

Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

DECEMBER 26 1917

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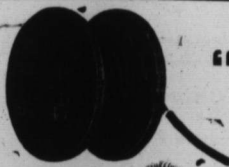
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Time Table No. 35, Taking effect
12.01 June 10th., 1917.

SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Div.
436		487
A. M.		P. M.
10 40	POINT TUPPER.	3 40
10 55	INVERNESS TIFE	3 55
10 20	PORT HASTINGS	3 50
10 12		4 05
10 07		4 20
9 57	TROY	4 30
9 54	CROKENISH	4 38
9 52	CLAYTONS	4 44
9 58	JULIQUER	4 50
9 50	MARYVILLE	5 12
8 40		5 25
	PORT HOOD	5 30
8 21	GLENGOE	5 36
7 59	MADOU	6 11
7 49	GLENDYRE	6 23
7 35	BLACK BEVER	6 43
7 12	STRATHLORN	6 55
6 56	INVERNESS	7 05
A. M.		P. M.

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Summer Change of Time

Sunday, June 10th., 1917.

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DAILY

Dep. Halifax	7.45 a. m.
Arr. Montreal	8.55 a. m. following day.
Dep. Montreal	7.00 p. m.
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 20

Stellarton, N. S., December 26th., 1917

No 12.

DIFFERING VIEWS.

As the people of all the Allied countries took more than a passing interest in the election held ten days ago, it may be well that a little space be devoted to giving the views, on the results, of the newspapers favoring the Unionists, and those with a pronounced Laurier leaning:—

Says the Sydney Post:—

"The electors of Canada vindicated the honor of the nation in yesterday's election in right royal fashion. As was confidently anticipated by all who had a just appreciation of the splendid spirit of loyalty of the people, which has been steadily manifested since the beginning of the war, the English-speaking majority of the dominion declared in emphatic tones the favor of the Union Government and the policy of the Selective Draft.

"At the present moment it is difficult to give an exact estimate of what the government majority will be, but the returns are sufficiently complete to demonstrate that it was decisive and emphatic.

"The western provinces carry the banner in the triumphal procession, almost the entire country west of the Great Lakes presenting a solid phalanx of government supporters.

"Ontario also rose to the occasion in a manner that left nothing to be desired, the only constituencies that went opposition in that loyal province being either predominate or hold the balance of electoral strength.

"In the maritime provinces the French electors followed their compatriots of Quebec into opposition and swung six or eight seats into the so-called Liberal column. Exclusive of the French seats in the north of New Brunswick and the county of Westmoreland, which contains a heavy Acadian vote, that province went solidly for the government, piling up Unionist majorities which it will fill the hearts of the boys in the trenches with pride and rejoicing to peruse.

"Nova Scotia did well, but it would have done much better had it not been for the fact that a band of professional politicians fanned the fires of partisanship. Instead of joining hands with the patriotic leaders of both parties who sought to unite the people during the war. These politicians have given this splendid province some bad advertising in the rest of Canada and in the mother country, have done their utmost to degrade the time honored name of Liberalism, but otherwise proved to be insignificant factors in an election that stirred the loyalty of the people from coast to coast.

"It looks at present as if the result of yesterday's voting in Canada will give the Union government a majority of at least 50 seats. This handsome lead will of course be increased when the verdict of the heroes in the trenches is added to that of their loyal fellow countrymen in the home constituencies.

"Altogether yesterday's was a great day's work for Canada, for the Empire, and for the cause of world freedom. The Kaiser will get cold comfort from the perusal of the returns. Canada has in truth and in effect held a "Victory Election."

This from the Sydney Record:—

"The people of Cape Breton showed yesterday what kind of a government they did not want but the majority of Canadians dissented from the view they took. Ontario and the western provinces went strongly for Sir Robert Borden—the sweep in the west being one of the surprises—the sweep in the people—and more than offset the Liberal strength in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The Union Government is sustained by a large majority. The overseas vote will affect the outcome here and there but it will probably not make any material change, taking the country as a whole.

"Taking the result in the province, so far as it may be judged by the returns already at hand, the Liberals have no reason for any feeling but one of satisfaction. They are leading in nine of the fourteen constituencies in which polling took place yesterday, in Yarmouth a Liberal running as a Union government supporter is leading and is probably elected, Hon. W. S. Fielding, another Liberal, has been returned by acclamation in Queens-Shelburne, and Hon. A. K. Maclean will be elected in Halifax. These facts show the strength of Liberalism in the province. Nova Scotia Liberals are fully warranted in anticipating victory in any party contest which may subsequently be held."

The Eastern Chronicle:—

"The elections yesterday were keenly contested and the local results were particularly gratifying. In this county R. H. MacKay has every reason to congratulate himself on the showing. He is elected by a majority of 226 against what seemed to be overwhelming odds. Every avenue and even the flood gates of booze and money were thrown open in an effort to defeat him, but without result. The voice of the people was plainly with him. There were some slight changes in the various sections but the marked change was in Trenton which gave a Liberal majority of 110, the vote being 473 for MacKay, to 363 for MacGregor. The good old town of Pictou gave MacKay a majority of 156; Stellarton did not do so well as expected and gave MacKay a majority of 71. Westville gave MacGregor a majority of 71. New Glasgow gave MacGregor a majority of 255. Nova Scotia has gone enormously Liberal. In Cape Breton North, D. D. McKenzie, Liberal, is elected by 1,000 majority. Antigonish-Guysboro spoke even more decidedly and our townsman John H. Sinclair has a majority of nearly 1000. Dr. Chisholm has a large majority in Inverness. Carroll and Kyte have a large lead in Cape Breton and Richmond.

(Continued on page 14.)

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

THE RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising Rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S. December 26, 1917

- Rubs by Rambler. -

"The latest toast at the latest banquet in the Province of Quebec was, presumably, 'Nova Scotia! Our dear little sister down by the sea.'" While the latest toast at a great gathering in Ontario was, also presumably:

"'Rah the West, 'Rah the West, and of the free,
Shaming two provinces down by the sea.'"

The most gratifying thing about the late election was there was no flying of newspaper flags, nor crowding of electrotpe roosters. Possibly these latter have gone overseas. If they meet their fate, in attempting to crow 'going over the top,' few will feel sorry.

On the morning after the election Cameron and Butts, Douglas and La Vatte, covered their faces with their table napkins and groaning in spirit, muttered, "After all we have done for them, after all, after all, O ingratitude, thy name is Cape Breton electorate." Hard lines, indeed.

Here is a nice little bit of ex post facto philosophy from the North Sydney Herald of two days after the election: "The result is simply astonishing, considering what we were up against." Before the election the Herald vehemently declared that it was the other fellows who were up against not only a hard, but a hopeless proposition. They were to be buried fathoms deep.

The Eastern Chronicle says Stellarton did not do as well as expected. The Evening News says Stellarton did magnificently, due largely to the women voters, and since the News said this the cheeks of the ladies are suffused with blushes. Putting this and that together it may be correct to say that Stellarton did fairly well—for the Union Government.

The Evening News calls upon President Orgegard, of the Steel Works, to lay on hand spare not any official who exercised a baneful influence on the voting at Trenton. The Record was of opinion that the day was past when officials, high or low, could coax or coerce their workmen to do other than they "blamed please." The Record is positively sure of one thing and that, that the men wholly repudiated the "officials" when these suggested the rate of wages with which they ought to be satisfied.

If the Laborites in C. B. South are going from this out to run candidates independent of the two political parties, then, ten to one, neither the Post nor the Sydney Record; the Gazette nor the North Sydney Herald; Douglas nor Butts; Kyte nor Carroll are going hereafter to tumble over each other in their haste and in a fervent desire to do them homage, and serve them to the very washing of their feet and the drying of them with their best silk handkerchiefs.

For, "put not your faith in princes," may, for the time be substituted "put not your faith in crowds." Sir Wilfrid wild cheers, they gave the other fellow West, indeed so great were the crowds that one newspaper at least said twenty thousand had to be turned away. These crowds either were simply curious, or untrustworthy friends, for while they gave Sir Wilfred wild cheers, they gave the other fellow silent votes, and the votes of course were of real value. In several districts in Nova Scotia where a certain candidate was greeted at meetings with boisterous cheers, election day demonstrated that to cheer and to ballot were two distinct and counter operations.

While some of the true blue Liberals are revoking the suspension of those Liberals who were suspended because they showed yellow streaks, at least one loyal and devoted newspaper is busy still reading the pulpy backboned papers out. The esteemed Eastern Chronicle says they must have a morning daily to take the place of the Morning Chronicle, which in a time of stress has been found wanting, if it has not indeed committed an unforgivable sin. In our esteemed contemporary's opinion a blunder is worse than a crime, and from his viewpoint the correctness of his position is uncontradictable.

Very funny, isn't it? Carvell and Alder, etc., Fielding and Sifton, etc., etc., and Rowell, etc., etc., etc., who, before election day, were all read out of the Liberal party, have all been read in again. In describing the complexion of the new House of Commons, some of the Laurier-Liberal newspapers take the flattering unctious to their breast—I leave the word "soul" out as I am not sure of their proprietorship—that a majority of the House are Liberals, and, therefore, the Conservatives in a minority. Previous to the election they were traitors to true Liberalism. After the election it is discovered that, after all, they are white-headed boys. O Logic, thus hast no affinity with partizanship, or vice versa.

It is perhaps as well, indeed it is far better for the Unionists, that the men of the West did not take Teddy Roosevelt's advice and "shoot as they shout!" In the West Laurier got great ovations, crowds who wanted could not gain admission, cheering was enthusiastic, and yet of election day the real solid thing was wanting. The ovations accorded him, no doubt, caused him astonishment in the light of what happened on the 17th. But Sir Wilfrid and his friends were not the only ones to be astonished and disappointed. A correspondent in South Cape Breton says that the Labor candidates counted strongly on being victors. They were new to the business. They have gained wisdom and now know that the way men shout is no guide to the way they may shoot.

The Glace Bay Gazette is not willing, seemingly, to forgive nor forget an insult. An official of a Labor union in C. B. happened to refer to something that had appeared in that paper, and said he despised it or detested it, or had some such feeling toward it. The Gazette made a short reply, nursed its wrath for a fitter opportunity to "lay" the official out. It came. The official at a public meeting had occasion to defend the executive against a charge of hiring lawyers. This is what the Gazette says the official said: "We have occasion sometimes to engage the services of a lawyer, and we also have occasion sometimes to engage the services of a washerwoman." The cruel thing about this short report is that it left Gazette readers to draw any inference they pleased. A lawyer and a washerwoman! Strange combination. One may imagine what a lawyer was required for, but what did the executive want with a washerwoman? When the executive have a big dispute among themselves the best plan would be to wash their own linen.

While some Liberal newspapers will have nothing more to do with those Liberals who allied themselves with Borden and go so far as to repudiate the great Liberal newspapers that came out boldly for the Military Service Act, there is at least one staunch Liberal paper which declares that those who went 'Unionist' had the right and the privilege to do so. I commend the following from the Sydney Record:

"In the campaign which has just closed the Record had nothing bitter or harsh to say of Liberals because they ranged themselves in support of the government. Why should it have anything of the kind to say? The Record is a Liberal paper and it would be a strange kind of Liberalism which did not admit the right of freedom of political thought. It would not, indeed, be Liberalism at all.

"With very few exceptions such Liberals as supported the government and opposed their political friends of other days were impelled by honest conviction to take the stand they did. This paper believes that their judgment was astray and, hence, their conviction mistaken, though it notices that there are evidently a good many Canadians who do not share in that belief, but why should it question their sincerity? Here and there, of course, there are among these men some who were not sincere but,

as regards most of them, The Record is not in sympathy with the action of anyone impugning their motives. In such times as these, with their problems as of so great a moment, an absence of sincere difference of opinion among friends would be a sheer impossibility."

.....

Hon. F. B. Carvell, Liberal leader of New Brunswick, says, "he is proud of his native province." But what Liberal leader has expressed any pride in the result of the Stay-at-Home Liberal vote in Nova Scotia? While there was no "taking-to-the-woods" and no "pussey-footing" by the loyal Liberal members of the New Brunswick government and the local leaders, who gave Carvell manly and consistent support, in season and out of season, A. K. Maclean did not receive the same measure of open, aggressive, and loyal support from his fellow Liberal leaders in Nova Scotia—from whom he had a right to expect most active and real support. Some of the Liberal leaders who urged and induced Maclean to "fill the breach" left him to fight the battle alone. With the exception of "manifestoes" they gave him no open, public, uncompromising support; and thus made it possible for the enemies of the principle of Union-Victory government to secretly use the canvass—and indeed, openly, on the public platform, as was done by E. M. McDonald in Pictou—that the Liberal leaders referred to had repented of issuing their manifestoes, that they realized their mistake, that they were not giving Maclean and the Union movement their active personal support—not making a single speech, or appearing at a public meeting, or publicly doing the slightest thing to help him; and on the contrary, were giving tacit if not active support to certain of the Laurier candidates.

THE WAGE QUESTION IN CAPE BRETON.

We are indebted to the Sydney Record for the following:—

"A letter has been sent by D. H. McDougall, general manager of the Dominion Coaly Company, to James B. MacLachlan, secretary of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, repeating the assurance of the company's willingness to grant "a reasonable (wage) increase" to the miners to meet the "change of conditions of living," and suggesting that should the A.M.W. fail to acquiesce in the company's view of the situation created by the contract between the company and the union and the award of the Chisholm Commission "the whole matter.

be referred to the same commission and their decision, both as to interpretation and as to any further increase, be accepted as final by both parties." As an alternative, Mr. McDougall says further, "the matter could be referred to a Board of Conciliation."

Several letters had previously passed between the company and the union in regard to the matter but there had been disagreement as to whether or not the Chisholm Commission, the royal commission which made inquiry into coal mining matters last

summer, made provision for notice by either party of possible adjustment at the close of the year.

McDougall's Letter.

Mr. McDougall's letter to Mr. MacLachlan is as follows:

"We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

"We notice you do not agree with our understanding that the Royal Commission made provision for notice by either party of possible adjustments at the year end should the necessity arise.

"I have again gone over the proceedings of the Royal Commission with our officials and they unanimously confirm the understanding referred to in my last letter.

"The award of the Royal Commission led—as stated in my last letter—to the bringing together of the two workmen's organizations and to the definite taking over of the old contract which the company had with the former union, together with such adjustments as the Royal Commission had made. The old contract does not expire, until the end of 1918, so that it would appear plain that any changes now to be made are those due to change of conditions of living. This the company is prepared to meet, as stated in my last letter, by granting a reasonable increase.

"If you are unable to acquiesce in this view we would suggest that the whole matter, subject to their consent, should be referred to the same commission, and their decision, both as to interpretation and as to any further increase, be accepted as final by both sides.

"As an alternative, the matter could be referred to a Board of Conciliation.

"You express regret that we cannot conform to the 'very modest' wage rates you have asked, and seem not to doubt our ability to pay them. The increases granted between May 1st, 1916, and 1st June, 1917, were greater than any previous advances given in the history of the company. The additional increase now asked by you is one and one-half times greater than the total amount of all the increases granted in the 12 months period above mentioned, and is, in reality such as would not only necessitate the closing of a number of our collieries, already unprofitable, but would so increase the price of coal as to imperil the general trade of the country and inflict hardship on many persons, while it is certain to affect prejudicially against our mutual interests.

"As to your belief that there is an assured high selling price for coal, we might point out that there is only a small and a rapidly decreasing proportion of our output available for sale at current prices.

"Your letter referred to the handsome earnings of the company. We might point out that any earnings of the company in addition to the amount required to pay a modest dividend to our shareholders—the first in years—are being applied to necessary extensions of plant. (This is required in order that the company will live and furnish employment in normal times.)

"We regret you did not see your way clear to fall in with our suggestion to meet and talk the matter over and may say that nothing in this letter is intended to modify our previous letter, including,

of course, our willingness to make an increase that may be agreed upon effective at the 1st of January and retroactive to that date in the event of negotiations being uncompleted by the year end."

FRED. E. SAWARD.

In looking over the Coal Trade Journal of Dec. 12th the article that gave us pause was that in which was recorded the passing away of Mr. F. E. Saward, the editor and proprietor of that highly successful trade paper. Old readers of the Record are aware that the Journal and the Record are old friends, for very frequently, for over a quarter of a century, have we been indebted to the Journal for timely paragraphs, more particularly such as referred to the actions of the Labor Unions in the United States. The Journal never went out of its way to pamper, as is common to many papers, to labor, nor condone labor when in the wrong. Its aim was to be perfectly fair as between the warring elements, and difficult though that may be, it succeeded to a marked degree. The writer's recollections of Mr. Saward are of the kindest. We first met over a quarter of a century ago. The writer had set out to make a tour of the principal coal producing states. He lacked helpful credentials. It struck him that Mr. Saward might give him a lift on the way, so he called at the office in New York and asked for a helping hand, and it was not refused, but, on the contrary, gladly extended. A letter of introduction to an official of the U. S. Geological Survey Department was of much value. The following relative to Mr. Saward is taken from the article referred to:—

"Frederick Edward Saward, editor and proprietor of The Coal Trade Journal, died suddenly last Tuesday evening, after a day spent at his office seemingly in the best of health. Mr. Saward was born near London, England, May 12, 1846, but had been a resident of this city since the age of seven years. He sometimes remarked that his first view of the streets of this city was from a coal cart in which he rode from the steamship wharf to his new home, boylike taking a ride on certain goods and chattels thus being transported.

"In his early youth he became identified with the coal trade, being employed by firms in the old Trinity Building, then the centre of the wholesale coal interests of this part of the country. His father was engaged in the coal business on his own account, as were other relatives. This business connection led up naturally to the establishment April 21, 1869, of a trade paper devoted to the coal interests, one of the first periodicals devoted to any trade or profession in this country, and a paper of which he remained in control throughout the remainder of his life.

"For some little time after establishing his periodical he continued in the coal trade and thus was enabled to make the publication thoroughly representative of the trade interests, speaking from the practical experience of a considerable number of years.

Continued on page 13.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

TO ALL RECORD READERS A GOOD CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Previous to the Halifax disaster there was for a week or two a fairly decent supply of cars for the collieries. Since then the supply has been erratic.

The Albion Mine is cooling off nicely. The black damp is doing the work expected of it. The officials of the mine are in high hopes of being justified in reopening the slope about the third week in January.

The splendid new turbine erected in connection with the power plant of the Acadia Coal Co. at the Allan mine is to be tested this month. The power plant after that will be in a position to supply all the needs of all developments, not only at the Stelarton, but at the Thorburn collieries.

With fires and with fumes, the officials of the Acadia Coal Co. have what may be termed, discouragement, but are they down hearted? No, like the boys at the front, their courage and their hopes are high. Explorations are being conducted whose results, so far, are most encouraging, indeed give cause for elation. Some two years ago a number of bore holes were sunk from the McGregor mine which resulted in the discovery of a number of big seams of coal. Borings, however, are at times deceptive. To make sure that the seams were really there and continuous, a stone drift was driven through from the McGregor to the first underlying seam of the new discoveries. Well down in the slope, at No. 6 Landing, after the intervening strata had been pierced, the coal in the first of the new seams—none of the new seams have as yet been christened—was found to be eight feet thick. So far so good, but what was it higher up? Another drift was hewn from No. 5 Landing, and the coal measured 7 feet thick. Still encouraging. A third drift then was driven from the No. 4 Landing and the coal found to be of the same thickness. From No. 4 to No. 1 is a long stretch. Here the coal was found to be five feet thick, which was quite satisfactory. From the drift at No. 4 the strata between the first and the second length of this drift will be about 425 feet. If the coal at this point is found to be running regularly, then a jump will be made up to No. 1 drift and a further connection made. If the coal here is of the desired quality, and this is expected, then—then what? Why, before people have begun to realize the meaning of all this exploratory work there will be a slope driven from this point up to the surface, and a new slope means a new mine, with some 500 feet of strata between this slope and the McGregor. The new mine may be worked without any misgivings as to what effect its operations may have on the McGregor workings.

The men thrown idle by the closing of the Albion Mine have all secured work at the McGregor and Allan Mines. That is not saying there will be no reduction in output. There will be a loss of about twenty per cent. in production until the Albion Mine is re-opened.

The Herald expresses surprise that the Labor candidates in Cape Breton polled "so extraordinarily a large vote." Why is there occasion for surprise? Did not the Secretary of the A. M. W. tell the Herald some time ago that the membership of the society had reached nine thousand, and that it would soon be ten. Deducing the Sydney Mines, and the one or two mainland locals, from the total membership of the South C. B. Colliery districts. Add to this two thousand steel workers and the total number of workmen in union should be eight thousand. Assuming that a thousand of the membership of the A. M. W. and the steel workers' union are non voters, there remain seven thousand votes. Of this number the Labor candidates got, say, 3,500. The question is, Where did the votes of the remaining 3,500 go. They did not, for sure, go to the Labor candidates. There is a want of discipline somewhere. Do the rank and file of the membership only follow the Secretary when he is applying the big stick to the coal companies in an effort to secure increases in wages.

The closing, or sealing off, of the Albion Colliery, or Third Seam Slope, was wholly a precautionary measure, and was not due to the fact that fire had broken out. The shutting off was a practical demonstration of the much published motto of late years, "Safety First." The trouble at the Albion is not a new one. In October the smell, of what is emitted by a heating gob or falls, was detected. At that time stoppings were built, which confined the unwelcome odour and remedied the situation for the time being. In November there were further indications that there was a leak of noxious odour somewhere on the outside of the stoppings. The management then got busy and reinforced these. The conditions then looked favorable and continued so to the 1st of December, when light vapor, or light smoke, was detected oozing out. There were some who thought the closing of the slope was unnecessary, but all the circumstances considered the management determined to take no risks no matter what the cost of any precautionary measure, and the gas freely, and had a flame unexpectedly burst out while men were in the pit, then no one can tell how serious the consequences might be. The management is willing to admit that so drastic a measure as sealing up the slope might not have been an absolute necessity, but they are to be commended for taking to themselves the old adage, "Better to be sure than sorry."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Here's a Christmas puzzle which some of our readers may try to solve as they croon before the cheery fire, all the happier if there are "four feet on the fender."—The output of a certain mine in the province is some sixty thousand tons less than last year, and yet there is scarcely any perceptible difference between the sales this year and last. You say the answer is easy, "There were sixty thousand tons or so taken from the bank." Wrong. There was no bank to draw from. Try again, the solution is easy.

The Record was not a little surprised when it read of the resignation of Mr. T. J. Brown, Superintendent of the Scotia Company at Sydney Mines. The Record and "Tom" Brown have been friends for many a long day. Many a friendly spat we have had and, strange as it may sound, the most friendly were those in which there was an admixture of ginger. The Record may be partial to Mr. Brown and anything laudatory might be looked upon as so much taffy, therefore, we will take the opinion of one who has had close business intercourse with him: "The best one could say of Mr. T. J. Brown would be none too good. For the past fifteen years I have been much in contact with him and he grew on me every time we met. He was absolutely above petty things and was always the soul of honor. He had a genuine heart feeling for the working classes. He had imagination sufficient to put himself in their place. He was able to reason things out from the workers' viewpoint. By doing this he won out, and retained, the confidence of the workmen. In times of acute agitation his wonderful patience and genial manner carried him well through and there was no aftermath of bitterness for future trouble. His motto, evidently, was 'Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.' Mr. Brown is a man of ability and one of the province's foremost mining men. At this time the country can ill afford to lose the services of such as he."

The news editor of the Sydney Post is not so chummy with the Secretary of the A. M. W. as he was a while ago, or else he would not have permitted a contribution to flay the secretary for the part he played in bringing out Labor candidates. It was the secretary's doing. He did it without consulting the membership, and these were getting tired of that sort of thing, and were beginning to kick over the traces. But the main sting in the communication was the contributor's calling the esteemed secretary out of his name. He called him "Jim McLaughlin." The Secretary of the A. M. W. and the writer, are old acquaintances. As a familiar friend, I may have referred to the Secretary as "Jimmie McLaughlin," but that was a privilege due to friendship. "Jimmie" was applied cheerfully, and "McLaughlin," because under that name he first made the acquaintance of Jimmie—in the pages of the Herald. Properly, there are no Mc-

Laughlins. The Post contributor when he wrote the name should, after the example of Mark Twain, have written, "This is meant for sarcasm." Is there such a name as "McLaughlin"? There are McLachlans—these are Scottish. There are McLaughlins—these are Irish. If there are McLaughlins, they must be like a favorite English drink, "half and half."

All jokes aside, the Labor candidates in Cape Breton South did well, though, of course, if all the miners had voted the Labor ticket they would have done much better. In the eight mining districts—South—the Unionists got roughly 2,450 votes; the Liberal 1,800, and the Laborites 2,600—the majority against the latter being about 1,650. New Waterford was Labor's little joker.

There was a big outcry when force of circumstances compelled the Acadia Coal Co. to suspend operations on the Six-feet—so-called, seam. It was predicted that the place that once knew Thorburn would know it no more in this generation. The company at the time declared the abandonment of the "Vale" coalfield was only temporary, and the statement is now verified. The Acadia Coal Co. has sunk a bore hole about 750 feet distant from the recently sunk slope, and at a depth of some 375 feet has struck the McBean seam, eight feet in thickness. This means that by and by a new slope will be in operation on the McBean seam. Nor is this all. The opinion has for long time been promulgated that all the seams in the Vale coalfield are already known. The energetic and yet most cautious mining engineer of the Company has secured the consent of General Manager Proudhomme and the Board of Management, to try his hand at the discovery of unknown seams, trusting that the same good luck that followed his borings from the McGregor will be repeated at Thorburn. The bore hole that struck the McBean seam at 375 feet is to be continued several hundred feet further. A bore hole some 800 feet deep should disclose whether the geologists are right in the declaration that there are no more seams than those that have been marked. Of course the boring is in a manner speculative, as no one can say whether there is coal below the McBean or not, but the fact that seams have been struck in the Albion Mines district, not previously dreamed of, is of itself sufficient to lead to the hope that there are seams yet to be discovered at Thorburn.

There have been so frequent reports of coal having been found in Antigonish County, which turned out to be nothing more than fables, that the Record made slight reference to the late reported find in that county until we had something to work upon. Mr. Isaac Conway, the Mine Superintendent, like many of our miners, is a keen politician, so keen that he left the fascinating work of exploring to cast his vote in Stellarton on the 17th. The Record met him coming out of the poll booth and invited him to come in and cast a second vote.—They both entered,

but instead of soliciting the returning officer to obligé Isaac with a second ballot paper on account of coming from so far to exercise the privilege of good citizenship, took him aside and put him through a close cross-examination:

"How far are you in the coal now, Isaac?"

"The slope is now down about a hundred and twenty-five feet."

"And the thickness?"

"A little over five feet."

"And of what quality?"

"Well, for a piece down the slope or until we had passed the unstratified cover it was very soft. In fact it was not what one might call a merchantable coal. When we struck a harder roof the coal became harder and saleable. From below, say fifty dollars a ton. We will drive the slope a hundred or two feet more, and if the coal keeps hardening and of good quality, we will open the seam up extensively. We are now driving a cross-cut or two for purposes of ventilation. This coal is saleable though it, in fact, lacks the lustre of the best quality of bituminous coal. We are in good cheer and high hopes that we will soon have a mine worth visiting. The angle is about twenty-five degrees and at that pitch we ought to have a good, hard roof soon, and the deeper she goes the harder we expect the coal to get."

Asked as to the thickness of the slope pillars, the answer was, "Thirty feet." This brought an exclamation of surprise from the Record man, who said, "Then you are not working a permanent slope." Mr. Conway, after a pause, said, "If we find quantity and quality justifies it, after we get down a couple of hundred feet or so, we will drive up and convert the present slope into an air course." This is the full story of Antigonish coal up to the date of the election. The Record hopes that the rosiest dreams of the promoters will be realized.

Up to the time of writing no word has come to hand that the C. B. coal companies have made any headway in the matter of the demand of the A. M. W. for an increase of wages. The officials of that society say the demand is a very modest one. Well, that depends on one's point of view. As a rule, a demand for an increase of from 30 to 35 per cent. would not be considered by non-mine workers as other than exorbitant. The leaders assert that the mine workers of Nova Scotia receive lower wages than those in any other province of the Dominion. They omitted when saying this to mention that living is lower in this province than in any other of the mining districts. At their first meeting Mr. D. H. McDougall, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Coy., broached the subject of the cost of living now, as compared with the time when the last A. M. W. would have none of this, asserting that it had nothing to do with the present demand. Mr. McDougall's suggestion in all fairness ought to have had consideration. In the several demands for increases during the past eighteen to twenty-four months the invariable reason given for the demand was that the cost of living had gone up by leaps

and bounds, and that the demand for increase in wages was to meet the increased prices of the necessities of life. Mr. McDougall and his colleagues considered they were in position to prove that there had been no increase in the cost of living since the last increase was given, and if not, they wished to know exactly what grounds existed for making the present demand. The A. M. W. were not too dull to see that they could not defend their demand on increased cost of living. Their only argument was "You can afford it" and "We want it." The A. M. W. delegation were told the demand would be forwarded to the head offices for consideration. The delegation has since been advised, by Mr. McDougall, that the demand could not be granted, and at the same time they were asked to have a further conference. Mr. McDougall, Secretary of the A. M. W., has replied to this request by saying the executive cannot see the use of further conferences, that, in short, they have made a demand and intend to stick to it. The reply did not, on this occasion, contain the stereotyped phrase, "If this demand is not complied with in two weeks' time, we will ask all the miners in Nova Scotia to work only four days a week." Whether they will strike or by referendum. The demand for increase of wages, and at the same time the suggestion that the "canny" principle be adopted seem grotesque. The demand is for increased wages because an increase is needed, and in proof that it is needed they will work less time and thereby earn less wages. Some labor leaders have heads, and so have carpet tacks, to use a modification of an old saying. The true version is "Well, you have a head, but so has a copper nail." That is abandoned as the comparison is considered to be, in some cases, derogatory to copper.

THE WAR AND ALIEN MINERS IN U. S.

Naturally, coal operators are greatly concerned as to how the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary will affect the supply of mine labor. The depletion of working forces that would ensue if all the subjects of that country were compelled by the Government to leave the mines on the ground that enemy aliens must not be employed on work essential to the prosecution of the war would be very serious, particularly in Pennsylvania, where 70,000 are employed in the mines. For that reason it is believed that assurances will soon be forthcoming by the Government that these mine workers will not be affected by the declaration of war against their native country as long as they are law-abiding and industrious. A watch will be kept for trouble-makers, but unless there should be a marked increase in the number of tippie fires or other outrages, the peaceable men will probably be allowed to go about their accustomed work as before.

Mr. Illingworth, M.P., told the Weavers' Company that the Allies controlled all the wool, cotton and silk and part of the flax of the world.

Sulphur fields in Texas, comprising 1,296 acres and believed to contain ten million tons of sulphur have been acquired by British capitalists.

Coal Shipments, November, 1917.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for November, 1917

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	32 321	
Dominion No. 2	59 908	
Dominion No. 4	32 377	
Dominion No. 5	8 505	
Dominion No. 6	21 167	
Dominion No. 7	7 139	
Dominion No. 9	22 634	
Dominion No. 10	7 192	265 263
Dominion No. 11	10 654	
Dominion No. 12	11 713	
Dominion No. 14	21 063	
Dominion No. 15	13 242	
Dominion No. 16	17 313	
Dominion No. 21	13 344	
Dominion No. 22	12 955	
	291 927	

Shipments Nov. 1917	265 263
" " 1916	291 505
Decrease " 1917	26 242
Shipments 11 mos. 1917	3 019 578
" " 1916	3 489 452
Decrease 11 " 1917	469 874

—SPRINGHILL.—

Shipments Nov. 1917	26 236
" " 1916	22 095
Increase " 1917	4 141
Shipments 11 mos. 1917	276 461
" " 1916	257 316
Increase 11 " 1917	19 145

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1917	48 326
" " 1916	48 302
Increase " 1917	24
Shipments 11 mos. 1917	519 731
" " 1916	506 391
Increase 11 " 1917	13 340

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1917	32 257
" " 1916	31 044
Increase " 1917	1 213
Shipments 11 mos. 1917	322 121
" " 1916	323 144
Decrease 11 " 1917	1 023

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Nov. 1917	13 481
" " 1916	11 979
Increase " 1917	1 502
Shipments 11 mos. 1917	137 707
" " 1916	103 180
Increase 11 " 1917	14 527

Continued from page 9.

in the trade. The somewhat venturesome proposition of a young man starting a trade paper in those days seemed to make a particular appeal to a number of the leaders of the coal industry and the publication speedily became a financial as well as a journalistic success. Since 1874 he had published also an annual statistical review of the trade much sought after by students of coal affairs in public life as well as in business offices, this being one of the few serious statistical works devoted to or covering any industry.

In the early days there was frequently the opportunity to assist by journalistic services the exploitation of the new coal fields developed from time to time, and tonnage requirements being small, and competition extremely keen, such favorable notices as were given concerning various new ventures played no small part in the development of certain coal-producing districts now well renowned. His co-operative efforts were much sought in the '70s and '80s, and his investigations afforded him first-hand information of a valuable character, this work at the same time developing acquaintances with persons who later became prominent in coal trade and political life, and whose friendship he retained to the very last.

Mr. Saward was, in fact, regarded as the leading authority on coal trade information of a statistical and historical character, and as such was frequently consulted during his active career by representatives of the press from far and wide. A remarkable memory complemented his records on coal topics, and they found his mind a veritable storehouse of facts concerning the industry."

CANADIANS MINING IN BELGIUM.

It is reported that the British or Canadian troops that have been in possession of a section of the city of Lens, France, for several months have repaired some of the mines destroyed by the retreating Germans and are now taking out coal. As the entrance to the mines is within the range of enemy batteries, operations are somewhat hazardous, but the tonnage obtained is counted upon to help relieve the French coal shortage to some extent during the coming winter.

An apple, weighing 2lb. 4oz., and measuring 18 inches in circumference, has been picked in a Sussex garden.

THE HALIFAX HORROR.

Estimated insurance and losses at Halifax on the basis of information received in Toronto with regard to buildings, etc., and with calculations regarding insurance of piers, docks, cargoes, etc., is as follows:

	Loss.	Insurance.
Buildings	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000
Shipping loss	6,000,000	6,000,000
Goods on Transit	5,000,000	5,000,000
Piers and docks	4,000,000	unknown
Life ins. approx		1,000,000
Totals	\$35,000,000	\$22,000,000

While the loss of property in the catastrophe will run into thirty to forty million dollars, insurance men believe that all the claims can be paid without causing hurt to any of the dozens of companies involved. Many of the companies are British, with reputations for bearing staggering losses without so much as the wink of an eyelash, while others are Canadian and there are a few foremost United States concerns.

In speaking of the catastrophe at Halifax the Acadian Recorder says, considering the loss of life, estimated at 1,500 persons, with its amount of territory and property destroyed, not to mention its attendant sufferings, is the greatest disaster in many years, outside of war. Numerous explosions have occurred in munition plants in America and Europe, the most disastrous of which on this side was at the Eddystone plant of the Du Pont Powder Company at Chester, Pa., April last, in which 112 persons lost their lives.

The Halifax explosion is the most tragic explosion, in the number of lives lost, in the last quarter century. Indeed, few catastrophes of any nature exceed it in the number of dead. Among them are the Messina earthquake, in 1908, when approximately two hundred thousand lives were lost; the Mont Pelee volcanic eruption on the island of Martinique, in 1902, when forty thousand persons lost their lives, and an earthquake in the interior of Italy, in 1915, when thirty-five thousand dead was the toll.

The Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in 1908 claimed 575 lives, while the sinking of the excursion steamship General Slocum, in the East River, New York, left a death list of about 1,400. In 1906 the earthquake and fire in San Francisco took the lives of approximately 1,000 persons.

In 1914 the steamship Empress of Ireland went down in the St. Lawrence River, with the loss of 1,207 lives. Then followed the sinking of the Lusitania by a German torpedo and the steamship Eastland, in the Chicago River, in 1915, with death lists respectively of 1,198 and 812.

In October of this year it was reported that 4,000 persons had lost their lives in a munition explosion in Austria, but the report never has been confirmed.

THE DANGER OF PEACEFUL PICKETING.

In a decision rendered lately the United States Supreme Court upheld injunctions issued several years ago by Judge Dayton of West Virginia restraining officials of the U. M. W. from attempting

to organize the employees of the Hitchman C. & Co. The court declared that "it is erroneous to assume that all measures which may be resorted to in the effort to unionize a mine are lawful if they are peaceable—that is, if they stop short of physical violence or coercion through fear of it." It added that "the purpose of the defendants to bring about a strike at the mine, in order to compel plaintiff through fear of financial loss to the unionization of the mine as the lesser evil, was an unlawful purpose."

By way of justification or excuse, the defendants set up the right of workmen to form unions and to enlarge their membership by inviting other workmen to join. The opinion of the court freely concedes this right provided that the objects of the union be proper and legitimate, which is assumed to be true in a general sense, with respect to the U. M. W.

But the court holds that it is erroneous to assume that this right is so absolute that it may be exercised under any circumstances and without any qualification, that in truth, like other rights that exist in civilized society, it must always be exercised with rational regard for the conflicting rights of others, according to the fundamental maxim: "So use your own property as not to injure the rights of another."

Hence, assuming defendants were exercising the right to invite men to join their union, nevertheless, since they had notice that the plaintiff's mine was run non-union, that none of the men had a right to remain at work thereafter joining the union and that the observance of this agreement was of much importance and value both to plaintiff and its men who had voluntarily made the agreement and its men ed to continue working under it, defendants were under a duty to exercise care to refrain from unnecessarily injuring plaintiff; yet they deliberately and advisedly selected that method of enlarging the union membership which would inflict injury upon plaintiff and the loyal employees by persuading man after man to join the union and having done so to remain at work, keeping the employer in ignorance of their number and identity, until so many should have joined that by stopping work in a body they could coerce the employer and the remaining miners to organize the mine and that the conduct of defendants in so doing was unlawful and malicious.

(Continued from page 6.)

In Hants and Cumberland the results are Liberal. Duff, Liberal, is elected in Lunenburg. In Yarmouth the report says Spinney. In Kings Premier Borden is elected by 500 majority. Summing up the whole province, there are only three Conservatives elected so far, viz., McCurdy, Borden and Spinney. The Liberal Unionists are Fielding and Davidson. The balance all Liberal, the count standing five Government and nine Opposition. Prince Edward Island returned four Liberals.

A very large majority of members elected are Liberals or Liberal-Unionists, the real followers of the late Borden Administration who have survived are not a dominating force. West of the Great

Lakes the people voted almost as a unit. The true situation is that the free trade Liberals of the West now dominate the political life of Canada. They can have the French vote on fiscal questions any time they ask for it. Toryism in Canada received its death blow yesterday. A new party has sprung into being from the West that while it may agree in Union on certain war measures is diametrically set against the doctrines of Toryism as practised in Canada. There are stirring events promised for the political future."

And this from the Evening News:—

"Election day has come and gone. Union Government is safe, and Canada will stand by the boys in the trenches.

"In Peron County the Liberal candidate has a majority, roughly speaking of 120 to 150. This will undoubtedly be wiped out by the votes of the soldiers on home defence and overseas. The ultimate election of Mr. Alex. McGregor, Unionist candidate, is conceded.

"New Glasgow has given the largest anti-Liberal vote in its history. New Glasgow did itself proud.

"Trenton gave Mr. McKay a majority of about 110. Trenton has benefited by war orders to a greater extent than any other town in the county. Is it possible that unprecedented prosperity dulled the public conscience. Is it possible that the young men who have been earning the biggest wages they ever earned, gave expression to their anti-conscription sentiment at the polls? It is the bounden duty of the Union Government to go through the Trenton plants with a fine tooth comb, and in every instance where an able-bodied young man, unmarried, is doing work that can be done by an older man or by women, such changes should be made. General Manager Crockard will find, if he gets busy, that there has been considerable political manipulation at the Scotia plants. Men in authority have possibly been more disposed

to consult political expediency than to advance the best interests of the corporation in a business way. Mr. Crockard is a keen American. Canadian politics do not interest him but the success financially, of Scotia demands that the Company's policy be dictated by business considerations only. The Hydra headed monster of politics must be destroyed if 100 per cent. efficiency is to be secured and maintained. The Liberal party is routed, horse, foot and artillery. Eliminate the solid Quebec and there is but a corporal's guard left of mediocrities. The West will dictate Canada's policy from now on, and the Maritime Provinces will suffer because they did not join hands with the West in an overwhelming endorsement of Union Government.

"We sympathize with Mr. R. H. MacKay, who personally, is a prince of good fellows. To him was allocated the unenviable lot of pulling E. M. McDonald's chestnuts out of the fire. He has burned his fingers and E. M. has saved his dignity (?). Mr. McKay was not used rightly by his own party. E. M. McDonald should have been man enough to have fought his own battle, and R. H. McKay realizes to-day that such is the case."

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Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year. The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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

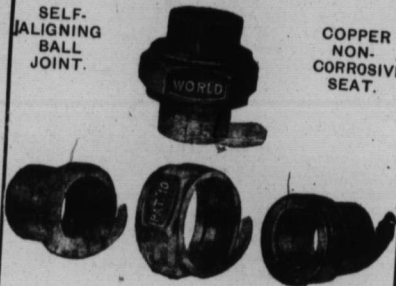
W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister.

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- The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada: Vols. I & II. by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.
- Electro-plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T. Kalmus, Ph. D.
- The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore-Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.
- Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Calendar Year 1916.
- MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolm.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.
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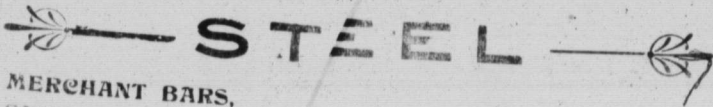
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