 "
April	9,761 "	September	30,603 "
May	11,285 "	October	36,068 "

Mr. Lever, the big soap man and noted philanthropist, speaking near Bolton, England, lately, said he knew of employers who asked were their brothers' keepers? If they were stronger than their brothers, if they had more intelligence and more opportunities, then they had the responsibility of helping their brothers. They should pay the highest wage that an industry could afford. They should fix wages as if for their brothers and sisters. Dividends and wages should have at least equal consideration, and if there was to be any turn of advantage at all it must be with wages.

Sir Felix Schuster said at the London School of Economics that the cause of the increased cost of living, manifest in almost every quarter of the world, was a matter for very careful and scientific inquiry. He did not think it could be said that it was due to the increased production of gold alone, and the consequent decrease in the purchasing power of gold, although that might be one of the contributory causes.

The executive committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has been in continuous session at Dublin during the railway strike, has issued a manifesto condemning sympathetic strikes.

At the conference in Southport of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, it was decided to press for a general minimum wage, and to abandon the policy previously adopted of demanding a minimum wage for workers in abnormal places. The different districts will approach the employers separately, and the results are to be reported to a conference on November 14. In the meantime, a rule of the Federation constitution will be altered so as to admit of a general strike for offensive purposes.

In reply to a threat of the spinners at a Burnley cotton mill to strike unless certain non-union men were dismissed, the employers' association said that if the threat were executed they would lock out the whole of the operatives in North and North-east Lancashire, numbering over 150,000. Finally, the non-unionists were reduced to one, and he consented, although retaining his personal conviction, to pay the dues rather than be the cause of a general stoppage.

Situation Wanted.

Certificated mine manager desirous of getting a chance to show his ability, would like to communicate with some good coal company, with the view of engaging with them in an official capacity. 32 years of age, married. Sober and a hard worker. Thorough knowledge of colliery accounting and the purchase and handling of stores. A capable systematizer. Best of references furnished. Address, Record Office.

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- 15 feet wide x 6 feet deep in 30 minutes

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AS MANY AS SIX ROOMS IN A SHIFT

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Dirt Bands, etc., it is without a rival.

It is unquestionably the most Durable, Reliable,
Fastest, and Handiest Radial Coal Cutter made.

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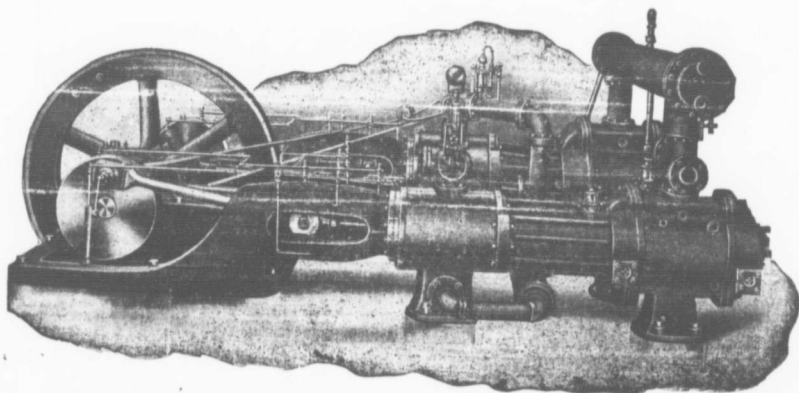
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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
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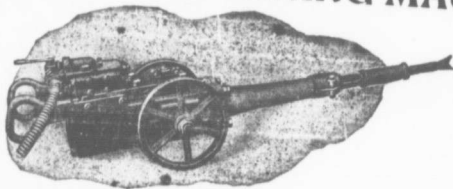
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Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. McGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

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Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
58	51		55	52
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
9:30	10:40	INVERNESS JCT.	9:45	11:00
9:51	10:51	PORT HAWKESBURY	9:57	11:08
9:57	10:59	PORT HASTINGS	10:05	11:11
9:59	10:52	TROY	10:08	11:20
P. M.	9:57	CRAGMORE	A. M.	
	9:14	ST. DAVID		
	9:27	CATHERINES FOND		
	9:38	PORT HOOD		
	8:55	GLENOG		
	8:45	MADU		
	8:33	GLENDYRE		
	8:23	BLACK RIVER		
	7:50	STRATHLOOSE		
	7:40	INVERNESS		
	6:55			
	A. M.			

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Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

Built under special arrangement with, and from the designs of the Inventor by

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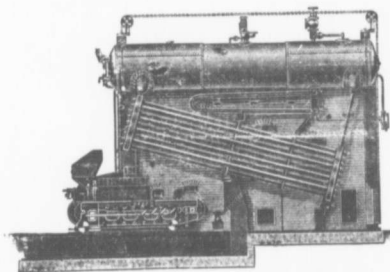
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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: TORONTO

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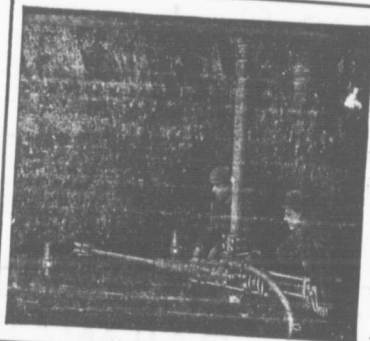
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JERSEY - JULY - FLOUR.

Best all round flour on the market.
Uniform in quality. Every barrel
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The RAND New Radial CoalCutter

The Rand No. 37 Coal Cutter is a Thoroughly up-to-date machine, built entirely of Steel.

The weight of this machine has been reduced far below anything on the market, and the cutting capacity wonderfully increased.

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High Grade

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JOGGINS.

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COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

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COAL

High Grade Fuel
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From Coal Washed by Latest Process
Growing more popular daily—and considered to
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Better than
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Ladle lining, etc.

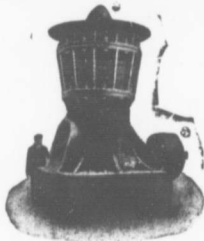
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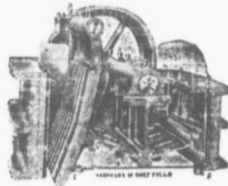
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HOMOGENIZED FRESH MILK AND CREAM

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