

Coal Shipments August, 1911.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Output and Shipments for August, 1911.

| —Output— | | —Shipments— |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| Dominion No. 1 | 52 767 | |
| Dominion No. 2 | 71 404 | |
| Dominion No. 3 | 17 717 | |
| Dominion No. 4 | 38 763 | |
| Dominion No. 5 | 28 666 | |
| Dominion No. 6 | 26 673 | |
| Dominion No. 7 | 18 146 | |
| Dominion No. 8 | 17 451 | 415 294 |
| Dominion No. 9 | 39 487 | |
| Dominion No. 10 | 18 095 | |
| Dominion No. 12 | 27 590 | |
| Dominion No. 14 | 24 404 | |
| Dominion No. 15 | 3 962 | |
| Dominion No. 16 | 1 272 | |
| Dominion No. 21 | 1 530 | |
| 387 927 | | |

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| Shipments Aug. 1911 | 415 294 |
| Shipments " 1910 | 330 033 |
| Increase " 1911 | 85 261 |
| Shipments 8 mos. 1911 | 2 344 654 |
| " 8 " 1910 | 1 948 344 |
| Increase 8 " 1911 | 396 310 |

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

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| Shipments Aug. 1911 | 79 010 |
| " " 1910 | 100 364 |
| Decrease " 1911 | 21 354 |
| Shipments 8 mos. 1911 | 419 461 |
| " 8 " 1910 | 514 415 |
| Decrease 8 " 1911 | 94 954 |

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

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| Shipments Aug. 1911 | 32 902 |
| " " 1910 | 25 360 |
| Increase " 1911 | 7 542 |
| Shipments 8 mos. 1911 | 253 519 |
| " 8 " 1910 | 168 545 |
| Increase 8 " 1911 | 84 974 |

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

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|-----------------------|---------|
| Shipments Aug. 1911 | 20 102 |
| " " 1910 | 21 380 |
| Decrease " 1911 | 1 278 |
| Shipments 8 mos. 1911 | 166 188 |
| " 8 " 1910 | 164 038 |
| Increase 8 " 1911 | 2 150 |

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

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|-----------------------|---------|
| Shipments Aug. 1911 | 23 145 |
| " " 1910 | 25 597 |
| Decrease " 1911 | 2 452 |
| Shipments 8 mos. 1911 | 175 267 |
| " 8 " 1910 | 171 502 |
| Increase 8 mos. 1911 | 3 765 |

(Continued from page 10.)

that for generations the fish-eries have given employment to the Newfoundland, and a relatively small class has as yet forsaken this vocation to engage in mining. It is thus difficult to secure the steady service of efficient drillers.

To overcome this difficulty a "drill boss," was appointed whose duty it is to keep constantly on the move from drill to drill, locating the holes to be drilled, the inclinations, etc. The drill "boss" at the end of each day measures the number of feet drilled by each drill crew, which data he enters upon a report form, giving the date, the number of the working face, the name of the driller and helper, number of hours worked, the number of drill used, and the number of holes drilled. By this method of supervision, tolerable efficiency is obtainable from even unskilled labour, and the work of each driller is systematically checked. In the ordinary room face, 15 feet wide by 8 feet high, twelve holes are drilled, the 8 feet steel being employed last. An ordinary driller's day's work (ten hours) represents from 75 feet to 80 feet, while the best machine-man accomplishes from 85 or 90 feet.

Each drill is numbered and when sent for repair is tested by means of a pneumatic tester invented by the Company's Engineer, A. R. Chambers, M. E.

After refitting, it is again tested and the data in respect of the increase in efficiency, as well as the nature of the repairs and their cost are recorded in a Drill Book, which thus contains the complete history of each drill from the time it was put in use.

The sets of drill steel for each drill are also marked with the same number as the drill, and regular notes are made of the steel as it is sent to the surface each day for the sharpening. This enables a record to be kept on the steel used by the respective drillers.

A pneumatic drill sharpener is employed to sharpen the drill-bits, and no difficulty is experienced in supplying bits for fifty machines.

A bonus system has been in practice for some years past; details of which may be of interest:—

From the daily reports made up by the "drill boss" the "muck boss" and the blaster (the duties of the two latter officials will be explained more fully later) which give the number of feet drilled, hours worked, dynamite used and tons broken for each working face, the driller's efficiency is calculated as follows:—

A normal value is placed on the ore, at the rate (say) of \$1.40 per car, and put to the driller's credit. On the debit side of the account is placed the value of the labour, dynamite, and drill-repairs incurred in gaining this ore. The amount remaining to the driller's credit is called his efficiency and if above the minimum bonus efficiency, falls into one of three classes: 1, 2 and 3. Those entitled to be included in the respective classes receive a bonus of twenty, thirty, and forty cents per day of ten hours during which that standard of efficiency was maintained.

The system tends to make the driller more careful; for in order to attain to a high efficiency standard, he must place his holes to good advantage, take care of his drill, and drill a large number of feet per day.

An average output of forty-four tons of ore per drill per day is expected.