

now in N. S. (best review of education) p. 6.
Minerals of Cape Breton, p. 12.
good article

E. R. Faribault,
Geological Survey

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

JUNE 26, 1918.

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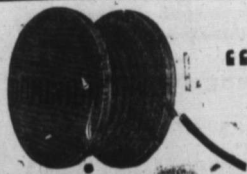
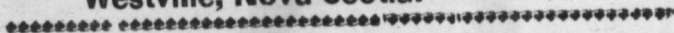
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486		487	
A. M.		P. M.	
10 40	POINT TUPPER	3 40	
10 55	INVERNESS JUTE	3 48	
10 59	PORT HASTINGS	3 50	
10 15		4 08	
10 07		4 06	
9 57	TROY	4 25	
9 44	CRAIGMORE	4 35	
9 37	JUDGEE	4 40	
9 18	MARYVILLE	4 55	
8 56		5 18	
8 40	PORT HOOD	5 35	
8 30		5 35	
7 50	GLENDRE	5 45	
7 40	MAROU	5 11	
7 25	GLENDYRE	5 35 A	
7 18	BLACK BEVER	5 42	
6 56	STATHALON	6 05	
	INVERNESS	7 05	
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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.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 20

Stellarton, N. S., June 26th., 1918

No. 24

IRON ORE MINING.

As stated in a previous chapter there has been much controversy over the question as to the extent and quality of Nova Scotia's iron ore. The one deposit that had been fairly well prospected was Nietaux, and based on the work done there, the statement was made that the deposit contained 300,000,000 tons of ore, and about the time that statement was made Wabana was credited with containing about 150,000,000 tons only. Also at that time the fabulous value and extent of the ores of Wabana had neither been realized nor appreciated. If, as at the time stated, Nietaux deposits contained twice the quantity of the Wabana field, how did it come about that the Nova Scotia Iron masters did not prefer the Nietaux to the Wabana ores? The latter, it is true, could be worked more cheaply, but as there was a bonus of a dollar a ton on steel made from native ores the difference in cost of mining, etc., could not have been the inducement to mine at Wabana instead of at Nietaux. There were undoubtedly other reasons.

The writer, while demanding proof in support of the oft repeated assertion that Nova Scotia had abundance of merchantable iron ore, admitted that the Nietaux field might be valuable and that it was the only district yet exploited which gave promise of being valuable. There is ore at Nietaux, no doubt, but the quantity is far short of the statement made by the "recognized and disinterested authority." The latest developments go to show that Nietaux ores are not commercially as valuable, for the time being at least, as those of Wabana. The preference given to native iron ores and their products about 1900 and forward had no appreciable effect on, nor did it act as a stimulus to production. In 1884, with preference, the quantity mined was 54,000 tons; in 1896 the quantity mined was 56,000 tons, or only two thousand tons greater. When the iron ore bounties were in force, amended legislation, in 1897, placed no limitations, as to Canadian ores on the bounties payable on puddled bars and steel billets, every ton of which was entitled to a bounty of three dollars. The result of this policy, it was alleged, was to reduce the production of iron ore in Nova Scotia, from 58,810 tons in 1896 to 16,172 tons in 1902. Looking back it may surely be declared that the result of that policy was more beneficial than harmful, even though it may have resulted in a lessened production of Nova Scotia ore—a debatable point. Under the policy which favored Canadian ores, and also their products, iron ore mining in Nova Scotia did not increase, but as stated, perceptibly declined. Had the policy been continued, the probability is that iron ore mining would be, as it is today, at a standstill, for the simple reason that it is hard to name a locality containing a sufficient quantity of ore of the requisite quality, to warrant the installation of a modern mining plant. Let it be admitted that the government policy complained

of in 1905 did not at all conduce to iron ore mining and steel production, yet, as between mining and manufacture, it is scarcely necessary to say that the products of iron ore contributed much more, in the numbers of men employed, the capital invested, the amount paid out as wages, and to the prosperity of the province at large than the mere mining of ore. Had not the government in 1897 amended its policy there would not be today the extensive plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines. The policy at the time of its inception, harshly criticized, must be given the credit for the inauguration of the steel industry on an extensive scale in Nova Scotia. This must be said while it may be a matter of much regret that iron mining in Nova Scotia has ceased for the time being.

Reference has already been made to the opinions of many eminent geologists in reference to iron ore. Further reference may be permissible. In a work published in 1860 by that eminent authority, Sir Wm. Fairbairn, it is stoutly declared that "In Nova Scotia some of the richest ores yet discovered occur in boundless abundance." If the assertion was even partially true it would at this time have to be declared that Nova Scotia has utterly failed to take advantage of her opportunity. After the lapse of more than half a century there has been no demonstration of the accuracy of Sir William's assertion. Since the statement was made, no one has boldly contradicted it, while there are many who hold the opinion that it may be correct, and yet not a single locality can be pointed out to which it can honestly be applied. It may be true that the demonstration is lacking, and these times that is everything. The question resolves itself to this, "Have brave, practical attempts been made to discover ore of commercial value, both as to quality and quantity? They have. The two steel companies in Nova Scotia have spent many thousands of dollars in an effort to find deposits worth the working. But apart from the large sums spent by the steel companies, private individuals have spent much time and money in efforts to locate deposits. There was, following the establishment of the Dominion Steel Company, a rush in 1900 to secure areas supposed to contain iron, as great as that supposed to contain coal, following the advent of the Dominion Coal Co. in 1893. Prospectors set to work gathering all possibly procurable iron ore legends of the countryside. Places which years ago were said to contain iron ore of more or less, or of unknown quantity and quality, were minutely scoured, and in many instances covered by rights of search or lease by the more adventurous. Antigonish and Guysboro were in that year the favored prospecting field. In that year, the largest number of Rights of Search ever taken out at one time were secured by Halifax parties. No less a sum than \$1440 passed through the hands of the teller of the Mines Department, for licenses or rights for iron ore.

Continued on page 15.

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.

June 26, 1918

LESE MAJESTIE

We have many things, these days, to attend to besides the editing of The Record. For instance there is the trouble of instructing the guid wife how properly to go about house cleaning, so that it may be accomplished expeditiously, and thereby lessen the innumerable annoyances to the guid man, which, as a rule, follow in its train. Then there is the great effort necessary to make it appear that your scorned advice did not put you out of sorts. Then there is the time necessary to be spent in the desire to give practical proof that we are striving to add to the productivity of the garden plot, ill naturedly, at times, referred to as the editor's back yard, and, then—there are the other things too numerous to mention. And therefore we are pleased that the Eastern Chronicle has written an article which will make a good substitute for one of the Record's own. The Chronicle's article is endorsed by The Record save on a minor point or two. To these, reference may be made at the bottom of the quoted article:

Mr. C. C. Dane in his public statement given out on the evening of the strike in the Steel Works said:

"The grievances have been of long standing, many having arisen previous to the present management, and that more than any other individual the former manager is to blame on account of the sneering and insulting attitude he adopted towards organized labor and its accredited representative."

This means that Mr. Cantley did not take off his hat and stand barked in the presence of Mr. C. C. Dane. What ever difficulties arose between Mr. Cantley and the men we know not; it would be extraordinary if everything always ran smoothly; but if there were any they both kept it from the public. From another direction the "former manager" was blamed because he found work at unproductive operations when paying operations were not to be found. Another thing, the big pay made on munition work is due entirely to Mr. Cantley, not at all to Mr. C. C. Dane. We knew, everybody that looked about knew, that during the munition making the company kept scores of men at other work that did not produce the wages paid. It seems, no doubt, a great hardship for men to work at small wages when others under the same roof are making fabulous pay at munition work. If the former manager had stopped all other work and devoted the shops to munition making solely, it would have been worth a

million to the company; but he acted on the principle of keeping shops going on other and non-paying work until the end came to the war. Indeed, one of the points urged against the present manager is that, when there is not paying orders at hand, he lets the men knock off, whereas under the "former manager" employment was generally found at something when possible.

We have time and again urged in these columns that there should be such arrangements between employers and the employees that the latter should have a share with the former in the profits made. We have not changed our mind; and still believe that before things will work properly such arrangements must be made. That will necessitate a recognized union of the men and closer connection between the representatives of the union and the company's managers. But no part of that plan, where it has been worked out, is that the headquarters of the union must be in a foreign country. On the contrary it must be in the works in which it operates and its representatives men belonging to the works and not adventurers from God knows where.

We don't know whether Mr. Cantley—we have taken it for granted that he is meant by the "former manager"—sneered at Mr. C. C. Dane or not. We never thought he was of the sneering kind, rather a man of yea, yea, and nay, nay; but we can imagine that it was not pleasant to be asked by this stranger and representative of a foreign order to give up control of a business which he and a few others devoted their lives to construct. It was not easy. We don't know how he felt at the demand of Mr. C. C. Dane. The writer of this can only think the thing out by putting himself in Mr. Cantley's place. As was his mind in long years in dealing with men he would keep the closest connection with them, he would lay all the cards on the office table and if the men would not examine them he would try to induce them to appoint a committee to help examine and to help deal with them; but if a stranger, owing allegiance to a foreign order, came in to the works and demanded to have charge of the men, their hours, their output and their wages he would feel like blowing the whole damned thing into the river rather than consent. Anyway before giving up control he should go to the men and ask them: "Are you not able to manage this thing for yourselves? Our relations have been long and pleasant. Set your grievances down on paper and when I read them we will talk them over, and if we cannot agree you have your recourse in court." However, it is no use crying over spilled milk; but to listen to Mr. C. C. Dane rebuking a man like Mr. Thos. Cantley gets our goat. From a New Glasgow, Trenton, or any other standpoint to compare the one man with the other would be a public joke. True Mr. C. C. Dane seems to have the men now; but when the depression sure to follow the war comes, Mr. C. C. Dane will not be able to give a day's work to one of them.

Maybe before this appears in print the men will be to work. We are told that the men agreed to settle if a few points were conceded; and that it was up to the company. We hope the information was correct and that the company will act reasonably. They cannot well afford to act otherwise if matters are placed before them in reasonable shape. There should be concessions on both sides.

At this moment we are rolling that old saw "All things come to those who wait," as a sweet morsel under our tongue. The sentiments expressed in the third paragraph have long been ours. Though many prominent men in C.B. were against him the Grand Secretary fought the Knights of Labor to a frazzle, because it was an alien organization, in 1896-7-8, and considering that a pretty fair day's work, handed over the P. W. A. to the guidance of others. And he had not the assistance of a paper in the province. They dared not take sides for fear their so doing might lose votes for their party. We have ever since maintained an adverse attitude to foreign organizations, coming in to do the business of the workers, mine workers especially. It is a reflection on their ability to conduct their own affairs. We must therefore be more than pleased, we are elated, that, after more than a score of years of waiting, we have secured a doughty champion. After Dane has been deposed, or resigns, there will be no more alien leaders; the headquarters of the union must not be in a foreign country. Its representatives must belong to the works.

We hesitate to endorse our contemporary's attitude in reference to a share of the profits, fearing that it may mean 'profit sharing,' which, wherever it has been tried, has been a dismal failure. The great Furness Withy Co. tried it on a large scale. The terms were more than generous, and, yet, the company was forced to abandon it. It may be possible to frame a scheme whereby, by a system of bonuses, at the end of every six months, one might favor the idea of a share of the profits? If profits do not come up to the expectation of the employees, they may turn round and say to the management "You are a failure, let us have a try," and seeing they were profit sharers, about all the stockholders are, they might have an excuse for the demand. We believed, too, for a time, in profit sharing, but that was when we were in our callow youth, and that was more than a score of years ago. What we say to The Chronicle is 'Now that you have put your hand to the plough, do not let any Unionist Fielding, or Conserptionist Gordon, or inconsequent Herald, or renegade Presbyterian turn you back.'

C. C. DANE ON J. B. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. Dane has, possibly, a right to be peeved with the findings of the Commission, seeing that Jas. B. McLaughlin was a member thereof, and from the standpoint of personal ambition he was justified in, as it is alleged, heading the strike, for he has publicly declared he is a labor leader. Jas. C. Watters is a present pet of the present fuel controller, and also, presumably, of the minister of labor. Mr. Jas. B. McLaughlin is also presently a white-headed boy with the said minister. Jas. C. Watters publicly declared in Montreal, or Toronto, and also in Sydney, where he was tendered an ovation, in the shape of a shower of perfumed, through age, ovate easily exploded missiles; that if conscription was enforced he would call a strike all over Canada. Mr. James B. McLaughlin, at Sydney Mines and elsewhere, declared in emphatic terms that if certain things were not done, by a certain time, all the miners would

be asked—commanded—to work only four days a week, remaining idle two. These wild declarations did the trick, and landed both in glory. With Watters as McGrath's counsellor and the minister's ambassador, and McLaughlin in the seats of the learned, if not of the mighty, was it to be expected that human flesh and ambition could endure all that Dane thought, and who dare blame him, that with two such illustrious individuals as examples, he ought to be recognized and given a place under the governmental sun. But then, where were his credentials, the stones he might climb up by? Alas! there were none. He had made no wild and outrageous statements which frightened to death the dispensors of patronage, and so had he been slighted. He must do something, and he did it, but, curiously, it had a contrary effect from that intended, and things at present do not look pleasant for promotion. The Record heretofore expressed the belief that Dane would make a sane leader. Is The Record to be disappointed? If Mr. Dane is still to retain the position of Managing Director of the A. F. L. let him ponder over the saying 'The meek shall inherit,' then arrive at, and strive to get hold of, its neglected meanings.

We now give with considerable satisfaction a few of Dane's criticisms of Mr. McLaughlin:

"It is clear from a reading of the report that it was the views of Dr. Forrest and not those of Mr. MacLachlan, the secretary of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, which prevailed and the most remarkable things about the report, apart from the fact that it seems to evade many of the important points at issue, is that Mr. MacLachlan should have signed it. It is even more remarkable, when one considers the fact that the wages of surface laborers at the mines where Mr. MacLachlan's union operates are \$2.84 per day and that Mr. MacLachlan's union is asking for a further increase for these men on July 1st. It must be remembered that the mines supply their employees with coal at a very low rate and also with houses at very low rent, so that \$2.48 per day at the mines is as good as \$3.50 per day at the steel plant.

"The explanation of Mr. MacLachlan's remarkable acquiescence in this report appears to be that this commission which was appointed to investigate matters in connection with the steel business in the province undertook also to settle the dispute for the mine workers at Glace Bay in connection with Mr. MacLachlan's union. In that case the employees received all that they asked and these increases to the miners at Glace Bay seem to be the price which the steel workers of Pictou county are to be called upon to pay."

The Glace Bay Gazette, when the steel strike was on, interviewed Robert Baxter and J. B. MacLaughlin as to the attitude of the A. M. W. Though two were interviewed, James B. did, as usual, all the talking:

"Mr. MacLachlan said that at a recent convention of representatives of all the labor unions in the province, held in Sydney, the very situation that now exists was discussed. For the purpose of dealing with a situation of that kind, a joint committee was appointed, and it decided that when any grievance arose in any of the unions that led to a strike being called, it would be the duty of the representatives of that union to lay the matter before the joint com-

mittee. The joint committee would then inform the heads of these various unions, and these leaders of the union would call for a general vote of all the men in the union. If the majority of votes favored going out on strike in sympathy with the union which had declared the strike, a strike would be called. If a minority vote were cast no strike would be declared.

"The purpose of this procedure said Mr. McLachlan, is to prevent two or three men, for instance the executive officers of the union, from declaring a strike merely out of sympathy with another union. 'We had too much to do with an autocratic form of government in labor unions here in the past,' said Mr. McLachlan, 'and we want no more of it. If a strike is declared out of sympathy with the Scotia workers a vote of every A. M. W. man in Nova Scotia will be taken, and the decision of the majority of men abided by.'"

Left to himself Mr. McLaughlin can talk more rant to the square inch than any other union official in Canada; for he talks on subjects of which he is wholly ignorant. In the matter he refers to there were no autocracies in the P. W. A., for the simple reason that the P. W. A. in its splendid history of nigh two score years never once considered the matter of a sympathetic strike. The executive never was composed of swollen headed syndies. If the present A. M. W. officials, or at least one of them is not an autocrat, he is trying his level best to deserve the name. Did the Grand Lodges of the A. M. W. authorize him to make his fool declaration that he would call upon all the unions to stop work for two days a week? The lodges were never consulted. And he thinks or imagines there was no autocracy in that. Why? Because he is the whole show in his own estimation.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

* Here is another extract from The Eastern Chronicle, which is as adroit a piece of writing as I have come across in a week's reading. The Herald is being used as a screen for the equally hard things that is in The Chronicle's mind, but which he prefers not to utter in so literal and livid language.

"In the Halifax Herald on Saturday appeared a cartoon, picturing the Kaiser exulting over the news that 3,000 munition workers in New Glasgow had gone on strike. One can expect about anything from the Herald but the unfortunate side is that fully 99 per cent. of the people of this country will, without hesitation, conclude that the cartoon is deserved and agree with its suggestion.

Never perhaps was a body of honest workmen tendered such an open insult. Never to our knowledge was labor in Nova Scotia placed in such a light. That such should be possible convinces those having the interests of honest labor at heart that a very serious blunder has been ignorantly or mischievously committed. Unsafe counsel has surely prevailed among the workers or they could not be accused of giving comfort to the enemy. A careful survey

should be made of the minds and aims of those entrusted with leadership, and trust placed only in safe, sane and patriotic men. Labor in Pictou Co. will have to live down the miserable and disloyal stigma branded upon them by the Herald cartoon. It made us hot under the collar for we felt it was in the main undeserved, but they must clean house and prevent any recurrence."

Nothing angers your contemporary so much as the Union Government, and that Government's chief defender on the mainland. We all have heard what the latin proverb beginning 'Traest' says what anger is. The statement that 'fully ninety-nine per cent. of the people of the county will conclude that the cartoon is deserved is the tallest statement made in many a long day. It implies two things. It implies, leaving out the children, that every man and woman, and a whole lot that cannot be classed as such, nor classed as children either, read and gloat over the cartoon. I admit that The Chronicle knows far more about The Herald's circulation than Rambler, and yet I have tenacity enough to dispute the accuracy of the statement. If "never such an insult" was tendered a body of honest workmen, what is to be said of the statement that ninety-nine per cent. of this fine, old, educated, county will swallow the cartoon without hesitation. It cannot be defended; it implies that by far the largest proportion of the people of the county are hopeless idiots. While admitting that there are some very queer folk in the county, I cannot for a moment admit that they so far outnumber the folk credited with being fairly level headed. And, then, your contemporary relenting a little of his harshness to The Herald, virtually admits there must have been something in the cartoon that affected the weak-minded among the people, and says 'unsafe counsel must have prevailed or they could not be accused of giving comfort to the enemy,' which is tantamount to an admission that after all, The Herald had at least sand to stand upon. Further it says that the leadership of the men should be looked into, to see if it was sane and patriotic. If it is necessary to inquire into the patriotism of the leaders, and as it is supposed in this instance that the leaders led, then there was surely a little room for The Herald to come to the conclusion that the whole bunch were more or less infected with the virus of the leaders. Cartoons should never be taken at their face value, otherwise no German but would loathe the look of the Kaiser, and a Canadian would say that a course of severe rationing would make John Bull a more presentable figure.

At intervals there are spicy articles in The Eastern Chronicle, too much so, probably, at times to be unreservedly appreciated, but I must say I appreciated, without qualification, very many paragraphs in its issue of the 18th inst., in the several articles bearing on the late miserable strike fiasco. The strike of a fortnight ago was perhaps the most ill-advised, the silliest, of any that has ever taken place in the province.

I will quote, here and there from The Chronicle, and may make short comments thereon:

"Even among the employees there were many who had no sympathy with the strike idea, and it was rare indeed to find one supporting the affair among the general public. 'Ill-timed and ill-advised' was the general comment."

This cannot be denied. The only party connected with the affair to whom I have spoken said he did not wish to go on strike, but as others, unfavorable, thought they had to go out, he went out with them. He had no grievances.

"The first real effort at an agreement was tried on Saturday evening, when the Board of Trade tendered their services. After a long discussion with the men, the Board accompanied a committee to interview President Crockard, but the interview came to naught as a clause that union dues would be deducted through the works pay office was rejected. On Monday another mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music. Mr. J. C. Watters had reached town from Ottawa, and Jas. McLaughlin, who had been the labor representative on the Royal Commission, was also here. The meeting ran the whole afternoon and was a spirited one in many ways. Mr. McLaughlin defended his concurrence in the decision of the Commission. It is said he told the meeting how one of the big pay labor leaders had informed the Chairman of the Commission that wages was not an issue with the men. The issue was recognition."

"Mr. Watters was again delegated to interview the management accepting certain increases of pay that the company proposed to give and requesting recognition of the union. The meeting re-convened in the evening and accepted the increased pay proposals, agreeing to return to work on the morrow, but without the desired recognition of recognition. The minimum wage has been increased and certain advances have been given to mechanics."

All will be thankful that the trouble has been ended and the men once more taking their legitimate part as producers in the great needs of the nation. Whether they have gained sufficient to counteract the ill that the tie-up has worked for the cause of organized labor remains to be seen. We have that faith in their sincerity and honesty of purpose to believe that they will defeat the insinuations of disloyalty that have been hurled at them and select from among themselves safe and sane leaders who will advocate their cause with an eye single to the good of the worker and the advantage of the community."

It is to be hoped that the steel workers will take this advice, so pregnant with wisdom, though given with, apparently, some things unsaid, that the men will select sane leaders from among themselves. The inference with regard to the leaders 'not of themselves' is plain. They are not compos mentis, nor have they a single eye for the good of the workers. In short, the inference is their eye is for Number One. I am disinclined to go so far as to say that, but am content to endorse the inference that 'the leaders' 'not from among themselves' haven't the slightest idea of the fitness of things.'

• • • • •

The Eastern Chronicle gives for the benefit of the Mining Record its opinion of the present Union

Government. It is that "if it goes on the way it has for the four years of its life remaining to it, there will be few found to do it reverence. Life is too short to spend time in respecting that unholy combination and its actions do not begot respect." If that be really your contemporary's humble desire and prayer, let it continue in its present course and instead of denouncing it, keep on encouraging it to pursue the policy, that will end in its utter downfall. Denunciation may cause it to think over its ways and reform; encouragement will cause it to continue as it has done, and is doing, and will result in no one respecting it, and no one voting for its candidates.

A DRY DOCK FOR SYDNEY.

The following is from one of the Sydney papers, we are not sure which, as we omitted to mark the clipping:

During the day representatives of the Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., interviewed the ministers with reference to the company's dry dock project which is understood to be in a fair way towards successful inception.

The company has good financial backing but is desirous of having some modification made in the government's bonus plan, by which the full subsidy could be secured for a dry dock somewhat smaller than the regular first class dock. Some other objects of the enterprise were also discussed. The ministers were obviously impressed with the soundness of the scheme and reasonableness of the request and promised to recommend the matter to the favorable attention of their colleagues in the government.

Anderson's Point, near Victoria Park, is the site of the projected dry dock, where the Sydney Foundry and Machine Works already have a ship repair plant. The location is an excellent one, and public interest in the success of the venture is all the more keen as the promoters are well known Sydney business men.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

As Mr. Carvell stated in a previous interview, the subsidizing of dry docks for the encouragement of shipping and shipbuilding was made part of the government policy in 1910, and it stands ready at any time to give these industries all the assistance which the law allows. "The plants cannot be run successfully under government control," said Mr. Carvell; "no industry can. We are compelled to run some railroads, and we are doing the best we can with them, but they are not as successful as if they were under corporation management. The government has now under its supervision four shipbuilding yards. One is at Nanaimo, two at Levis and the fourth is at Kingston. A shipbuilding plant cannot be run successfully or efficiently except with a large repairing plant in connection with it. We have not these at either of the plants mentioned and they are rather expensive for government enterprises, anyway."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

A new pump is being installed in Dominion No. 22 the water having been satisfactorily lowered to get the pump into position.

The endless rope haulage work going on in Dominion No. 9 will be completed in three months. It will take coal from the whole mine and will greatly benefit the coal output of that mine.

Dominion No. 1, the best colliery the company ever had, is doing well, although getting shortened up for places. The output is not only steady, but large, considering the worked-out condition of the mine. To have a steady output of 1300 tons per day is going some for No. 1.

A new engine is being set up at the new shaft near Dominion No. 2 for the purpose of hoisting the material while the shaft is going down. It will be ready in two weeks and the real work of sinking will then begin. The concrete work of the shaft has been completed and the sinking and hoisting of material is being done by hand.

Dominion No. 2 is increasing its output and meeting the cry for increased outputs. The splendid coal field seemingly ahead is very encouraging and leads one to believe that the low seams will give good results long after the larger ones have been worked out, which is yet many years off.

The contention is made, by The Eastern Chronicle, that the strike at the steel works could have been prevented. So it could have an unselfish course on the part of the higher paid men been pursued. The same authority adds "The laborer has been the underdog in the fight." He is not now in all cases, if the term labor be used instead of laborer. For the past few years the employer has been the under dog and the Chronicle's sympathy should now be extended to him, and no doubt it would, had he not sworn with a great oath "labor, right or wrong."

The Springhill Record which, being published in a mining town, ought to know better, republishes J. B. McLaughlin's or some other A. M. W. official's fake yarn about the length of some of the Sydney Mines workings:

"In a previous issue of this newspaper it was shown that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has granted concessions to large corporations, which in the light of the requirements of today, have converted large areas of coal into non-productive and idle wastes. A correspondent of a Halifax newspaper informed the public that the employees of a certain mine in Cape Breton walked daily past miles of coal of the very best quality, belonging to a certain company, in order to gain access to the coal situated in the areas of a rival company."

Birch Grove collieries are keeping up a steady output. These coal areas are more extensive than at first calculated. While the basin is shallow the widening out of the seams was an agreeable surprise to all interested.

The Eastern Chronicle says: "There is more than one way to prevent strikes." "Sure's death," grant their every demand, and the trick is done. But hold, that would do far more than end strikes, it would strangle industry.

The south side of Dominion No. 2 is to have an endless haulage system equal to the north side of the mine. Under the present condition of labor it will take almost a year to complete this work. The success of the system of haulage already put in justifies the change being made.

The temporary bankhead at Dominion No. 14 is serving its purpose well, but signs of the new one appearing are wanting. The want of material and of labor is no doubt the cause of the standstill at this mine as No. 14 is one of the best on the Waterford side.

Dominion No. 6 is in splendid coal at the face of the deeps. The coal is clean and high and is much better in quality than nearer the rise. This is an indication that all the impure coal is towards the Caledonian district and the further seawards the mine goes the better the coal gets.

As the editor of The Record may give expression to his views on 'recognition,' in connection with an intended publication, the only reference to this question at this time will be to say that the Miners' Union got all the recognition they wanted, without any demand that 'representatives' of labor, that is outside parties, not employees, be recognized. On one occasion the Grand Secretary of the P. W. A. was 'recognized,' as he was interviewing the weigh scales at the Albion, by the General Manager, who got word and came prowling around. The recognition was emphatic, the G. M. using strong language. No strike followed.

The Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Mines, if he were a vain fellow might exclaim, after reading the closing words of the following paragraph "Where I lead others follow:"

A Bill has been introduced by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords to limit the right to a jury in certain civil trials, to raise the age limit for jury service from 60 to 65, and to enable coroner's inquests to be held without a jury except in cases of murder or manslaughter.

But The Record asks him "When is the new law to come in force? Inquests are still being held in the old way."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Hub colliery is not a producer in the general sense as the only work now going on underground is development of the deeps. A new lodgment is being made and the mine is being put in position for a good output when the scarcity of labor is no longer a drawback.

"No strike at this time no matter how great the provocation," was Hon. Frank Carvell's unequivocal statement when interviewed at New Glasgow last night. He also asked to be quoted as being fully in accord with every word of The Halifax Herald's editorial of yesterday and that of the Chronicle.

Some of the American visitors to the Cape Breton collieries had nice things to say concerning the equipment of the No. 2 colliery Dominion. They confessed that it is one of the most up-to-date collieries they ever saw, and equals anything in the United States. Coming from expert mining men some of them large mine owners this surely is complimentary to the mining industry of Cape Breton. We have had all kinds of amateurs pointing out the defects and the drawbacks of these collieries and advising freely, of course, how to increase the outputs, but when an American live wire comes in and says we are not behind the best of them, then we can put up with the free advice of others and rest satisfied that the best is being done.

We have people who are longing for government control of almost everything on earth, but if the governments to come will be anything like the Nova Scotia one, then we betide the workers. Since the war began all classes of men have been advanced but the deputy inspectors of mines. These men are getting no more today than they were over three years ago, yet they are expected to give faithful service, and they do give it. But where is the encouragement to go on giving of their best. A person who was receiving \$120.00 per month when the war broke out and received no increase in pay is now working for \$60 per month. This is a reduction of 100 p. c., because the purchasing power of the dollar has been cut in two. In addition to all this the duty of the inspectors have greatly increased and their labors enlarged. The government that expects faithful service should not hesitate to give prompt and sufficient reward. In doing so it will encourage and stimulate its servants and make them feel that they are getting paid for their work like all other good workmen.

THE WONDERFUL ISLAND.

So far as the search for minerals, other than coal, Barytes and limestone, is concerned, it may be said

terious island. Nature disported herself gaily when distributing her gifts over the land, throwing a piece of one kind of mineral here, and a piece of another there. Scarcely a metal that can be named, but a piece, or a pocket of it has been discovered at some point or other. Cape Breton, in days previous to the war, had become famous from her periodical booms. At one time it was gold, in river sand, or rivulet pebbles. At another time it is gold in conglomerate rock. One year it is a copper boom, next year it is a coal boom, in the vicinity of Sydney. There have been iron booms, copper booms, Anthracite coal booms, and oil boring booms, not to speak of the galena, wolfram, zinc, lead, and other booms. But, alas! the Anthracite that was boomed turned out to be black shale, good shale, no doubt, but not much of it.

Relating experiences, one who like the writer, has done a great deal of prospecting, has this to say: "On my various travels, and explorations through Cape Breton, I certainly have been struck by the diversity of minerals to be found distributed in a most erratic manner all over the Island. The knowledge I have gained of them is largely superficial, and therefore I cannot write authoritatively. For what it may be worth I give, from memory, the name and location of the different minerals which have come under my notice. On my first visit to Cape Breton—more years ago than I care to count—I was asked to look at a "copper" property at Eagle Head, near Gabarous. There had already been a shaft sunk, and considerable money spent on exploration, but my knowledge of copper was a blank, and so no opinion was offered. About the same time copper mines at Coxheath, near the head of Sydney Harbor, were being developed. On more than one occasion I had dealings with the management in connection with the work. The report of Mr. Peters, an eminent copper expert certainly was most favorable, in fact almost flattering, of the quality of this copper. Some years later a report of one Mr. Brown, of Chicago, gave a very high opinion of the prospect development that was carried on at intervals, over a period of some twenty years, but at present, though there were reports a year ago of further work about to begin, unfortunately, it is still idle.

In iron. I was introduced to the iron mines near Whycomanah, known as Iron Mines Brook. Mr. Jenkinson, at one time mining engineer, of the D. L. & S. Co., explored this and stated that he had found some very rich samples of iron ore, but only in sample lots; also the same report from a reliable authority has been given of iron ore prospects lying some distance up the Mira River, but again only sample lots have been found. Iron ore in considerable quantities has been found on George's River Mountain, within about seven miles in an air line from North Sydney. A lot of prospecting has been done on these areas, and at times stories, which are

that Cape Breton is not only a wonderful, but a mysteriously fabulous, have been told of both quality and quantity of the iron ore there. These areas are still undeveloped.

Gypsum, as you no doubt know, abounds in large quantities on this Island. Much of it is of poor quality, but a chemical analysis which was made of gypsum near the mouth of Mahon River on the west side of the Island, showed it to be of very high quality. Two different deposits of Talc or Soapstone have come under my notice; one of them at Brigden, near Whyecocmah, and another on the shore between Louisburg and Kennington Cove. This latter part is the Cove made famous by the landing of Peppereel when he undertook the siege of Louisburg. From persons who were spending their money in the development of these two prospects, one learned that the quality was excellent, but the quantity so small that it would not pay to develop on a large scale.

Gold has been mined to some extent in the vicinity of Baddeck, but apart from newspaper reports and the glowing accounts of a man who tried to sell some stock in his company, I know nothing.

Some few rich samples of Plumbago have been mined at Banacadia Mountain near Grand Narrows. These areas were owned at one time by the late H. F. McDonagall, M.P., and on at least two different occasions, considerable money was spent in prospecting and developing. Again the complaint was lack of quantity.

Manganese, so necessary in steel making, is known to exist, in small quantities at least, near Catelon in quite close proximity to the Sydney and Louisburg Railway. The owner of this has used this manganese mine as a lever with which to pry the S. & L. Company away from some of its money, when it became necessary for the company to buy a railway right-of-way across his farm. Other than that there is no positive knowledge of the actual value of it.

Barytes is known to exist in the vicinity of Lake Ainslie, and, in fact, has been mined and exported from Whyecocmah for some years. Much of the white lead which we buy for painting purposes is adulterated with Barytes from this mine.

For fifty years petroleum has been known to exist in the vicinity of Lake Ainslie, and in its crude state has exuded from rocks in such a way that it has been caught in cans by the nearby residents very much as maple sap is caught. I have known of this petroleum being used for lubricating purposes on carts and farm machinery. Systematic boring and exploration have been carried on for many years and quite a large amount of money expended in this way, but up to date no gushing well has yet been located.

Silver lead with graphite has been found of high quality in the East Bay Mountain, some fifteen miles from North Sydney. Traces of copper were also found in this same vicinity. Some two years ago an expert appeared and undertook the development of these areas.

I might say here that this claiming-to-be-expert was one of the most optimistic men I have ever met amongst mining engineers or explorers, and some wag claimed that he was the original mining engineer on whom that old gag was got off—"Positive—

liar; comparative— liar; superlative—mining engineer."

Fire clay of a very fine quality was found in connection with the famous 13 ft. seam in the Inverness coal region.

Some very rich samples of silver lead have been taken from this East Bay section, in fact, some of them by the writer, but again the quantity was lacking.

A geological formation with which I am not familiar, is known to exist in considerable quantities near Bell's Creek, at the head of the Sydney Harbor. This has been tested and found to be of the same composition as the material of which the famous Scotch firebrick is made. A company was formed to operate this, of which the late Graham Fraser was the moving spirit. Mr. Fraser's death unfortunately stopped all work in this connection, but from what I have seen and heard of this, it is still worth further investigation.

Tungsten and Molybdenum were both claimed to be found in Inverness County in the vicinity of Cheticamp, but of this I have no personal knowledge other than newspaper reports which I have read.

Cannel coal in veins of at least twenty inches thickness has been unearthed by the late Pat Neville and myself in our coal explorations."

There are those who still have hope that systematic exploration will yet bring to light some of the minerals referred to, in quantities sufficient to be of commercial value. Among these is Prof. Woodman, Associate Professor of Geology, Harvard University. Sent at the instance of the local government to spy out the land, he made his report. A portion only is given as follows: "Owing perhaps to the late opening up of the county, and in part to the fact that there is in Cape Breton no one series of ore bearing rocks of wide extent, easily recognized, the Island has not received in the past the attention paid to equal areas of the mainland of Nova Scotia. In this we must except the interest in the coal formation of the Sydney basin in the east. Moreover, for some reason, difficult to discover, the firm belief appears fixed in the minds of many, that nothing good of a metallic nature can come out of the Island. That this is a false impression any one can learn by a sufficiently careful study of the rocks. There is no doubt but that the region occupied by the older rock is one in which a number of districts are capable of successful development if judiciously handled, with the proper distribution of men and money. I am the more pleased to have arrived at this opinion, because it has been reached by direct field work, influenced by no prepossessions in favor of the district, with little hope held out, except by a few who had seen some of the territory, and with full knowledge of the well nigh universal condemnation accorded the country in commercial circles. I would be unjust if I were to convey the impression that I have seen anything that indicates the presence of enormous wealth in the rocks of any locality. But it is not upon such foundation that the prosperity of a region can be based. Prosperity is far more likely to follow the healthy development of lasting investments which yield moderate rewards, and I believe there is room for such in the ores of Cape Breton. To make the best use of what may be in the rocks, however, thorough and systematic study

must go hand in hand with investment. This is true of this region as a whole and of undeveloped prospects.

"Who Pays The Piper."

"Who, but men engaged in sundry other industries and in housekeeping. Has it ever occurred to those that boost the price of the necessities of life that eventually those who are now buying them will be driven out of the country?"

We have gone far afield; but it was to show, if possible, that the Russians thought they could do several things that cannot be done. In proving their contention they ruined their country and beggared its people. Since the war began producers in this country have got it into their heads that the consumer has money to throw away.

Is it not time that we asked ourselves, where it will all end? Just as sure as the war will end, just as sure will Great Britain, Canada, the United States France, and Italy have the hardest time people now living ever knew. Are we preparing for it when we are holding one another up in every part of the game?

IF EVER AGAIN.

An American correspondent of The British Weekly says: The point I want to make is this, that if ever again there should be a misunderstanding between these two mighty nations it will be, not because of the Irish question, but because of the drink question. There is now in this country a deep and settled conviction that the drink evil is wholly evil and ought to be abolished. It will soon be abolished here. And it causes us sincere grief to see how you are handicapped both in your efforts to gain your full efficiency in the prosecution of the war and in your plans for the coming social reconstruction by reason of the constant interference of the liquor element. Liberty has no other enemy so dangerous as drink. Canada has banned the traffic; the United States is rapidly doing the same; within two years there will in all probability be a drinkless America from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. What a force this solid community of kindred will become in solving the problems of democracy! No longer will we be trammelled by the sinister influence of alcohol. Surely Great Britain also will be found in the front rank of this new battle for liberty.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN.

In the House there was a very wholesome fear that the new-born enthusiasm of employers for education is due to the belief that the State intends to make young carpenters, young chemists, young smiths, young engineers, young linguists and so forth for the business world instead of young citizens. Perhaps some employers do think that, but there is no fear that the schools will develop as a whole into

vocational institutions. They will still be places for training the mind, which is their function, rather than places for training the fingers, which is rather the function of the workshop. The general prevalence of this fear in the House is of great value for the future of the country. Germany is the home of vocational education; England must still be the home for the cultivation of character. We have had a lesson as to the real product of the two systems, and we have no reason to be ashamed that we have steadily resisted the imposition of the German methods of education.

SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH IN AMERICA.

We continue to receive most encouraging accounts of the great work Sir George Adam Smith is doing in America. He addressed the leading ministers and laymen of Kansas City, and spoke very frankly on the war. He said that there were no pacifists in Scotland. The great Labor leaders have concluded that if Germany dominates the world Labor is done for. He warned against the false pacifists, who were confusing mere political peace with the peace of Christ's promise to His disciples. Our Lord never pledged us political peace, nor is the prevalence of war during these nineteen centuries any proof that His promises have been broken or that His Gospel has failed. He looked forward to the coming League of Nations, and saw a fair beginning in the present alliance of the United States with France and Great Britain. Of course there could be no League of Nations until Germany was conquered.

We have to face the fact that Germany is today preparing for the next war, he said. That is why she wants Belgium, and the objective of that war will be two Americas, North and South. Unless we make up our minds that this thing will be done over again, we not only have to vanquish Germany now but to build up such a strong alliance for international protection that another slaughter of the world will be averted.

HE DOUSED THE GERMAN.

Young Scotland has an admirably written article on Dr. R. J. Drummond, the Moderator of the United Free Church. Dr. Drummond studied at Erlangen, where he was very intimate with a prominent student. "He recognized in him a man of great ability, but was often a little irritated by his somewhat patronising and aggressive manner. One day the two friends were bathing together in the River Regnitz when a dispute arose between them. Drummond seized hold of the German and held his head under the water until he fairly spluttered for mercy. That German student was Friedrich Naumann, now a distinguished member of the Reichstag, and author of the famous book on Central Europe which has been so influential in the Fatherland in recent months. The tradition is that, after the incident just described, Naumann was always exceedingly civil to Drummond."

Continued from page 6.

One group of prospectors took out no fewer than forty-four rights of search. Iron ore prospecting, and even iron ore mining was no new thing for Guysboro County. Many years ago, possibly over fifty, a United States company opened a mine at Bolyston. The ore was specular, of good quality. The lead, however, was not a large, or thick one, and was abandoned after a short time, the cost of production and transport being too heavy to warrant continued shipment.

The Georges River iron boom was a most spectacular one. A seam, it was declared, had there been discovered. The geologist of one of the steel companies who happened to be in London at the time, was summoned home by cable. He went carefully over the ground and was assured that the seam of ore was 1,000 feet wide and had been traced for miles. Many pits had been sunk, the iron in each having been declared good, and yet, after all, further exploration demonstrated that there was no continuous lead of economic value.

A somewhat similar thing occurred in the search for iron ore at Whycoconagh. Three pits were sunk, in a row, in what was supposed to be a lead. The distance between the pits sunk was say 125 feet. Between the pits at equal distances two other pits were sunk and no ore found in either. This damped the ardor of the prospectors. The lead or vein was not continuous.

It is claimed that iron ore may be found in Inverness County, here, there and everywhere. The assertion is all but absolutely correct. It has been found in many localities, but not as yet at any one spot to incite to vigorous and systematic exploitation. Prospecting by drill and shaft and tunnel have been employed in an effort to discover an encouraging body of ore, but no real success attended these efforts. Attempts to sink and tunnel more determinedly were discouraged by the results of tests made in the course of prospecting. A thorough analysis showed that the average of iron was say 46 per cent, three or four points below the average of the ores now being used by the steel companies.

So long as a higher grade of ore is obtainable, the ore at Whycoconagh will remain idle unless some pecuniary encouragement is given by the government. There are some fine ores in other parts of the county. At Upper Glencoe more than one attempt has been made to discover a body of ore large enough to warrant extensive research. The quality of the ore in this district is high. In 1917 one of the steel companies did a fair amount of exploiting at Glencoe. There was considerable extent of outcrop and the company mined about 400 tons open cut. In diamond drilling, however, no place was found where the ore seemed to go any depth. The ore shipped to the furnace was of very good quality, averaging about something over 60 per cent, iron and low in phosphorus, making a good ore for use in the open hearth. In some parts of the outcrop the ore was inferior and not good enough to ship. The ore was hauled to Glencoe Station, nine miles distant. Owing to long haul and shallow depth of deposit, the operation was not profitable. The ore is known over a distance of about 2200 feet, but the company are not of the opinion that it is continuous ore of high quality, but rather detached

bodies, or pocket. The other of the steel companies had spent considerable money in the district, but had for some reason abandoned it. The vein is associated with limestone and granite, the drill holes sometimes bottoming in the one and sometimes in the other. The body worked by the first mentioned company was about twenty feet wide on surface, but the drill in many cases went through the ore at a distance of two to twenty feet. Of course, it may yet be found to extend to a further depth, but if it does, the spot has not yet been discovered.

Peace in American coal fields for the duration of the war was pledged for miners and operators by John P. White, former president of the U. M. W. and now labor advisor for the United States Fuel Administration. The 1,200 railroad men and coal operators who packed the Grand Opera House gave him an ovation when he declared the 700,000 American coal miners are eager to work every day, Sundays and holidays, getting out the extra 200,000,000 tons of coal needed this year to keep business going and win the war. H. N. Taylor, vice-president, Central C. and C. Co., Kansas City, Mo., won a hearty applause, when he agreed with White that, if the country has a coal shortage next winter, it will not be due to a wage war in the coal fields. Both speakers stated that want of cars to haul out coal is keeping thousands of miners idle nearly half the time in most of the western and southwestern coal fields. White said the 87,000 miners of Illinois alone, who worked only 160 days and mined 60,000,000 tons, could get out 150,000,000 tons this year if enabled to work full time, and are eager to do it.—Coal Trade Journal.

Sir Harry Johnston, in a lecture on Africa, stated that he had completely changed from his pre-war policy of pleading for a due place in the sun for German enterprise, and he was now of opinion that Germany must be altogether excluded as a ruler from any part of the African continent.

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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, renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2560 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. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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- 5 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
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- 5 Report on Iron Ore Occurrences in Canada (Part 1) by E. Lindeman, M. E., and L. L. Bolton, M. A., B. Sc.

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