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Maritime Mining Record

April 14 1915

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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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INVERNESS RY. & COAL COY

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

SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Superior Div.			Inferior Div.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 55	10 40	POINT TUPPER.	8 45	11 00
9 17	10 35	INVERNESS JCT.	9 00	11 15
9 39	10 30	PORT HAWKESBURY	9 15	11 30
9 57	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	9 30	11 45
10 14	10 07	TROY	9 45	12 00
10 31	9 57	CRIZIGNISH	10 00	12 15
10 48	9 37	CEAIGMOIR	10 15	12 30
11 05	9 18	JUDGIVE	10 30	12 45
11 22	8 59	MARYVILLE	10 45	1 00
11 39	8 40	PORT HOOD	11 00	1 15
11 56	8 21	GLENSIDE	11 15	1 30
12 13	8 02	MADOC	11 30	1 45
12 30	7 43	GLENDYRE	11 45	2 00
12 47	7 24	BEAK RIVER	12 00	2 15
1 04	7 05	STRATHLORE	12 15	2 30
1 21	6 46	INVERNESS	12 30	2 45
1 38	6 27			

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For Marsaut, Minusola, Deductor, or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME.

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of all classes of Wire Ropes,

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

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.

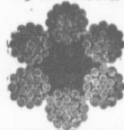
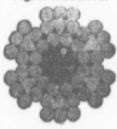


Fig. 3. HAULING.



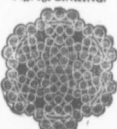
PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



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. Spooled easily and more effectively.
4. Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

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

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

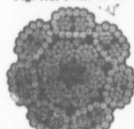
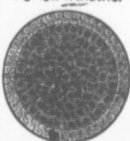


Fig. 19a. WINDING.



LOCKED COIL ROPES.

Indispensable for deep shafts.
Stronger than any other rope of same size.
Entirely free from twist.
Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.
Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig. 20. GUIDE.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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

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

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1085. Descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock. Accompanied by a geological and a mineral map of Canada.
Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the year 1912.
Guide Book No. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Excursions in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Memoir 16. The Clay and Shale deposits of Nova Scotia and portions of New Brunswick, by Heinrich Ries and Jos. Keele.
Memoir 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, compiled by W. Malcolm from the results of investigations by E. R. Faribault.
Memoir 44. Clay and Shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
Map 39A. Geological map of Nova Scotia.
Map 53 A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Geology.

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

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Stellarton, N. S., April 14th., 1915.

No. 19.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

When John Hays Hammond was being interrogated by the Industrial Relations Commission Survey, he took direct issue with all the millionaires who preceded him in discussing the causes for strikes. He declared that "it would be decidedly improper for directors to permit delegations of employees to appeal to them over the heads of the active managers when strikes threaten."

"No high-grade manager would submit to the dictation of the directors who interfered with his labor policies." "The manager is conversant with labor and he should be backed by the directors whose business really should be only to handle the finances of the corporation." Later in the course of the survey, J. P. Morgan stated "that directors of corporations know nothing of the actual work or the labor conditions, that part of the corporation's business being in charge of officers who had the oversight of the production of the men."

While Mr. Hammond's logic is sound, probably all of us can recall some impolitic mine manager who has followed the suggestion advocated and has found himself without position and had tacked to his recommendation "bull headed."

It is true that occasionally a mine manager has an exaggerated opinion of his position and fails to comprehend that he is but a larger cog in the same machine as the miner. However, as a rule, mine managers are better able to deal with working conditions than directors; are as liberal to the men under them as market conditions will permit or the labor unions allow; also are as human and charitable as those clergymen who, with impracticable business ideas, endeavor to get in the lime light by expressing radical views that mislead and cause trouble.

As an illustration of what would follow if directors were to deal with the men instead of the managers the present Ohio mine difficulties are cited:

The miners in Ohio appealed to the legislators to prevent their union officials making contracts with the operators, which they claimed were detrimental to their interests. Governor Cox and the Ohio Legislature took notice of this petition and a commission was appointed that formulated five laws, three of which were passed by the legislature.

One law provided that all coal mined should be paid for at a rate which prohibited mining, as it was more than the union miners across the river in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were paid. The eastern Ohio mines have been idle since the law went into effect last April, and much suffering has prevailed, because legislators, not knowing con-

ditions so well as the union officials, mixed in the labor managers' affairs.

We have known instances of similar chaotic conditions which happened when directors removed the manager because he knew the men and the work while they did not.—Colliery Engineer.

EVILS OF SULPHUR OFTEN EXAGGERATED.

It is not safe to put the blame for clinker wholly on the sulphur content of coal, nor is it wise to conclude that the danger of clinker increases as the sulphur content increases, says the Electrical World. Free sulphur and organic sulphur will not cause clinker, and pyrite will change to ferrous sulphide and sulphur dioxide; but if silicates are present with the pyrite, it is probable clinkering will occur.

In any case it is unwise to condemn a grade of coal merely because the analysis shows a high percentage of sulphur. The state in which the sulphur exists in the fuel should be determined, as well as the nature and distribution of the other minerals. From these facts a better idea can be obtained as to whether the coal will clinker when burned. The relative amounts of iron, sulphur, lime, silica, etc., and the rate of combustion of the fuel are the factors on which the formation of clinker depends.

Again, sulphur has been blamed for aiding the spontaneous combustion of stored coal. Although there is no conclusive proof that it has no part in the production of spontaneous combustion, yet the investigations that have been made indicate that its effect is negligible.

The average audience starts such a scramble at the conclusion of a performance that the Guelph Mercury says people seem to think that the first verse of the National Anthem runs like this:

Now get your overshoes,
And grab your overcoat,
"And do it quick!"
Then get up from your seat,
And beat a quick retreat,
Don't let folks think you're 'sleep.
Get a wiggle on."

THE MOST DETERMINED FACE.

"The faces of the Scotch are set and dour and hard—the face which, I understand, the Germans fear most to see behind the sights of a rifle."—Weekly Dispatch.

The waste from two wood pulp mills in Sweden that use the sulphite process, ordinarily considered valueless, is being converted into industrial alcohol.

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.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

April 14, 1915.

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OIL, SAFETY OR ELECTRIC LAMPS, WHICH?

The Report of the Nova Scotia Electricity in Mines Commission seems to incline towards the substitution of electric lamps for the oil safety lamps now in use, except for the purposes of testing for gas. The electric lamp is unsuitable for testing purposes. One point greatly in favor of the electric lamp is its much better light. This makes the work of the miner not only more comfortable, but safer. It will enable him better to see the roof where hidden dangers lie. The U. S. Bureau of Mines seems to be strongly in favor of the electric lamp, as may be gathered from the following extracts from its circulars or bulletins:—

In Mines Circular No. 12, of the United States Bureau of Mines, on "The Use and Care of Miners' Safety Lamps," James W. Paul, the author, states on page 3 that: "Safety lamps that were defective or were not properly cared for have caused a number of accidents in foreign coal mines. Many miners in the coal mines in this country have been burned with the flame of gas (methane) that was lit by opening a safety lamp or by not using the lamp properly.

"Safety lamps from which the gauze has been removed have been found in the hands of inexperienced or careless men in gaseous mines. And no doubt many mine disasters have been prevented by discovering such ignorant use of safety lamps and warning the men so carelessly inviting injury or death.

"Defects in miners' safety lamps caused at least two disasters in this country in 1912. The lamps were of the modern type, burned naphtha or gasoline, and had a double gauze, a shield, and a glass globe. In each disaster a safety lamp ignited gas within a mine. In one case 12 lives were lost, and in the other case several men were severely burned.

"The first of the two disasters resulted from the parts of a lamp not being properly assembled. The top asbestos gasket was doubled on itself, so that a part of the glass did not touch the gasket and an open space was left between the top of the glass and the gauze. When this lamp with the gasket doubled back was lighted and placed in an explosive mixture of gas and air, the gas within the lamp flamed and ignited the gas outside the lamp.

"The second disaster was caused by a safety lamp that had not been properly assembled. In assembling this lamp the pull bar that works the scratcher for igniting the tape had been left out. This lamp when lighted and placed in an explosive mixture of air and gas ignited the gas outside the lamp.

"Miners' safety lamps with the pull bar removed have been found in use in a number of gaseous mines. To use a lamp in this condition in a gaseous mine is very dangerous, because the lamp is then no safer than an open-flame lamp."

There are those who assert that the electric lamp has yet to cause an accident and that it is the only real safety lamp for use in mines. In Technical Paper No. 75 issued by the United States Bureau of Mines on "Permissible Electric Camp Lamps for Miners," H. H. Clark, the author, says among other things that:

"Reports from miners where the lamps are being tried indicate that the men prefer portable electric lamps to safety lamps, and in at least one state the use of portable electric lamps in coal mines has been authorized by law. Therefore it seems reasonable to believe that the movement toward a general adoption of portable electric lamps, especially in gaseous mines, has begun and that the number in use will gradually increase.

"**Safety as a Feature of Miners' Electric Lamps.**—To make an electric lamp acceptable for mine use, it must have a number of qualities. Chief among these is safety. The reason why the Bureau of Mines advocates the use of portable electric lamps is because the fire and explosion hazards will be decreased by their use.

"**Qualities Other Than Safety.**—The quality of safety, the most important attribute of the portable electric lamp, has already been discussed, but other qualities are desirable. The Bureau of Mines considers that a safe electric lamp is really a safety device whose universal adoption, in connection with a proper number of oil safety lamps for gas testing, will make coal mining conditions safer by reducing the fire and explosion hazards and by making easier the detection of bad roof. The Bureau is therefore interested in the development of lamps that shall be not only safe but also otherwise fully suited to the requirements of mining."

From Technical Paper No. 47, issued by the United States Bureau of Mines on "Portable Electric Mine Lamps, H. H. Clark, author, the following abstracts are taken:

"There are two general classes of mine lamps, open-flame lamps, and safety lamps, with which portable electric lamps must be compared. The comparison with open-flame lamps may be briefly drawn. An electric bulb is obviously safer than an open flame, as regards the ignition of either fire-damp or combustible material. For use on a cap, an electric lamp is, on the whole, nearly if not quite as convenient as the open-flame lamp.

"In comparing electric lamps and safety lamps the locked safety lamp must be considered as the only one that, for safety, is on a par with the well-constructed portable electric lamp. Even the lock safety lamp has its weak points. The omission or improper adjustment of some part may render the lamp unsafe and this condition may be effectually hidden from the user of the lamp and continue to exist until the lamp is reopened and readjusted. The user has no means of detecting imperfect arrangement of lamp parts and must depend upon the one whose duty it is to prepare the lamp for use. Reports indicate that safety lamps are not always properly adjusted in the lamp house and that they sometimes are issued in an unsafe condition. Just how often this occurs cannot be surely determined, because the condition is not always apparent un-

less it causes disaster.

"Although an electric lamp cannot be regarded as a safety lamp, if the latter is defined as a lamp that detects the presence of gas without igniting it, still if the presence of gas is known a well-constructed portable electric lamp, even without special safety devices, would seem to be quite as safe as a safety lamp; because, while either may possibly ignite gas as the result of an accident, an unbroken safety lamp may cause disaster if its parts are improperly arranged.

"If an electric lamp is so designed that its bulb cannot be broken before the filament ceases to glow, the danger of gas ignition is so completely eliminated that it is conceivable only as the result of malicious intent combined with the exercise of skill and ingenuity in restraining the action of the safety devices.

"As compared with the safety lamp, the electric lamp is the more convenient because it can be worn upon the cap. The direction of its light is then automatically governed by the movements of the wearer's head and both his hands are free. Another desirable feature of the electric lamp is that it gives more light than a safety lamp."

LABOR AND DRINK.

The urgent demand for war munitions and the actions of trade unionists and working men in the shipbuilding and transport trades, in the powder and munitions factories has called attention as never before to the havoc wrought by drink. Speaking on this point the British Weekly says, in part:

"The greater question by far is the Drink question. It has exercised the Government deeply, and certain steps—wholly inadequate—have been taken to solve it. While we have deeply regretted that the Government have done no more, it is only fair to remember that the Government have had to consider the Opposition and the mighty power of the trade. No one desires in the present circumstances a faction fight, but we cannot think that tinkering with the evil will have any good result. Small measures will do little more than excite opposition and controversy. As one is adopted after the other, the sense of irritation and futility will be sharpened. What is needed is a great step that will arouse enthusiasm and attract the eyes of the world. This is far more likely to succeed, far more likely to have the general sense of the community than faltering and piecemeal legislation. What we desire is that during the term of the war all traffic in distilled liquors should be prohibited.

"We fully and frankly admit that the temperance party are not strong enough to do what is desired. We will also admit that attempts to force the hands of the Opposition would have an invidious appearance. But we hope and we believe that patriots on all sides will for the sake of their country be willing to endure and enforce, with proper consideration for those affected, a measure which will assuredly secure certain great and coveted ends—a measure which we say deliberately will do as much as any for the speedier termination of the conflict.

"We have hope for such an agreement. A distinguished Scottish correspondent writes us: 'A memorial to the Prime Minister is being promoted

here to stop the sale of distilled liquors in Scotland during the war, and is having extraordinary support. Everyone to whom it is submitted seems willing to sign it—especially employers of labor, irrespective of party connections. I do not believe it is too much to say that if the country were polled it would be measure as of the prosecution of the war itself.'

"Let us remember that the men who are making the munitions of war are serving the country as truly as the men in the trenches. Their rights must be respected. Whatever profits are gained by employers should be accompanied by a most liberal treatment of the workers. We agree that the vast majority of the men have done their work skillfully, truth is that we can not afford to rely on a majority. Any minority is a luxury beyond our means. There is not a man whom we can spare from the work. A habit of talking about the war as 'a war of shells' will want—all the provision of military equipment that is possible. It is not disputed by anyone that the traffic in spirits is diminishing and lowering the valuable working forces of this country. The conflicts between employers and their workers threaten to become more frequent and more dangerous. A measure of the kind suggested would at least greatly diminish the shortcoming.

"We have less than no fault to find with the men in the field, and no disposition to interfere with the provisions made for them by the authorities. But during their period of waiting they admittedly suffered in not a few cases from alcoholic excess. Foolish friendship was, no doubt, at first the cause of the baneful practice of 'treating.' But the offence now deserves a severer condemnation. We cannot so much blame the young men, who are naturally wound up to a high excitement, and who very often have scarcely known what alcohol was. There is, however, an evil, a great and admitted evil, which must more or less interfere with the efficiency of our Army, which grieves and wounds parents who have made bitter sacrifices, and which we can practically put an end to if we will. Every generous heart must sympathise with the women whose husbands are at the front. Their hearts are aching. They suffer from a certain anxiety and a burdening care. They are often left long without tidings of their dear ones. It is only natural that they should easily fall into the temptation to escape into an unreal world, and to get rid of their pangs by the aid of drink. This is not a subject on which we are willing to write. But the testimony of competent witnesses is practically unanimous. In particular, it is found that the Government grant of £5 has often been spent entirely upon drink. We should remember that this bears very hardly upon the men who are fighting in the field. While they are giving their lives to their country, the homes to which they look back longingly are being wasted and ruined. The prohibition of distilled liquors during the war would have a good effect on the abatement of this miserable scandal."

TEMPERANCE SERMONS THAT TELL.

There never was a time, in the history of the

world, when the liquor traffic and habit were receiving so many hard knocks as at the present. Scotland has long had the name of being a country partial to the dram. It is asserted that if a vote was taken in that country, at the present time, employers and employed and the people generally would join hands and go for total prohibition until the close of the war. Daily in the papers one reads of opinions, from sources, silent until the present, favorable to the extinction of the traffic during the present crisis. Take the following:

The shipbuilding employers' faction will hold a conference early next week with Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, and will then advocate the complete closing of saloons in the district where armaments are made and ships built, claiming that the output in both cases would be increased 50 per cent. by such a course.

The conference here referred to was held last week, and the outcome of it may be a rude shock to those in sympathy with the traffic and a great encouragement to those who would prohibit liquor in every shape and form. Lloyd George made a statement which made every reader of the despatches of last Tuesday sit up. He said to the deputation in course of his reply:—"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." That is a startling and, in a way, an unexpected statement, and must strike home. The members of the Shipbuilders' Employers' Federation, who composed the delegation, were unanimous in urging that, in order to meet the national requirements at the present time, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This should apply not only to public houses, but also to private clubs, so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that work was being carried on night and day, seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war, and the average productiveness had decreased. There were many men doing splendid and strenuous work, probably as good as the men in the trenches, but many did not even approximate full time, thus disastrously reducing the average.

Notwithstanding the curtailment of the hours they are allowed to keep open, the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards had greatly increased, in some cases forty per cent. As an instance of one of many similar cases, that of a battleship coming in for immediate repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

In one yard the riveters have been working on the average only forty hours a week, and in another yard only thirty-six hours.

In conclusion, the deputation, which included representatives of the leading shipbuilders of the country, drew attention to the example set by France and Russia, and urged upon the chancellor the need of drastic and immediate action.

Mr. George in replying to the statement of the delegation said in part:—

"The reason why the government had not heretofore taken more drastic action on the liquor ques-

tion was because it needed to be assured that it was not going adverse to public sentiment; otherwise more harm would be done than good. The government must feel that it had every class in the community behind it when taking action which interfered severely with individual liberties. But now he was sure that the country was beginning to realize the gravity of the situation.

"I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence," continued the chancellor, "that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism we must, first of all, settle with the drink."

Mr. George further stated that he had the permission of King Edward to state that he was deeply, very deeply concerned on the question. It may be expected then that were King and commoner agreed some drastic action will shortly be taken.

MINE INSPECTION.

Never before in the history of mining has so much attention been directed by governments and corporations toward the prevention of accidents. Many and various projects have been set on foot for the lessening of fatal and non-fatal accidents in mines. The Department of Mines of Nova Scotia is attempting to do something to help along the safety first movement. Suggestions that are reasonable are acceptable from whatever quarter they come. The following is from an Inspector of the United States Coal and Coke Corporation, of Gary, W. Va.:—

"The inspection of mines was first created with a view to eliminate, as far as possible, accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to the lives of those employed in the production of coal.

Naturally, an inspector's first thought when he is about to examine a mine is the safety of those employed therein, and this should be his predominant thought all through his inspection, which should start by a thorough examination of the fan, principally to ascertain the number of cubic feet of air moved by its maximum speed. He should then proceed to inspect the mine roof along the traveling roads, and see that the different causes by which men may be injured, are reduced. His next duty will be to examine all working places, and the entrances to all worked out, or temporarily abandoned, places. When visiting the different sections, his foremost duty should be to instruct all men in the proper method of doing their work; to see that the mining laws and the company's rules are obeyed, as this, more than anything else, will help to eliminate both fatal and non-fatal accidents. Should any dangerous condition come within his observation, he should have it rectified before leaving the place, or remove the workmen and have the place fenced off in such a manner as to warn all workmen of the danger.

He should see that all places are driven on line, so that tracks may be properly laid, thus preventing, to a great extent, accidents which occur through derailments owing to improper track laying. All switch points, frogs, derails, and guard rails, are to be protected by blocks to prevent persons from hav-

ing their feet caught and being injured in this manner. The inspector should see that there is a space of at least 2½ feet, on each side between car and rib, where more than one car trip is hauled; also that it shall be kept free from obstructions; that man holes are made along all haulage roads at distances not to exceed 80 feet and that these be kept whitewashed; further that electric lights are placed every 150 feet, and also placed at all motor switches.

The examination of all feed, trolley, and machine lines should next engage his attention, and he must see that they are properly put up and so guarded as to protect any person from coming in contact with them, and receiving a dangerous electric shock.

He should see that all breakthroughs, except the last, are bratticed with suitable material, and that at least 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute is passing through the last breakthrough of each pair of headings, whether or not, and that the air is conducted around the working faces of rooms by means of cheeks across the heading, and that doors, where used, are hung so as to close automatically. It is his duty to see that all pumps, mining machines, safeguarded, and other machinery are properly situated that the operator has sufficient light to work in safety, as well as to operate his machine. Notices are to be posted by him to the effect that all machinery must be stopped before oiling, wiping, or repairing; he should see that safety mottoes are hung at the entrance to each section, and at the mine entrance, and that lights are kept burning in them; also that letters regarding accidents which have been taking place are posted at the entrance of each section, to inspire workmen to have the grand old motto, "Safety First," on their minds at all times. At the entrances to abandoned places, or where final robbing has been done, fences are to be erected and danger signs posted thereon, to warn persons to keep out.

Finally, the inspector should make it his duty to inform mine foremen and assistants, that all work about to be done must be done in safety, regardless of time or cost, and that all foremen, who come in contact with their men more often than the inspector does, make it a special point to teach their men the principles of safety first, as laid down by the state and company, and have them realize that it is for their benefit and that their safety depends entirely upon the efforts they put forth to protect themselves, as well as others, by obeying those rules. With the co-operation of the miners, foremen, inspectors, and superintendents, accidents will be reduced to a minimum, and we can point with pleasure and enthusiasm to our motto: "Safety First."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

The two most professedly patriotic papers in Nova Scotia are the two Halifax dailies. Some people there are who question the quality of their patriotism, and say it is of the business brand. Sherman said war is hell. By that meaning there was nothing worse. Lloyd George, by inference at least, says there is something worse and that is drink. Germany is not Britain's worst foe, Lloyd George said it was drink. A Wesleyan minister was censured severely the other day, by his brethren in conference, for disloyal talk. What would be thought of

a Nova Scotia paper that advocated the cause of Germany. It would be loathed. Britain's, Canada's worst foe in the present crisis is drink, and what do we find the Halifax papers doing? Lauding in their advertising columns the merits of intoxicating liquors, in other words, bolstering up instead of belaboring Britain's greatest enemy.

Oh, the blessed poor man. Who has so many friends as he? Or, if that's misleading, who has so many "champions" as he? The principal war tax bill is opposed because it bears hardly on the poor man. For a similar reason Mr. White's war tax budget is denounced. E. M. was down on the government for not prosecuting vigorously the East River deepening operations, and by so doing help the poor man. The only strong objection to the local government's Compensation act is that it does not go far enough in helping the families of the poor man, in the event of the bread winner's death. There would not be a word said against all this championship were it sincere, but being mostly of the political brand it is hollow. Fortunate poor champions. His champions are at times more zealous than wise. Some go so far as to cause the poor man to blush. The curious thing is that the poor man is not exalted by all this championship. Instead of that he longs for the day when he can escape from the poor man claps, and thereby escape all this political patting, which has become more than a trifle monotonous. The latest champions of the poor man are Mr. Gorman, M. P., and J. H. Sinclair, M. P. The other day in Ottawa the former, supported by the latter, objected to the taxation of patent medicines. "They were the poor man's doctors and the poor man would have to pay the tax." Had J. H. said that patent medicines were robbers of the poor man he would be nearer the truth. Mr. Sinclair misleads if he wishes to convey the impression that the poor man is the chief patron of patent medicines. There are only one or two or three of such that the poor man uses, and these liniments chiefly. Those who are not really poor are the principal patrons. Don't we read, not once but continually in patent medicine ads., a sentence like the following: "After spending a 'fortune' on doctors, I got no relief until——." Now that is not the statement of a poor man, because poor men have not fortunes to spend. If I really thought that patent medicines were the poor man's doctors, I would adopt a course directly opposite to that which Mr. Sinclair recommends. I would make the tax high enough to be almost prohibitive if I could not get the length of their sale being whereby prohibited patent medicines are one of the things that help to keep the poor man poorer. There may be one or two useful patent medicines, but the great majority are surely quacks and their sale should not be encouraged. There are on the market a dozen positive Rheumatic Cures, and yet rheumatism is rife as ever.

The following is from a late issue of the irascible E. C.:-

"The last house in Thorburn would be deserted before the Mining Record would put in a word for the people there. It could not reasonably be expected to, when such word might endanger its meal tickets from the company and its advertising patronage from the government."

The "poor dear."

NOTES FROM HALIFAX.

The Act to levy a War Tax afforded occasion, to the members of the House of Assembly, for display of oratorical gifts, and a majority made good use of the occasion. The opposition members were quick to pounce upon the bill as inaugurating a policy of direct taxation. Speaking without prejudice the oratory on both sides was above the average. While the opposition declared the bill was direct taxation, the government maintained it was not, but was merely a bill to enable the government to pay off the \$100,000 sent to aid Britain in the war, and which had been borrowed from the bank. The opposition early in the debate insisted that the bill was not intended merely to pay off the \$100,000 debt, but was the first step toward a policy of direct taxation, to be continued indefinitely, and as proof of this contention advanced the argument that the government by another bill was borrowing \$1,500,000 for just such purposes as this so-called war bill. The government, declared the opposition, say the tax is for one year only, while this bill itself says it is for an indefinite period. And in proof of their view the opposition quoted the following clauses of the bill:

2. (1) In every Municipality and in every Incorporated Town within the Province there is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected annually a special rate of one mill in the dollar on all property and income ratable therein under the Assessment Act to be known as the Provincial War Tax.

3. (1) In every City within the Province there is hereby imposed and shall be levied and collected annually a special rate (to be known as the Provincial War Tax) of one mill in the dollar on all property and income ratable for city purposes.

5. (1) The rate imposed by sections two and three of this Act shall apply to every assessment made or to be made for any fiscal or civic year which begins in the year 1915, as well as assessments to be made for subsequent years, and every Municipal Clerk, and the Council of every Town and the Assessor or Council of every City, respectively shall in striking or determining the rate for such year include therein and add thereto the special rate of one mill in the dollar by this Act imposed.

The unprejudiced layman reading these sections would, like the opposition, come to the conclusion that the bill was intended to do service for more than one year. The government, strangely one thinks, maintained that the wording of the bill made it clear enough that the tax was to be levied in one year only, but if this was not made clear enough in the bill, the opposition could have the clauses amended in the Committee of the Whole, so that there could be no doubt as to its scope and intention. A pacific opposition might have been content with this declaration, but the present opposition are not built on pacifist lines, and could not, therefore, forego the satisfaction of rubbing it in. They wanted to know when the government had undergone a change of heart. No doubt the members thereof had carefully studied the bill before its introduction and the wording of the bill clearly indicated that it was the intention of the government that it should be operative for a longer period than one year. They further contended that it was not a "war tax

bill" intended solely to be applied to wipe off the debt incurred by the donation of \$100,000 and supported their contention by citing the following clause:—

(2) The money received by the Provincial Treasurer from such special rates and taxes shall be for the use of the Province of Nova Scotia and shall be devoted to such Provincial objects as the Governor-in-Council determines.

If the money was really to pay off the debt why was not that stated in language that could not be misunderstood? Why say it was to be "devoted to such Provincial objects as the Governor-in-Council determines?" The language of parliamentarians is at times as hard to fathom as that of lawyers. It would be impossible, in the space at my disposal, to use a common newspaper phrase, to relate all of the arguments advanced against the bill. I will therefore try, from memory to give some reasons advanced by Mr. Hall, who closed the debate. He said he was always willing to take the word of the Premier, and he would take his word now that the bill would be made applicable to 1915 only. And yet the suspicion remained that this bill may have been intended to be the thin end of the wedge of direct taxation. The time might come, owing, among other things, to the depletion of the Crown lands when the province must resort to direct taxation, but that time was not yet. The bill might be a copy of the Ontario act but that province ten years ago had amended its assessment act looking to the day when direct taxation might be inevitable. In Nova Scotia we had made no preparation. There was no uniformity of assessment in the several counties. There was no income tax in Halifax. It was claimed Halifax would pay a fourth part of the loan. That was creditable to Halifax, but who in Halifax paid the tax? Not the wealthy men, whose incomes were exempt. It was an unequal tax. Again in Ontario the direct tax was imposed on all ratable property. Property exempted by towns or municipalities was not exempt from the Ontario Provincial tax. The opposition, to a man, approved of the gift but they opposed the manner in which the loan was to be repaid. There was no question of loyalty involved, etc. The bill in Committee of the Whole was, on motion made by the Provincial Secretary, amended in several of its clauses. The word "annually" was struck out and it was distinctly stated, in every day language, that the bill applied to the calendar year 1915, and no other. Grit papers may say that the speeches of the Tories were piff, and the Tories that those of the grits were piffle. Don't believe either. The speeches were "nae sae bad" not any of them.

When the workmen of C. B. their highly esteemed and greatly revered friend arrived in C. B. after having shook the dust of Lanarkshire off his sandals, he was called by the name of James McLaughlin. People did so on the authority of James himself. At that time he was four-fifths an Irishman and the remaining fifth a Scot. Several years' sojourn in C. B. rubbed the better part of the Irishman out of him. He is now known as Jimmie McLachlan, a purely Scottish name and his constituent parts are now in the proportion of four parts Scottish to one part Irish. Indeed were it not for his sweet Irish brogue some folk might believe him to be a Scot. Those folks especially void of any knowl-

edge of Scottish characteristics. One of the alleged characteristics of a Scot is his canniness. This quality is lacking in James. Instead of being canny so that he is inclined to be rash; very rash at times, so much so that he takes liberty with facts. Let me illustrate. The other day James appeared before the Law Amendments Committee of the House of Assembly in reference to the Compensation bill. I did not hear his prelude to the oration to which he treated the Committee, but I heard the postlude and it was funny, as most ludicrous things are. He was ably arguing in favor of the compensation action against the Relief Societies. In reply to a question as to which society, the P. W. A. or the U. M. W. had the largest number of members, he admitted that the P. W. A. had the most paying members. He could not be induced to say, for truly excellent reasons, the number of paying members of the U. M. W. there were in C. B. He made the following assertions:

1. That 65 per cent. of the Workers were not unionists.

2. That 95 per cent. of the workmen were sympathetic toward the U. M. W.

3. That in C. B. the U. M. W. was spoken of as the Miners' Union, and the P. W. A. as the company's union.

As to the first assertion. There are in round figures 14,000 persons working in and around the collieries of N. S. Sixty-five per cent. gives 9,100 non-unionists against 4,900 unionists. Deduct from this number 900 as belonging to other unions than the P. W. A. and we have 4,000. The paying membership of the U. M. W. is possibly 75 and the non-paying membership 325, which leaves the strength of the P. W. A. 3,600. Therefore the P. W. A. and not the U. M. W. must be looked to as the spokesman of the colliery unionist workers of the province. As to the second assertion Mr. McLauchlan has no possible means of knowing how many of the miners and mine workers sympathize with the U. M. W. The truth is that it has no sympathisers except a few who have a grudge against the companies, their officials or an officer or two of the P. W. A. Its sympathisers are in the class called undesirable. Thoughtful and intelligent colliery workers have not the slightest use for the U. M. W., notorious as a trouble breeder. As to the third assertion. It may be called the company's union the while the company takes no means to induce the workmen to join the P. W. A. The Don. Coal Co. works in harmony with the P. W. A. and has no truck with the U. M. W. for the simple reason that it has done business with its workmen through the P. W. A. since it first started operations. It might have preferred on its advent to do business with its workmen individually, but as the P. W. A. was on the ground and had a strong following it made a virtue of necessity, and if since 1893 the company and the P. W. A. have had amicable dealings then of a surety the workmen as a whole were greatly the gainers. The company has steadily refused to recognize the U. M. W. for the simple reason that no company can in fairness be asked to recognize two unions, preferring possibly antagonistic demands. Moreover, any union is justified in showing preference to a home union rather than a foreign, especially if, as in this instance, the reputation of the alien order is not savory.

Mr. Joy, the Halifax labor leader, when address-

ing the Law Amendments Committee of the House of Assembly, on the Compensation bill, was interrupted by a member who asked, "What stand would the unions take if the accident resulted through drunkenness?" To this Mr. Joy replied, "The union that would defend drunkenness is not worthy of the name." This statement was received with applause. In the audience was one, an official of the U. M. W., who, when a member of the P. W. A.—some years ago—found fault with the constitution of that society because it inculcated habits of thrift, industry and sobriety. This man declared that a union had nothing to do with a man's habits, etc. One cannot say how he felt at Mr. Joy's deliverance. About this one is not concerned, but he does wish to know if Mr. Joy backs the U. M. W. and delegation—of two—from the U. M. W., one of whom publicly declared that one way in which a company can obtain redress is to destroy the property of a company. One judges a society, a union, by its representatives, and if Mr. Joy, after having brought to his notice the views of a representative of the U. M. W., in reference to the employment of violent measures, still backs said representative and his society then we are done with Mr. Joy, clever fellow though he be.

Asked if there were Relief Societies to be considered in a discussion of the Compensation bill, Mr. Joy made the curious remark, in a stage whisper, "Yes, unfortunately for us." Who are the "us"? What if it be unfortunate for some, so long as it is highly beneficial to a majority of the workers in Nova Scotia?

THAT WE MAY REMEMBER.

(Rev. McLean Watt, in Scotland.)

It was in a tent, a big marquee, where the Y. M. C. A. was busy selling tea and coffee as we entered. "We are going off tomorrow," said a fine lad from Cheshire. "Give us Communion, that we may remember when we go that high ideals call us." It was a difficult thing, just for a moment, to decide whether in that tent, where men were mostly eating and drinking at the counter, it should be held, or in some place apart. Instinctively I said, "Yes. Here." So a rude communion table was made, of boxes heaped together, as our fathers would heap stones together in the moors. Covered with a white linen cloth, we laid upon that table the little chalice of silver, with the flagon of red wine, and the bread upon the platter, expecting eight men to partake. But the tent filled and hushed, and filled to overflowing; and even outside men stood and peered in through the seams. And we began, as ever, with the psalm of consecrated memory. Again and again, and again, the chalice and platter came back for replenishing. Men raised their drooping heads and stretched out their hands for the sacred symbols. Away up in the trenches, and above the region of La Bassee, red blood, as red as Christ's, was crying, beating here might soon be still, in the long graves yonder. A breath of mystery seemed to sway them in that tent, and still that quiet urgency for morrow came up, until over three hundred men, whose faces tomorrow would be set towards the battle, had partaken of the sacrament of sacrifice that linked us to God and our homes across the sea.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Acadia Coal Co. will send no coal to Montreal this season.

There is very little change in conditions of the coal trade from what they were about this time a year ago.

To be able to raise 18,000 tons of coal on a winter's day from its collieries gives indication of what the Dominion Coal Co. could do if "put to it."

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co's collieries are putting on the bank about ten thousand tons a month. This does not augur a rushing trade the coming shipping season.

There are those who think it doubtful if the I. C. R. will call for tenders for coal this spring. It is believed that awards may be given without the formality of calling for tenders.

Mr. Thos. Cantley left a week ago for Britain via New York. The possibility is that the General Manager of Scotia will not return without an order for the works at Trenton.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence will start this year sooner than usual. Unfortunately an early start will not be of much benefit to the coal trade as stocks are not yet depleted in Montreal.

The "Maritime Merchant" a fortnight ago stated that Scotia "started to make shells at the rate of eight or nine thousand a day." Up till last week the best the two plants had done was 20 per cent. less than the figures given by the "Merchant."

It is most fortunate for the two large C. B. coal companies that they can re-charter spare steamers at profitable rates. The tonnage required for the St. Lawrence this year, unless the unexpected happens, will be much less than for last.

The several coal companies are anxious to know when the contracts of the I. C. R. for coal will be awarded. The outputs of more than one company are dependent upon the disposition of the contracts.

It is not expected that the I. C. R. will require as much coal this year as last. In February and March, 1914, the I. C. R. would take all the coal it could be given. This year there is no such demand. It is said that in its various yards the I. C. R. has in stock, at the present time, the large quantity of 270,000 tons of coal. Of this quantity 60,000 tons are at Campbellton.

Since Wednesday, the 31st March, the reopening of the Allan shafts has proceeded most satisfactorily. The General Manager and the Chief M. E., Mr. Notebaert, have been in the forefront of explorations. Deputy Inspector Gray found Mr. Blackwood's lamp and claimed it as a memento. In the work of exploration no unexpected difficulties were encountered, and at this writing it looks as if the opinion of the Record, that the shafts were never in danger of being lost, will be confirmed.

The Drummond Colliery main bankhead has had a long life, and as might be expected is showing signs of wear and tear. It is understood that only one thing prevents the company from tearing down the old and erecting a modern bank head, and that is the lack of funds. Possibly there may be sufficient profits in 1915 to enable the needed work to be undertaken.

The important part the coal trade plays in the revenues of the province is attested to by the introduction of bills to augment the receipts of the treasury. Much as people dislike new taxes these must come unless coal shipments increase, and of that the prospects for the year, at the present, are not promising. Two months ago the Record was more hopeful of maintaining shipments than it is today. It is only left to hope that next month we shall be able to play a different tune.

In his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., President R. E. Harris referred to certain reports which were stated to be based on authoritative information from high officials of the company to the effect that the company was making \$7,000 per day on its shell contracts and that it had contracts which would keep the works busy for a period of three years. "I am sorry," said Mr. Harris, "that these statements are not true. Unfortunately they are gross exaggerations. We are not making \$7,000 per day—or anything like it and the fact is that we have contracts only for a few months ahead—but no doubt we will be able to get orders so long as the war lasts."

Mr. John J. Robson, Chartered Accountant, of Montreal, has, by order of the Court, been appointed Permanent Liquidator to Mussen's, Ltd. The Court has also granted their application to be allowed to continue the business for a period of six months. Messrs. Mussen feel able to demonstrate to their creditors that they will succeed in the efforts which will be put forward to reduce stock, collect open accounts and materially reduce overhead charges, with a view to getting into a position to reorganize and continue in business. They are carrying on an active campaign for business, and we trust that they may continue to receive support. They have a good connection throughout the country and all purchases made from now on will be paid for by the Liquidator. Operating as they are, under the most strenuous conditions which have ever existed in Canada, it may take some time to achieve the result at which they are aiming, but if they continue to receive the support of patrons as in the past, we are satisfied they can show good results and ultimately re-establish this business on its old footing.

Dr. Gorgas, the United States Surgeon-General, states that there has been a progressive improvement in the health of the soldiers since the abolition of the canteen.

HOW CARNEGIE BECAME PRO KAISER.

There is a story that when, some years ago, the Kaiser received Mr. Andrew Carnegie in audience, he said, "Mr. Carnegie, I am told that you do not like kings. But I know of a king whom you must admire just as much as I do. I mean Robert Bruce. I was brought up on Robert Bruce." To appreciate the Kaiser's artfulness it must be remembered that Mr. Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, where Robert Bruce is buried. This brought it to pass that when the Kaiser said, "I was brought up on Robert Bruce," Mr. Carnegie had no choice but to say, "So was I." From that moment the Kaiser had Mr. Carnegie for his own. This story undoubtedly suggests an explanation of the Kaiser's reference last week to John Knox. It seems to have been an attempt to gain the sympathies of Scotsmen in general in much the same way in which, a few years ago, he gained the sympathies of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The mere fact that the words he ascribed to John Knox are not known to have been used by him is of little importance. It is quite safe to credit Knox with the belief that "a man with God is always in a majority."

At Leeds, Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., addressing a conference of temperance reform organisations convened by the United Kingdom Alliance, said that the difficulty of getting temperance reform measures through the House of Commons was due to the power possessed by representatives of the liquor traffic, and the only way to defeat them was by the pressure of public opinion. Since her drastic liquor legislation, Russia's productive power had increased by 30 to 50 per cent., and as an illustration, Mr. Jones quoted the case of eight steady workmen and eight drinking workmen in an East Coast steel and shipbuilding factory. The men were all engaged at the same work in the same trade, but the earnings of the steady men during the year averaged £118 each, while the earnings of the less steady men during the same period averaged only £54 each.

NO LONGER A MYSTERY.

The time is past when the miner need fear a mysterious danger from firedamp. The laws which govern its action under all circumstances are so well worked out that all mystery is dispelled.

When you have a foe before you it is well to know his strength, and without belittling his power to know his limitations also. Confidence is necessary in the face of danger, but remember that your ability, industry, and confidence, will gain you nothing if that eternal vigilance is not uppermost in all your endeavors.

In his first annual report, Mr. Cyril Burt, the official psychologist to the London County Council, mentions experiments on certain children with regard to sleep. A group was allowed to sleep two hours daily at school. It was found that the children who suffered greatly from lack of sleep at home gained greatly in general ability after their sleep at school. Experiments of the same kind now going on may show, Mr. Burt says, that lack of sleep may be as damaging to school work as lack of food.

The vacuum principle has been applied to a jar to keep a substantial meal hot or cold for many hours.

Sir Victor Horsley, addressing the members of the Leeds Luncheon Club, said that it was right to require from our statesmen action against the drink traffic, because the drink trade was the most powerful ally of the Kaiser. Drink is killing a man every ten minutes, and that is more than is happening in Flanders. The wounded of the drink trade, too, can be counted by the hundred thousand where the war wounds five thousand. It was hypocrisy to say that the soldier was not to have drink and to let the public-house longer go on drinking, or to prohibit women from taking what is equally bad for men. At the present moment the trade is controlling the nation because the nation does not realise that the teetotaler is the normal citizen.

STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND.

It is an interesting task to date the streets of a city by the names given them. Sometimes a war leaves its memory in the names of generals or battles inscribed upon the street plates. In one district in St. Pancras there is a cluster of names such as Raglan, Alma, Cathcart, which speak of the Crimean War. There are many Ladysmiths among our avenues and villas. In Ipswich the names Metz and Sedan carry the thought back to the Franco-German War. What names will be left after the present war? A plea might be entered for what soldiers call "Wipers." It is to be hoped that no enthusiast will call a street by the name of Przemysl.

STRIKES IN BRITAIN.

"That was better news for Germany than a victory in the field, for Germany knows that so long as the British are out of touch with the reality of the war there is hope for herself. That hope will depart outright when Germany perceives that we have learned the lesson which Germany has pondered and spelled out from alpha to omega."—Saturday Review.

KNEW THEY DID NOT GET MONEY.

A clergyman tells an amusing story, as reported in a London paper, of a worthy vicar in a rural parish who had waxed eloquent in the interest of foreign missions one Sunday and was surprised on entering the village shop during the week to be greeted with marked coldness by the old dame who kept it.

On asking the cause the good woman produced a half crown from a drawer and, throwing it down before him, said:

"I marked that coin and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back in my shop. I knowed well them poor Africans never got the money."

ARRIVED IN LONDON FROM BERLIN.

"There is unquestionably much complacency here. It does not seem, to an outside observer, that your men and women are doing their utmost. The Germans, as you are probably aware, are under the belief that the British Empire is practically at their mercy."—An American in the Times.

THE TEMPER OF THE NATION.

"If excessive drinking be one cause of national shortcoming, then that must be stopped. We are certain that the country is ready for a great moral appeal, nay, longs for it. 'The Kingdom of Heaven is taken by violence.'"—Observer.

A. & W. MacKINLAY

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(Incorporated.)
BELLEVILLE, ILL., U. S. A.

Concerning the 'Record'

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

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

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500. Fee \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When \$250.00 has been expended or paid, and other requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at \$1 an acre.

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

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to an applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, \$10 a mile per annum. Royalty 41 per cent, after the output exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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