

## MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 9. Stellarton, N. S., Oct. 23rd. 1907. New Series

## 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.

OCTOBER 23

## THE SPLIT AIR QUESTION.

The following is Mr. Baird's answer to Practical. The Record trusts there will be no more hair splitting in future arguments, and that only arguments will be assailed.

Mr. Practical fails to work out a question showing that the writer is astray in his answer of 48400 cub. ft. of air passing in the 3 splits with a power of 131625 units of work, and he wishes me to give some practical experience to show that I know what a water gauge is. Well the last time I tried the water-gauge between our main airways I found the reading to be  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch, and after the air had been divided into two splits the reading was so low in the splits that I concluded the pressures were equal. No doubt Practical will be quite satisfied with this explanation, but what has this to do with the question given at the examination as there is no pressure asked for in said question. "It is power remaining the same". Practical says "Students are supposed to stick to the questions given and assume nothing." Now how does it happen that Practical takes it upon himself to assume that it is the same pressure that is wanted in the three splits and not the same power as the question reads. Is it because he does not know the difference between power and pressure or is it that he cannot work out a question when power remains the same. To explain this question I will take Practical's own figures. He says "19540 cub. ft. of air will pass in the 1st. split with a pressure of 1.863 which gives 36403 units of work. 2nd. split 27000 cub. ft. and P 1.868 = 50436 units of work. 3rd. split 23330 cub. ft. P. 1.867 = 43557 units of work." Now, sir, look at the great difference of power used in the splits, nearly 20 and 40 per cent. The formula used by the writer and worked out, supposing the quantity of air to be 69750 cub. ft. to be divided into 3 splits, is 1st. split 20737 cub. ft. P. 2.096 = 43464 units of work, 2nd. split 25998 cub. ft. P. 1.6915 = 43468 units of work; 3rd. split 23316 cub. ft., P. 1.8629 = 43455 units of work. This explanation

certainly proves there is a difference of pressure in the splits with the power of units of work the same. I may say right here that all correct formulas work out in practice when a person knows how to handle them. But he must not make a mistake and say he increases the area of the air-ways in the mine when air is split, that would be too expensive. It is the current of air that is split and the airways are neither altered in shape or size.

Practical also says "It is quite unnecessary to prove anything with simple figures when all that is needed is for a man to carry a water-gauge in his hip pocket and the reading of that instrument placed in a hole settles it." This is timely warning to the Gov't of Nova Scotia who are about to establish Technical Schools as there are no need of them, better consult Practical first and at once as he 'knows it all.'

## "THE PORTION OF LABOR."

(Cardinal Gibbons, in Putnam's Monthly.)

Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is to-day a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation from the construction of a leviathan steamship to the manufacture of a needle is controlled by a corporation. When corporations thus combine, it is quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny the working-men the right to band together, because of the abuses incident to such combinations as to withhold the same right from capitalists, because they sometimes unwarrantably seek to crush or absorb weaker rivals.

"God forbid that the prerogatives which I am maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between the employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as hurtful to the social body as a war between the head and hand would be to the physical body.

"Whoever strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unions, by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view I venture to touch this most delicate subject, and if these lines contribute to some small measure to strengthen the bond of union between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toil, I shall be amply rewarded.

"But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed, it is manifest that they have also sacred obligations to be fulfilled and dan-