ton, whereas, if the state owned coal it would be a little over 9 cts. a ton. How the duty on the able to deliver the commodity to the people for British article should be 9 cents only and that on able to deliver the commonly to the people for British article should be y cents only and that out less than \$2,00 a ton. I am afraid Mr. McLean the American 11 cts. when it is considered that is not up on coal matters, or is it Mr. McNeil. It the duty was supposedly advalorem, and that the must be one or the other. The latter tells us if value put on the British slack was about \$2,50 as must be one or the other. The fatter tens us it value put on the British slack was about subject to the government worked the mines, Halifaxians against about 68 for American slack, is above the could get coul for an odd dollar at on, whereas comprehension of those who do not profess to be the former says two dellars, and is speaking of the financial experts.

United States, where according to Mr. McNeil, coal is mined dirt cheap.

When reading a speech, or part of one, rather, delivered by the Countess of Warwick the other day, the force of association conjured before me, a Capell fan "Bless me," does some one say what has the Countess of Warwick to do with a Capell fan.' On, well, if I wished to banter, I was the Coal Co'y so solicitious for orders from Steel Co. might say they were each wind producers, but for coal in 1903, and now complains of being over-run thats not what is a new mind to say. Old Capell with all 1903, and now complains of being over-run. thats' not what is in my mind to say. Old Capell, as he is now called, invented the fan, or hit upon the principle of it, for the modern Capell fan has been improved upon since it first was put on the market, is of blue blooded stock, and among his relations he counts the erratic Countess of Warwick. Those who have had business relations says he is a curious old soul. He is a parson of says he is a curious old soul. He is a parson of the Established church, and it is asserted is a firm beliver in the dogma of making the best of both worlds, more especially of this.

The Coal Trade Journal's Toronto correspondent is surely away off when referring to the duty on slack coal. He says :-

went in effect in Canada on the 28th. ult. means considerable to coal interests, both on this side of the border and the United States.

The duty on slack coal, which heretofore has ranged from 15 to 25 cents per ton, has been put on a flat basis of 14 cents per ton. The duty on this size has formerly been based on an advalorem tax, computed according to the price at the mines, and only when this coal sold as low as 30 to 40 cents at the mines did the duty fall below 20 cents, at which time it was assessed at 15 cents. The prevailing price on slack for the past two years has made the duty on an average of 21 cents.
When it is taken into consideration that the duty of 53 cents per ton on run-mine and screened coal remains stationary and the slack duty lowered, there is no doubt but that the consumption of slack in Canada will greatly increase, and importations of run-mine should fall

We had always fault to find with the duty on practically to nothing slack coal, on the ground that it was advalorem, and when supposed to yield about 15 cents per ton duty it ranged previous to last year from 7 to The statement of the Toronto correspondent that the duty has heretofore ranged from 15 to 25 cts, is puzzling. If that much duty was collected on the slack coal imported into To: onto, then the duty on slack in other places must have been nominal only. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns for year ended 30th, June there was imported into Canada from the United States 750,489 tons, on which a duty of \$83,732 was paid. Dividing the amount in dollars by the quantity in tons it is found that the duty was a will be boys, and boy nature has to be restrained, fraction over 11 cts. merely, and that a flat rate controlled, reproved and directed. From the info of 14 cts., instead of lowering the duty is adding fancy of the P. W. A. its members have been in-

was in the hands of a few. They controlled the to it. There were 725 tons of British slack im-railways and charged the public from \$6 to \$10 a ported on which a duty of 62.88 was collected, or

The Montreal Witness, the other day, had an article on the Coal Steel controversy, and which was reprinted in the Chronicle. The Witness takes the ground that the Coal Co'ys reports do not show that the Coal Company was being greatly injured, so far as the profits went, by selling coal at a low rate to the Steel Co. When those who defend the position of coal are asked "How last annual report, possibly make good its assertion that if they were to continue to supply the Steel com-pany at the old rate. Sl 24, the company would son be a financial wreck." It must be admitted that are two posers, the latter an especially sharp one. Yet, to my mind there is a readier answer to the last than to the first, and that is, the profit shown for 1905 was the apparent and not the actual profit. It is not everybody who understands a big companys annual statement, and it is not expected that everybody should. There must have been a clerical error in the report, one of those kind that creeps in quite unawares, as it were, Taking the quantity sold-exclusive of that to Everett and Sydney, at a little over a million and a half tons, there on since cont. He says:—

"One of the items in the new tariff revision which would have been too big a profit per ton if the gross the items in the new tariff revision which profit given is correct. Those best conversant with the ble to coal interests, both on this side of the border coal trade do not believe that any of the companies are the conclusion is come to that the annual report of the Coal Coy, was not full enough to allow the ordinary reader to grasp its true import. Had the last report of the Coal Co. went into details its opponents at the present time might not have so keen a weapon to brandish before it by way of argument.

> The Acadia is distributing some fine coal these days whichever pit it is coming from. A load of coal received lately was the best Acadia coal we It didn't look like have had in a dozen years. Acadia proper coal, nor yet like Albion, and it could scarcely be Allan Shaft as that coal all goes to the Steel works. The coal is not bright, is rather a heavy coal, but yet is economical, as its 'last er a neavy coal, but yet is economical, as its most counterbalances its weight. After the gas has gone off in a flame the coke burns with a bright glow, and the ash in a good draught is light.

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It would be a great pity, in the interest of the cause of labor at our collieries, if such an incident as this at Springhill should occur again.

With these remarks I heartily agree, but I do not blame the boys nearly as much as I do the men, or, in other words, Pioneer Lodge. men, or, in other wonder that to be restrained, will be boys, and boy nature has to be restrained, controlled, reproved and directed. From the in-