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New Series Vol. 11 No. 23

June 9th. 1909

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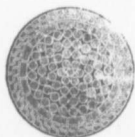
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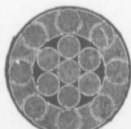
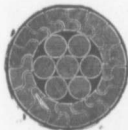
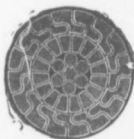
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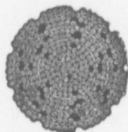
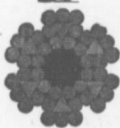
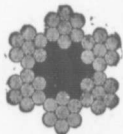
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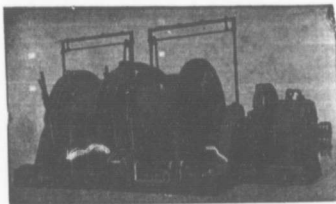
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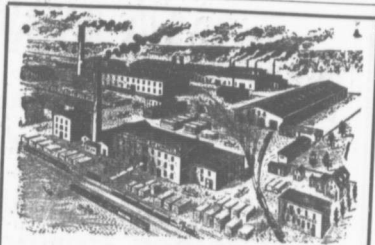
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18 Mix. d for Hopewell .....	7.40
18 Express for Halifax, and St. John .....	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing .....	7.40
62 Mix 1 for Pictou .....	7.40
85 Mixed for Mulgrave .....	7.45
19 Express for Sydney .....	8.25
28 Mixed for Pictou .....	11.14
28 Mixed for New Glasgow .....	11.18
139 M x 1 for Trenton .....	18.55
2 Express for Halifax and Montreal .....	18.10
144 Mixed for Pictou .....	18.18
1 Mixed for Pictou Landing .....	18.24
22 Mixed for Hopewell .....	18.45
6 Mixed for New Glasgow .....	18.45
17 Express for New Glasgow .....	9. 0
60 Express for Pictou .....	21.50
	21.55

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON.—

No. 79 Mixed from Hopewell.....	6.30
6 Express from Trenton .....	7.00
18 Express from New Glasgow .....	7.20
2 Mixed from Hopewell .....	7.25
5 Mixed from Trenton .....	7.35
28 Mixed from New Glasgow .....	8.00
27 Mixed from Pictou .....	10.55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave .....	10.55
9 Express from Halifax and St. John .....	18.51
139 Mixed from Pictou .....	11.80
23 Express from Sydney .....	15. 0
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing .....	18.00
17 Mixed from Hopewell .....	18.10
65 Mixed from New Glasgow .....	18.45
66 Express from St. John and Halifax .....	18.45
17 Express from St. John and Halifax .....	21.45

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty-four hours in station. Twenty-four O'clock is midnight. Montreal, N. B., Dec. 31st, 1908.

Sleeping and Dining Cars between Halifax and Sydney, on Nos. 19 and 20 trains.

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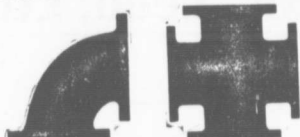
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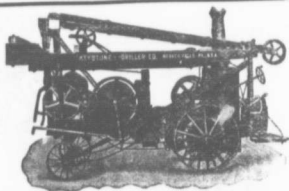
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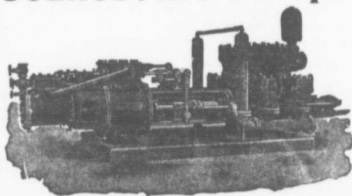
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—Established 1852—

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**Minerals other than**  
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—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

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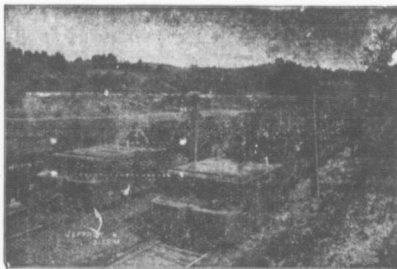
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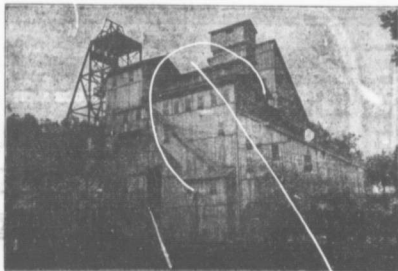
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Complete

Coal Mine and Tipple

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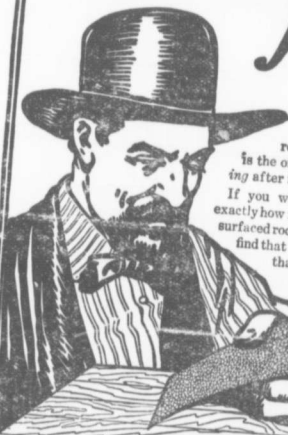
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Highest Grade  
Materials,  
Particular Workmanship,  
Greatest  
Efficiency  
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No....

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 11, No. 22.    Stellarton, N. S.,    JUNE 9th. 1909.    New Series

### SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Science and Art of Mining.)

FIRST AID—Continued from last issue.

(12) Internal Haemorrhage.—The indications of this are: Rapid loss of strength; pallor of face and lips; coldness of the extremities; giddiness and faintness; the breathing becomes hurried and laboured, and is accompanied by yawning and sighing; the pulse fails gradually, and may entirely disappear at the wrists; the injured person throws his arms about, tugs at the clothing round his neck, and calls for air, and finally may become unconscious. The treatment I would adopt if these signs were exhibited is to keep him flat; undo all tight clothing round the neck, provide for best air available, fan him, sprinkle cold water on his face; apply smelling salts to his nostrils (if any were available) give him ice to suck (if obtainable) or cold water to drink; raise the feet a foot or two and bandage the limbs firmly from the feet to the hips, and from the hands to the shoulders. Avoid stimulants in all cases of internal hemorrhage; I would leave that to the doctor.

The case of internal injury makes the task of an ambulance man somewhat delicate; but if he carefully observes the particulars of each special case he need not be afraid of his duty. The simple means required may seem ineffective to the inexperienced person, and he may be imbued with a desire to do something more radical in treatment in the graver cases; but let me warn all persons of any immature use of stimulants or unnecessary handling in these cases, as further complications are almost bound to ensue. Leave these matters to the doctor; he knows better than you. Be cool in manner, gentle in treatment, and firm in your knowledge if based on sound practical lines.

Now, if I were called to a case of internal injury my method of treatment would be as follows:—After assuming all responsibility in the absence of any member of the management, I should make immediate examination of the patient for any outward signs of bleeding and immediately suppress the same by direct or indirect compression, employing instrumental assistance if the nature of the wound or wounds warranted its adoption, taking care that my hands and utensils were as clean as existing circumstances would permit. Having noted the condition of the patient, and the signs and symptoms emanating from him, I should immediately despatch messengers to (1) acquaint the management with the accident, and the nature of it, with instructions to obtain a doctor by telephonic or speediest means available; and (2) to obtain water (pure), stimulants, ambulance case for efficient dressing of exterior wounds, (if any) and the necessary equipment for removal to the hospital or to the collier's home. I should make examination for

and attend to any accessible case of fracture on the spot, if there was no immediate danger in the vicinity of the accident. If there was, I should first carefully remove patient to nearest place of safety.

The ambulance case having arrived, I should apply proper dressing to all wounds and fractures, make the patient as comfortable as possible by keeping him warm and giving him such stimulants as his case required, if he was conscious. If he was unconscious I should treat the wounds and fractures, but give no stimulants whatever by the mouth. In such a case I would simply lay him on his back or in the position where breathing is most easy, and undo all tight clothing round the neck, chest, and waist. Give him ample access to purest air available, raise his head somewhat if his face is flushed, or keep it low if his face is pale.

We have now carefully observed and attended to the injury, and again I would say that as all cases of internal injury are of a complicated nature, the treatment of them is best left to medical science, but as the collier is still down the mine (we seldom get doctors down to treat at the coal face), and the services of a medical man may not be available for some considerable time, I should at once take steps for his removal. As any movement on the part of the patient or the moving of the patient by those employed in his removal may give rise to further complications, I should prevent this by bandaging the upper and lower extremities, avoiding any contact with the seat of injury. I should, if possible, now obtain four ambulance men trained to carry patients, and this would prevent the jolting of the patient as is the case sometimes when carried by inexperienced men.

I should not lift the patient upon the stretcher in the ordinary way, as the least movement may cause excessive pain and aggravate the injury, but should proceed as follows:—Having satisfied myself that internal injury was the chief cause of complaint I would remove him by placing a blanket in a line with his head, then proceed to pass the same under his head, very gently passing from the head behind the body and lower extremities until the blanket is placed entirely beneath him. This may be done most effectively by rolling a thin splint in the first end of the blanket and gently working it during his passage to the feet. Of course, the blanket may be passed from the feet to the head if more convenient to do so. If a blanket be not available a sheet, plaid, or piece of canvas may be utilised. When this is done obtain two poles 6 or 7 feet long, and roll them in each side of the blanket. The patient may now be lifted by the four ambulance men (two on each side) grasping the poles. The stretcher being placed in line with his feet he is carried forward by short side steps, each man grasping the poles with both hands and all four acting with equal precision from my instructions. The patient is placed on the stretcher, carried to the pit bottom, from

where he is drawn to the surface, and conveyed to the hospital or to his home. I do not recommend an injured person being conveyed on a springless tub to the shaft bottom in any case, let alone a case of internal injury.

If possible, I should see him placed in the ambulance car and accompany him to his home, see that he was carried upstairs head first, with stretcher nearly horizontal, lift him off stretcher in same manner as he was placed on, and lift him over foot of bed into it. Remove all clothes by cutting from him, adjust clean linen, and gently withdraw blanket pending the arrival of the doctor. A contingency to be carefully guarded against during the whole of these operations is that of the collier's collapse from shock, and his condition must be carefully watched, and every precaution taken to guard against it. On no account allow his temperature to fall, as this would soon have a fatal tendency. After I had done this I should consider that I had taken the best means to save his life.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

From the preliminary report of the Geo. Survey Department we learn that the mineral industry in Canada has in the aggregate more than held its own despite the large decreases in the prices of the metals. That the falling off in the prices of the metals has been an important and serious question for the metal mining industries will be better realized when it is stated, that had the metals, copper, silver, lead and nickel maintained as high average prices in 1908 as in 1907, their total production in Canada in 1908 would have been worth over \$8,000,000 dollars more to the producers than was actually the case.

The outstanding feature of the mining industry during the year has undoubtedly been the silver production, a total increase of over 72 per cent. being shown in the number of ounces produced. The metals copper and gold also show important increases in quantity produced, whilst iron, lead and nickel were produced in slightly smaller quantity than in 1907.

In the non-metallic class, decreases in gypsum and petroleum are more than counterbalanced by increases in coal, asbestos, natural gas, salt, etc. The Portland cement industry shows a small increase in sales and a large increase in quantity of cement made with large stocks on hand at the close of the year.

For the first time in nine years the gold output shows an increase over the previous year. The Yukon output in 1908 is estimated at about \$3,600,000 as compared with \$3,150,000 in 1907 while a considerably increased production is also shown in the province of British Columbia, derived chiefly from the Trail Creek ores, the placer workings having shown a smaller output. In Nova Scotia the output in 1907 was \$282,686. Complete returns are not yet available for 1908, but the output was probably not over \$225,000. Of the total gold output in 1908, over 44 per cent. was obtained from placer and hydraulic workings and 56 per cent. from sulphuret and quartz ores.

The estimated silver production of Canada in 1908 was 22,470,212 ounces, shipped as fine bars, silver bullion, and obtained in matte, ore, etc., as compared with 12,779,799 ounces produced in 1907, an increase of over 72 per cent. Owing, however, to the much lower price received in 1908, the total value shows an increase of only 40 per cent. Over 87 per cent. of the output was obtained from Ontario, and the increase is all to be credited to this province, since there was a slight falling

off in the silver output of British Columbia. The price of refined silver varied between a maximum of 57 cents on the 8th. January and a minimum of 47½ cents on the 2nd. of December, the average monthly price being 52.864 cents per ounce, as compared with 65.327 cents in 1907. The output from the Cobalt district in the province of Ontario again shows a very large increase over the previous year, nearly twice as much silver having been produced. Returns from 29 shipping mines show the ore and concentrates shipped, as approximately 25,497 tons, containing 19,296,430 ounces of silver as compared with 14,644 tons containing 9,982,363 ounces in 1907. Valued at the average price of refined silver for the year, the production in 1908 would be worth \$10,200,865, and it represents an average return of 736 ounces of silver or \$400 per ton of ore shipped as compared with an average return of 681 ounces of silver or \$445 per ton of ore shipped in 1907. If the output of this district continues to increase at the present rate, Canada will in the immediate future, become one of the chief silver producing countries of the world. The total silver production of the world in 1907 was approximately 193 million ounces, the chief contributing countries being, Mexico 65 million ounces, United States 59 million ounces, Australia 17 million ounces, Canada nearly 13 million ounces, Germany 12 million ounces. With an output of 22 million ounces in 1908 Canada probably moves up to third place, but still does not produce more than from 10 to 12 per cent. of the world's output.

Statistics of copper production in 1908 show a total output of 64,361,636 lbs., an increase of over 900,000 lbs. in the copper from the Sudbury mines, while preliminary statistics of production in British Columbia appear to show a very important increase in production in that province of over 7,000,000 pounds.

The New York price of electrolytic copper varied but slightly during the year the lowest being 12 cents in February and the highest 14½ cents in December, the average for the year being 13.208. The total exports of copper in ore, matte and blister, being, according to Customs Department returns 25,568 tons.

All the lead production shown in the general table viz.: 45,725,886 pounds, valued at \$1,920,487 was obtained in the province of British Columbia. The production in 1907 was 47,738,703 pounds valued at \$2,542,086, a decrease in quantity being therefore shown of about 4 per cent.

The total amount paid as bounty on lead production was, during the twelve months \$1,399,645.57. The exports of lead in ore, etc., during the year were 2,256 tons, and of pig lead 6,971 tons or a total of 9,227 tons.

The price of lead in New York during the year varied between 3.60 and 4.60 cents averaging about 4.2 cents per pound.

With the exception of the nickel contained in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district, the production of nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district. Previous to 1906 the output had been increasing steadily for a number of years. During the past three years, however, the production has not varied very greatly. About 815 tons less matte was shipped in 1908 than in 1907. The nickel contents were also somewhat lower in 1908, averaging about 45.1 per cent. as compared with 48.1 per cent. in 1907. On the other hand the copper contents were higher in 1908. Two companies are carrying on active operations: The Mond Nickel Co., at Victoria Mines, and the Canadian Copper Co., at Copper Cliff. The ore is first roasted and then smelted to a Bessemer matte containing from 77 to 80 per cent. of the combined

(Continued on Page 18)

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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## THE GEOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

In course of some remarks, on mineral development, in the Legislative Council at its last session, a member made the rather bold statement that very few persons, not excepting the members of the provincial government, knew anything more about the minerals of the province than what they had learned from books forty years or more old. To some, the statement may look as extreme, as an exaggeration, and may ask: "What of all the work of the Geological Survey?" An answer in the form of a question to that might be: "Well, what of it?" Where can the work done by the Geological Survey in N. S. since confederation be had in concise form. If it is desired to know something of the coal seams in Cumberland County, where shall we go to look for it. True, the Survey has done a lot of work there, and very much more is known of the field through the researches of Mr. Fletcher and others, but this information is scattered through innumerable reports, preliminary and otherwise. To the student who takes delight in wading through dusty if not musty volumes, the several fragments may be of priceless value, but to the ordinary mining, or would be mining, man, who is after practical information that may add to his worldly stores rather than his stores of knowledge, these scattered reports, good as they severally may be, are of no great value. Even if one has the mind to go through these several fragmentary reports, it might be difficult for him to get them, unless indeed, he is in some way, like an editor, privileged.

Brown's 'Coal fields of Cape Breton', though old, is an admirable book and still holds good. Dawson's Acadian Geology is forty years old and is still a text book, and 'How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia' is a good enough book to quote from when Dr. Ellis of the Geological Survey wishes to refer to the oil shales of Nova Scotia. Beyond these three we have no books to which mining men care to refer. Of course we have innumerable papers, but these are for the few, not the common people, the many. Have we not learned anything as to the variety and extent of the minerals of the province since 1868? If something has been published in concise form where can it be had. In our opinion there is no work outside the Geological Reports to which one can turn for late information on the Mineralogy or Geology of the province. There was far more written, or at least published, as to the mineralogy of the prov-

ince before confederation than since. Whose fault is this? If in 1868 the then poor government could afford to pay How for writing his 'Mineralogy' how is it that the wealthy governments since have done nothing in a similar direction. If it is said on behalf of the government, that it is not now its duty, as it was a duty of the governments prior to confederation, then the question is why did not the provincial governments since confederation insist that the Federal government should at intervals give in compact form the literature dealing with Nova Scotia. The several governments have been very remiss in this respect. It is, we consider, especially the duty of the local government, more its duty than that of a mining society or individuals, to see that the province is treated fairly in the matter of all work pertaining to a further knowledge of the geology of the province. We are told that foreign capital is more and more being attracted to Canada. Is Nova Scotia to have its share? It will not have it unless a little more interest and enterprise is shown by governments and mining societies. Messrs Fletcher and Faribault have written much in reports scattered over years, the former on coal and the latter on gold, but these reports are not available for ready reference. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Templeman, is shortly to arrive in the province. The Mining Society should at once call on Premier Murray and suggest that he demand from the Minister that all that has been written in late years on Nova Scotia be put in compact shape, so that it may be of practical service. Premier Murray should tell the Minister plainly that Nova Scotia expects one of two things from the Federal Survey department, either that it be fairly dealt with in the matter of information, or that what may be considered Nova Scotia's just quota of the present expenditure be handed over to the provincial government so that it may engage in geological work, etc. on its own account. It is about time Nova Scotia was asserting itself in this and other matters.

## NOVA SCOTIA COPPER ORES.

There has been much talk about copper in Nova Scotia for the past quarter of a century. For years we were told of vast deposits at Coxheath and of the large sums of money being expended on exploratory work, and there is no denying the fact that much money was spent in that locality to no purpose. Later we were told of what the smelter at Pictou was to do. Nothing came out of it in either case. The trouble with the Pictou affair was that the smelter was built before a supply of ore was assured. Again we hear of a boom in copper, and it is earnestly to be desired that something of permanent value will come out of it. First there is the smelter to be erected to treat the ores of the East Bay district which experts say give promise of satisfactory results. The town of North Sydney has made exceedingly generous offers in respect to water and taxes to the Smeiter company, and the people are enthusiastic as to the future of the copper ore industry. Next, those interested in certain ore areas at Gays River have recently been inspecting their property and are more than pleased with their visit. A

vein of ore 6 feet thick and yielding 15 per cent. of copper has been uncovered. Thirty men are engaged in exploratory work and it is proposed to erect a smelter capable of handling the ore of ten mines said to be in the locality. And then there is the Lake Copper Mining Co., which has been diligently and quietly at work for a considerable time. Development work is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. The shaft is now down a depth of 250 feet and sinking will be continued until its depth reaches 600 feet. Cross cuts are being driven on both sides. The driving of a tunnel from the Lake to the shaft has commenced. This tunnel will be some 450 feet long and will connect with the shaft about 70 feet from the surface. The ore in this tunnel is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick and is well spoken of. It is a carbonate of iron, giving 4 per cent. lime, 12 per cent. magnesium, 10 per cent. copper, and yielding \$3,000 in gold and \$2.00 in silver per ton. At present there are some 30,000 tons of ore blocked out, or in sight, to use the familiar phrase. As soon as 200,000 tons are in sight it is proposed to erect a concentrator. If this is successful then it is likely that great smelters will be erected at Country Harbor. It seems when two or more kinds are mixed. It is claimed that much of the ore at Copper Lake is self fluxing. This should prove of great advantage. The company has about thirty men employed, and pays as it goes. We hope that these three big copper propositions will all prove successful.

#### GEOLOGICAL HIEROPHANTS.

No man is wholly bad. We are all—at least all who are fervid patriots—down on Rickard the American mining engineer, who expressed himself so contemptuously of our gold mines, but we forgive him a good deal—enemy though he be to the claims of N. S. as a gold producer—for having got off the following good thing. The article appeared a while ago in the Mining and Scientific Press. It is to be hoped that the New Technical College will not treat us to any such insensate mumble. Surely geology as well as other sciences can be made intelligible in the language of the common people. We have always held so and Mr. Rickard evidently is of similar mind:—  
"According to the quantitative classification, the rock belongs to monzonose, the sodipotassic subrang of the domalkalic rang of the perfelic order of do-alanalic and peralkalic ranges, and a relatively small increase of the alkali percentage would throw it into the subrang thimono-e. It is evident that the larger part of the alitic molecules enter into the composition of the formation of plagioclase crystals, the rock would have a monzonitic habit."

It looks vicious, undoubtedly; you wonder what has happened. At first, the compositor is debited with undisciplined exuberance, but you decide that the trills are too orderly to arise from mere typographical errors and you begin to surmise that the superintendent night has affected your eye-sight by way of your liver. Something is wrong. Either you are a hope less idiot or the other fellow. This is a scientific program. The sentence serving as a text for these

disjointed remarks is taken bodily from page 49 of Professional Paper No. 62, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey. The monograph so designated is devoted to "The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho," and it was prepared by Messrs. F. L. Ransome and F. C. Calkins.

It is obvious that the information contained in the statement above must prove of great value to the citizens of Idaho, and we can imagine our friends at Walla Walla and Wallace expressing their gratitude forcibly, if inelegantly, for so illuminating a chunk of geologic science. But, coming to plain talk, is it not an impertinence to inflict the average citizen with such sesquipedalian verbal gymnastics? The reports of the Survey are intended primarily for the use of the people in the mining district serving as the subject for investigation, and after them for people interested in mining geology in the United States, and finally for scientific men. We confess that, belonging to two of these classes and in cordial sympathy with the third, we found ourselves first astonished at the terminology of the paragraph quoted and then we deemed ourselves flouted by the authors, for it is unpleasant to be made to feel like an ignoramus. Having heard of a new classification of rocks that had been invented by Messrs. Cross, Penfield, Washington, and Hiddings, we guessed the clue, that is, we knew where to get the code book. Thereupon we went to a University library, and after rummaging on three floors of that museum of learning we finally found Volume X of the Journal of Geology, wherein the key to these verbal monkey shins is hidden. A group of four petrographers occupied the spare moments devoted by lesser men to harmless dissipation, in concocting a quantitative chemical classification of rocks, and for this purpose they divided the rock forming minerals into two groups, namely, the silicious, alkali and calcialuminous, which they labeled silic, and ferro-magnesian, which was labeled femic, much in the same way as the Cobalt mine at Cobalt was christened from the first elements cobalt, nickel, silver, and arsenic. The subdivision of the bases in the minerals of the preponderant group in each case; the lowest division is called a grad, and for finer work subgrads, subgrads, and so forth, were invented. If a factor is extremely abundant the prefix per is used; if only doubtful, then the prefix do or dom—at this stage the Irish pronunciation of a more familiar term will be readily on the readers lips. But he must not be so easily discouraged. 'Fel' is a mnemonic or feldspar, so that ferrilicious and astonishingly feld-pathic—do you see the game now?

Terminations—ane and—one indicate a class and a sub-class, as—ase and—ose indicate a rang and a subrang. We are informed (and this is consoling) that "these terminations were selected after trial of many that were suggested." Cheer up, you dont know what you escaped! Of course, we are aware that from the standpoint of the petrographer the quantitative chemical classification of the petrographical trust affords a neat and satisfactory system of description, but the reports of the Survey are not intended primarily for petrographers, but for laymen, that is, for the general public interested in mining, or, to

put it even plainer, for the taxpayers who pay for the preparation of the reports. Anyway, is it not all plain as a pikestaff; you ask what mozonose is; well, have not Messrs Bansome and Calkins told you explicitly and in the abraacadabra of speech that it is a "sub-rang of the domalkalic rang of the pertelic order of dosslane," and if you are still in dou t, cable to Bedford McNeill for his code book."

## - Rubs by Rambler.

We are told that Germany has state owned and state operated coal mines, and that, by means of their operation by the state, the price of coal was kept at a nominal figure in that country. The statement as to the effect of state ownership of coal mines is, of course all nonsense, as coal is dearer in Germany than in Britain, Nova Scotia or the United States, where as yet, the state leaves coal mining to private enterprise. We have been told that state ownership of the utilities will result in cheap products to the general community, and high wages for the producers. That is different to the present customs regulating trade. As a rule the higher the price of the product the higher the wage to the producer. Theories no doubt, are splendid, but how does this theory as to big wages under nationalization of utilities work out. We are being deafened these days with the wonderful things done in Germany. It is Germany does this and she does that. Well come down to the fine point. What does she do for the coal miners under state ownership? She pays them about a third less than is paid the miners of Nova Scotia by corporations rated as grasping and greedy. An office return has lately been made of the wages of German miners. In 1905, when Nova Scotia miners were making say \$2.50 per day the German miner was earning only \$1.15 or less than half. In 1907 the wage had risen to \$1.42 per day. The wage however fell off in 1908. For the last quarter of 1908 the wage was \$1.37. In the Saar district the wages are given at £59, 1, 0, or say \$283.00 for a year. How would our Nova Scotia miners like to be forced to live on so small a wage. The very low annual wage in Germany last year is accounted for in part by the fact that fewer shifts were worked in 1908 than in 1907 owing to the depression which affected protectionist Germany quite as severely as it did any other country. If state operation and ownership are not going to show better results in favor of labor than in the case of Germany it will be far better that things remain as they are at the present, for a while, at any rate. Meantime those of the miners in the province who think they are badly treated in the matter of wages should console themselves with the thought that at the worst they are much better off than their German brothers at their best.

.. ..

It was very kind of Mr. Clachrie, through the *Glace Bay Gazette*, to make attempt to satisfy my longings for further information on the ins and

outs of socialism. I cannot say he has added to the information I possess, but I take the will for the deed and thank him. Were I inclined to be severe, or even freely candid, I might say his letter was a keen, disappointment displaying nothing more than the crudest, most elementary knowledge of the subject of which he professes to be an exponent. His knowledge of socialism is local, or at most provincial. Or, perhaps, it might be more correct to say, it is insular. Though what Mr. Clachrie tells me of socialism I heard long ago, I will, imitating his courtesy, refer to certain points in his letter.

Mr. Clachrie says that the socialist movement is evolutionary, and tries to make out that revolution is the corollary of evolution. His words are "You cannot have revolution without evolution." I am not quite, - Oh, yes you can. Take the French Commune. What kind of evolution prompted it. The Frenchmen unthinkingly made the change, chopped off without unnecessary palaver the heads of the aristocrats, and tried to have things in common, but the "comrades" who tried to run affairs without the accessories of government made a pretty mess of it and showed they could act the tyrant over their "comrades" in a way that made bloody despots envious. The people soon found out that the latter state was worse than the first, and went back to their former way. Evolution renders revolution unnecessary. Can my friend grasp that nature is evolutionary; it gently, quietly, and yet quickly unfolds, and nature's way is always the best. Continental socialism, from which it may be said all other sorts proceed, was at first wholly revolutionary in its aims. At the present time, of the three chief types, Reformist, Orthodox Marxian, and Revolutionary the latter is happily in the minority and fast losing ground. Mr. Clachrie puts the question, "If Rambler were sick with the fever and the doctor told him he had a cure which would drive the germs off would Rambler say, "Oh, never mind the cure it will come all right through time." The illustration as presented is fearfully faulty, and does not bear on the case. If the doctor, in such a case, said to Rambler, "I can give you a cure which assisted by nature will make you well in twenty one days, or I can stand you on your head, then hang you up by the heels, and all but shake the life out of you, with the possibility that at the end of the operation the fever may have left, which do you prefer. Would Mr. Clachrie be surprised if Rambler said to the doctor, "I'm an evolutionist, you can try your revolutionary experiments on some socialist who believes in extreme methods." Mr. C. has no place for plodders. I'm sorry. It would be a sorry world without them. That was grand advice of Lincoln's, "Keep pegging away." Mr. C. says that he belongs to the class "wage slaves." I never mingled with the class. I was a days wage man for years, but never a slave. I got value, or at least, what was considered value for what I gave. My question as to what is a capitalist is denied answer. Mr. Clachrie says he is "not interested in any class of shareholders" Why, herein is a marvellous thing. Is he not a shareholder in a co-operative store even? What does he do with his savings? And it is marvellous that he should not take interest in shareholders seeing the rules of the 'Revolutionary working class' of which he is a member, consist chiefly of expulsions against

capitalists, and seeing he himself in his letter came down upon them like a thousand of bricks. To be consistent Mr. Clachrie must take interest in or else he must discontinue his tirades against them. He must cease denouncing capitalists in general or give a definition of the word as understood by his class. The Gazette correspondent is the first socialist who is found to be absent at taken literally, leads me to think he is a disciple never had, nor never will have a saviour, they must learn to save themselves, through socialism. Mr. C. may have heard of the speaker who, striking his breast with his right hand, said, "Yes gentleman I am a self made man." Instantly a voice in the audience shouted out, "And you made a pretty mess of it." Mr. Clachrie may draw the

They don't have addresses on industry, temperance and thrift at the socialistic functions at Glace Bay. Sydney Mines and Springhill, and yet I wager if men could be made industrious, temperate and thrifty, a bloodless revolution would be brought about which would leave socialists bare of a subject. Were the money spent in Glace Bay, as in Great Britain, in strong drink devoted to useful purposes there would be no unemployment and no able bodied poor in either place. Very many socialists overlook the fact, or scout the idea that Godliness is 'profitable.' Gipsy Smith, the celebrated evangelist, writing to Britain, of his work in St. Louis and Minneapolis, where immense crowds went daily to hear him, says:—"The business men are testifying to good results in their old debts are being paid which is a sure sign of the work of grace." Judging from the remarks uttered in parliament, a few weeks ago, by a member, in reference to the numbers who were in debt to the "company's" stores alone, and judging from the frequent notices in the press calling upon delinquent subscribers to 'make good' one is led to the conclusion that in this favored province there is an innumerable company of graceless people. Mr. Smith further says, 'The banks say the deposits in the saving branches have increased enormously, due mainly to less drinking and also less pleasure seeking.' Blatch-says savagely 'I have no Father in Heaven,' What a thought: a fatherless brotherhood Faith in the Father will bring about the salvation of society, a thing which all the rostrums of socialism cannot accomplish.

Employers are not 'ghouls.' I take back a lot of the hard, perhaps harsh, things I may have said of Keir Hardie, in view of a common sense statement he made lately in addressing a meeting at Shoreditch. The part of the speech I quote is not long, but it contains a lot. If the socialists in a preceding paragraph is representative, will study it for a moment they will find in it much room for thought. If they really believe that they have no 'saviour' but themselves then of truth they are in a sorry plight. Every student of history can do naught else than endorse Mr. Hardie's statement, 'that if the condition of the

workmen is better by far than it formerly was it is due not to the workingmen themselves, but to those who are better off.' Wilberforce and Sharpe, John Brown and Lincoln did not belong to the slave class, and yet what a mighty part they played in the emancipation of the slave. The franchise was not extended to workingmen by workingmen, but by those who saw the injustice of denying those a vote who contributed to the sources of revenue. Better dwellings for citizens are due to writers well housed, who say that morality could not prosper in filthy surroundings. Take our own province. Night schools were not asked for by the ignorant, nor mining schools by the vast majority of the miners. A limitation of the age at which boys should be allowed to work in the mine, was not asked for, but at first opposed by men having boys in their family. It was asked for chiefly by those who had no boys. In Pennsylvania to day a law would be passed, limiting the age to 15 or 16, but for the opposition of parents. The tippler never clamoured for laws in the interests of sobriety. And so on all down the line of reforms. Keir Hardie, as he grows older is evidently growing wise. As he climbs the mountain which all must climb before they fully appreciate what they left in the valley, he sees that there are two ways out, a right and a wrong. For a time he trod the wrong; he advances as to the right way. Here is what Mr. Hardie said:—

"I have no faith whatever in a day coming when the unemployed will rise up in revolt and bring about a changed condition. When men are bereft of self respect and broken in body and spirit, the soul of rebellion dies within them and the burden of the fight for a better condition rests with those who are better off. I have never regarded employers as so many ghouls, who like to see men out of work and starving."

Keep at it Keir, you've got the right end this time.

President Lewis—glancing in the window of the General Manager, Glace Bay.—'Thou art so near and yet so far.'

President Lewis, his 'Will-o'-the-wisp—' President Lewis said to a reporter, "So far I have not been able to catch Mr. Duggan."

President Lewis while in Springhill will endeavor to see Mr. Cowans. 'When greek meets GREEK'—

President Lewis—after leaving the General office Springhill, 'Oh, that my tongue were in the thunders mouth.'

President Lewis considers the miners of Nova Scotia, 'above the average.' It was not always so. The improvement, physical and intellectual, is due in great measure to the P. W. A.

President Lewis—to Tom Brown at Sydney Mines—'And must we part thus; Well if we must—we must.'

Tom Brown to President Lewis, "And in that case the less is said the better."

The General Manager—in a sudden mood of generosity as he sees Tom Lewis going down dejectedly the front steps—

'Fare the well, and if for ever, Still forever, fare the well.'

All who took stock of Peter wondered where he had learned to bluff and bluster. The riddle is



solved; the Master has been here.

President Lewis dictated the following to a Chronicle reporter:—

"In February 1908 the mine workers of the province, without any solicitation on our part, asked to become members of the U. M. W. and in order to avoid friction they were told that they could affiliate with our order provided they surrendered their charters as members of the P. W. A."

An explanation that needs explanation is a dangerous affair. If there was no solicitation on the part of the U. M. W. will Lewis explain how Organizer Patterson wanted, two years or so ago, to address the miners at Caledonia at one of their picnics. What was he prowling about in these parts for? Will he further explain how U. M. W. leaders were so anxious to address the members of Grand Council in session assembled? Through whom in Feb. 1908 did the miners apply to the U. M. W.? We challenge Mr. Lewis to produce the applications. Mr. Lewis says they—the mine workers of Nova Scotia—were told to surrender their charters. Well, how was it that they held on to their charters like grim death, some of them even after the charters had been revoked. Had the disaffected members of the P. W. A. resigned singly, in batches or battalions, nobody could have prevented them, but they would not; they wanted above and before all to wreck the P. W. A. And Pres. Lewis tells us the reason they were asked to surrender their charters was to avoid trouble growing out of the existence of dual unions in the mining industry. So, so, he expects, and yet this union leader was an abettor of those who were making for disunion. President Lewis in his dictated statement says some things that are only half truths, and some things that are strange. He speaks as if all the miners in C. B. wanted affiliation and all a strike. That is not correct as he ought to know.

Further, Mr. Lewis says, "Whether the operators recognize it or not the miners insist they will not continue their allegiance with the P. W. A." How does he know. The U. M. W.'s in C. B. are not now in allegiance. Who told him the minds of the men of the P. W. A.? "If the operators would meet the representatives of the employees," etc. Do they not? What was Mr. Lewis doing that he did not find out that the operators met the representatives of the employees through the P. W. A.? Does Mr. Lewis say if there were six miners unions in C. B. the operators should meet representatives of all the unions. Would not that be asking just a little too much?

To the Herald Mr. Lewis says, "For over a year the miners for some reasons, best known to themselves, have been seeking to become affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America." The inference is that Pres. Lewis does not know the reason for this seeking for affiliation. Well, he, as the head of a big labor union ought, to know. Who knows, but that jealousy or spite was at the bottom of the whole procedure. Did the thought of having another string to his bow blind him to the reasons for the request?

In capitals the Herald gives Mr. Lewis' ultim-

atum as follows,—"And unless the different coal companies recognize the right of their employees TO JOIN ANY ORGANIZATION they wish, and adjust THE MANY grievances the men complain of, it will lead to but one result, a suspension of operations."

Bluster is a product of the American soil and the above is a fair specimen. Why didn't Mr. Lewis make his assertion wider and say, "Unless the different coal companies recognize the right of their employees to join any organization, AND AS MANY labor organizations as they wish, etc." That would have touched the thing off. Will, Mr. Lewis name some of the grievances that the men complain of in C. B. The only complaint they had was against the terms of the two years contract. That is not a 'complaint' in the eyes of Mr. Lewis for he says they hold contracts inviolate. After Mr. Lewis has a little better acquaintance with the N. S. operators he may find they are no more easily bluffed than the Anthracite operators. The chief grievance of the U. M. W.'s in N. S. is non recognition. It is wonderful that neither the Chronicle or the Herald, great family and religious (ly fibbing) journals, should have omitted to ask Pres. Lewis if it was because he thought the N. S. operators soft, that he demanded recognition from them, when he could not get it from the Anthracite operators.

Mr. Lewis' every remark almost in his dictated statements might lead the people outside the mining districts to think that he was speaking for every man woman and child in these districts. He speaks only for a portion of the colliery employees. Whether the half or not is a question.

#### WHAT PRES. LEWIS SHOULD FIND.

The Glace Bay Gazette, in order to make full the visit of President Lewis, furnishes him with the following condensed 'guide book':—

"He will find here in Nova Scotia probably the most intelligent and law-abiding class of miners on the American continent. He will find them dwelling in good houses, many of them owning their own houses and those who are tenants of the company occupying comfortable dwellings, many with modern conveniences, for which little more than a nominal rent is charged. He will find them wearing good clothing, cheerfully supporting their churches and schools, taking pride in the education of their children and an intelligent interest in the Government of the town, country—in a word he will find them citizens of which any country might well be proud.

He will find that previous to the advent of the U. M. W. of A. in this province there was probably the nearest approach to the proper relations of capital and labor to be found on this continent; that the difficulties that inevitably arise between these two partners in a great industry were settled in a fair, manly and open way without recourse to any illegality, with little bitter feeling and that only of a temporary nature.

He will find that the riots and bloodshed that have unfortunately marked with many conflicts between labor and capital in the United States have been unknown in Nova Scotia and very rare anywhere in Canada.

He will find that the conditions of labor and min-

ers earnings in the mines of Nova Scotia have been steadily improving and that this improvement has been most marked during the past twenty-five or thirty years.

He will find the mining laws and regulations for the safety of miners in Nova Scotia, incomparably better than any in force anywhere in the United States, even in those states where the U. M. W. of A. has been longest in existence and most active.

He will find that owing to those laws and regulations, which are being constantly improved, a miner's life and limbs are safer in a Nova Scotia mine than in any mine anywhere else on this continent. The proof of this is that the ratio of deaths to number of men employed, number of tons mined or amount of powder used is very much lower in this province and the operations of the Dominion Coal Company, than in any State in the Union, almost as low as in Great Britain and compares very favorably with the figures for any European country.

He will find that the men occupying the positions of superintendents, managers and under officials at these collieries have in nearly every case worked up from the ranks, many from very inferior positions and they were enabled to do so largely owing to the attention devoted by the government of this province to the technical education of workers in the mines. He will find that owing to their having risen from the ranks the managers and other officials of the mines here do not, as is the case in so many American colliery districts, regard themselves as of a class superior to the ordinary miner or mine laborer; that owing to this a sympathy exists between the officials and workmen which has made it comparatively easy to adjust any differences that arose from time to time.

The condition of affairs that has existed here, and briefly outlined above while not ideal from the view point of either the employer or the workman, has been vastly better everything considered, than in any of the American States. For the bringing about of this condition most of the credit must go to the Provincial Workman's Association. That organization while it has made mistakes and has been weak in some particulars on the whole has been exceedingly well managed and its efforts have been well directed for the improvement of the conditions of work in and about the mines of Nova Scotia. Its officers and members have displayed wisdom in devoting their attention not alone to seeking higher rates of pay but to securing the improvement of conditions especially in regard to safety, and the large measure of success that has attended their efforts can be testified to by the older miners and the younger as well on many points. The F. W. A. has had the confidence and support of the public not only directly engaged or interested in the coal mining industry largely because it is a native organization with local management, having no interests or affiliations that might in any circumstances become antagonistic to the best interests of the country, and because its course of action in any situation that might arise could not be dictated by any foreign authority.

Mr. Lewis if he makes enquiry will find that the U. M. W. of A. is here not to organize labor but to disorganize it and to attempt to disrupt this native organization with a long honorable and successful history all because of the spite and personal ambition of a few who had failed out the principal officers of the P. W. A., who had been elected year after year. He

will find that the position of the U. M. W. of A. here is not in accordance with the avowed principles of that organization. It is more than likely that the situation has been misrepresented to Mr. Lewis. It is certain that gross ignorance of the situation has been displayed in the references to the U. M. W. campaign in this district by the U. M. W. Journal, the official organ of the organization which goes to show that the chief executive officers have been deceived by reports of affairs here sent from here with an object.

Lastly, Mr. Lewis will find not alone in Nova Scotia but everywhere he may go in Canada that Canadian soil as the flag of the United Mine Workers of America, and the only flag under which labor can win as was done in last week's issue of the United Mine Workers Journal. There is room in Canada for only one flag, and that is the glorious old Union Jack, the flag that stands for freedom, progress and a square deal, not alone for the members of labor unions, but for every man.

(Continued from Page 12)

metals, copper and nickel, which is shipped to the United States and Great Britain for refining.

The total shipments of iron ore from mines in Canada in 1908 were 203,490 short tons, valued at the mine at \$486,857 as compared with 312,496 tons valued at \$666,941 in 1907. The greater part of this production was from the Helen mine, Michipicoten, delivered to Midland and Hamilton. During 1908 very little Canadian ore was exported.

The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1908, from both Canadian and imported ores, according to direct returns from nine plants comprising 16 furnaces, was 630,835 short tons valued at \$8,111,194 as compared with 651,962 tons valued at \$9,125,226 in 1907. These figures do not include the output from the two electric furnace plants, making ferro-products, which are situated at Welland, Ontario, and Buckingham, Quebec. Of the total output of pig iron during 1908, 6,779 tons, valued at \$171,383 were made with charcoal as fuel and 624,126 tons valued at \$7,939,811 with coke.

The amount of Canadian ore including mill cinder, etc., used was 219,266 tons while the quantity of imported ore was 1,051,445 tons. The total amount of coke used during the year was 817,746 short tons valued at \$1,770,320. The total amount of charcoal used was 1,121,990 bushels valued at \$85,738. The quantity of limestone flux charged was 483,065 tons.

The plant of the Atikokan Iron Co., Limited, was out of commission throughout the year, while a number of others were operated for a part of the year only. The blast furnace at Londonderry was in blast for little over a month and the furnace of the Deseronto Iron Co., Ltd. for about two months.

The returns for the year from eight companies making steel showed a total output of ingots and castings of 588,763 short tons valued at \$9,233,602 as compared with 706,982 tons valued at \$15,612,590 from seven companies in 1907.

Each of the coal mining provinces except British Columbia, contributed an increased output to the coal production in Canada in 1908. The total sales and shipments of coal, including colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, were 10,904,466 short tons, an increase of about 5 per cent. as compared with 1907. Of the total, Nova Scotia contributed over 59 percent,

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Chignecto mines are working full time and the output is steady.

The Springhill correspondent of the Lance aptly refers to the U. M. W.'s as the 'anti' laborites.

The electrically driven fan and pump at Chignecto mine are giving excellent satisfaction.

It is said that sixty millions of capital is coming into Canada this year. Wonder what is Nova Scotia's share.

Mr. McLennan of the U. M. W. with the help of non employees, largely, was able to form a lodge of the foreign society at Joggins ten days ago.

An airway is being driven in the fourteen hundred foot level in Chignecto mine to connect with the surface. This new return will greatly improve the ventilation of the whole mine.

The greater part of the output of the Chignecto mines is at present coming from the nineteen hundred foot level. Two new balances have just been broken away in this level.

The Hawkesbury Bulletin, a liberal paper says it took five special cars to convey the four railway commissioners across the Strait of Canso. The Bulletin hopes the reforms will measure up with the display.

Judgement has been given against the Mabou Coal Co., in the lien suits for over \$9,000. It is probable the mine will again go through the form of being sold. If anything is to be done with the mine this year, the sale should be held forthwith.

The Colonial Coal Co. expect to be in a position to ship coal shortly from their mine at Little Bras D'Or. The mine has been cleaned out and much development work done. The mine during the reciprocity period was worked by Upper Province people and went by the name of the Toronto mine.

There are not very many men employed at the Great Northern—formerly the Ripley mine—in Cumb. Co. It is said that there is some difficulty in keeping the water easily under control with two pumps and one boiler. The pumps are continually demanding more steam; the boiler retorts by saying 'hold your water.'

It is said that Van Hagan, Esq.—who a New York broker brought into provincial prominence, by asserting that he had sold more coal at a clip than had ever been done by the best coal salesman in the lower or any of the provinces of the Dominion—and a party of friends paid a visit to the Great Northern mine in Cumb. Co., a short time ago. The outcome of the visit may be known later on.

The Record regrets to say that the Springhill Standard has been so cruelly handling our excellent friend Wm. Watkins—who the Springhill correspondent of the Free Lance with an utter lack of reverence styles the 'wee Welshman'—over the coals that his friends thought it necessary to pass a resolution reproaching such onslaughts on an innocent.

Some people imagine that the importations of anthracite account largely for the large quantity of American coal coming into Canada. The importations of bituminous largely exceed those of hard coal. In ten months ending April last Canada imported only 2,068,000 tons of anthracite against 5,231,000 of bituminous.

"The General Mining Association also worked the Lingan seam, but as a result of a protracted strike in 1888 the slopes were allowed to fill with water and were never pumped out." The above is from the Coal Trade Journal. We do not blame the Journal for the mis-statement, but the party who sent the information. There has been no strike protracted or otherwise since 1882. The Lingan slope worked after the settlement of the strike of 1882, and there was no connection between the closing of the mine and the strike.

Mr. Templeman, the Minister of Mines, is an old newspaper man having been connected with the press of B. C. Being a western man he was given preference for the position. If the government and the Mining society fail to duly impress him with a sense of his department's duty to Nova Scotia, Regan, of the press association, and some of his henchmen should make a flank movement on the minister. What he might not be willing to give in the cause of justice, he might be willing to grant for love of the craft.

The programme of summer work for the Geological Survey is about completed. British Columbia comes in for the largest share of attention. That of course was to be expected as the Federal authorities have not much concern for the East. However after Dr Ellis has enquired into the shales of N B he will have a look at those of Nova Scotia. Mr. Faribault will continue to map out the gold bearing rocks in N. S. while Mr. Fletcher will continue to wrestle with the coal seams of Cumberland County. It is further said that the clays of the Dominion will be studied, the coming season being devoted to the clays of this province.

After about a fortnights idleness of the boys, and eight days or so idleness of the mine, work was resumed at the Drummond Colliery last Friday morning. The boys gained nothing by the strike having gone in as they came out. A vote was taken among the boys on the question 'Work or no work.' Twenty one voted for work and eighteen against. This was a narrow majority, yet the minority yielded gracefully to the majority. It is to be hoped there will be no further interruptions to work, at any of the mines, else 1909 will not make the desired showing in coal sales.

## Coal Shipments May 1909

—DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.—

—Output and Shipments for April 1909—

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	53 457		
Dominion No. 2	66 236		
Dominion No. 3	27 661		
Dominion No. 4	35 140		
Dominion No. 5	44 995		
Dominion No. 6	20 094		
Dominion No. 7	17 494		
Dominion No. 8	16 433		
Dominion No. 9	28 562		
			276 114

Shipments May 1908	310 000	276 114
Decrease " 1909		344 225
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		68 111
" 5 " 1908		825 746
Decrease 5 " 1909		1 122 516
		296 770

## CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.

Shipments May 1909		28 100
" " 1908		24 710
Increase " 1909		3 450
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		152 515
" 5 " 1908		169 238
Decrease 5 " 1909		16 723

## NOVA SCOTIA STEEL &amp; COAL CO.

Shipments May 1909		66 415
" " 1908		67 759
Decrease " 1909		1 344
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		178 556
" 5 " 1908		223 505
Decrease 5 " 1909		44 949

## ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments May 1909		24 562
" " 1908		25 483
Decrease " 1909		921
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		100 393
" 5 " 1908		131 904
Decrease 5 " 1909		31 511

## INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments May 1909		12 155
" " 1908		22 623
Decrease " 1909		10 468
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		92 294
" 5 " 1908		112 678
Decrease 5 " 1909		20 384

## INVERNESS RAILWAY &amp; COAL CO.

Shipments May 1909		24 158
" " 1908		29 429
Decrease " 1909		5 271
Shipments 5 mos. 1909		73 115
" 5 " 1908		98 120
Decrease 5 " 1909		25 005

Baden Powell has had a nice little fling at the alarmists in Britain who have been declaring that the country is full of German spies. The gallant Major, speaking at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute, said, in reference to recent rumours of spies and plans for invasion, that he asked an officer of a certain army whether it was true that in the war office of his country they had detailed information about England. The officer said it was, and that the land-owners and officials of the Eastern counties were all known, and even the postmasters of the villages recorded. Asked how they got the information, the officer replied, 'We spent 10s. 6d. on a copy of Kelly's County Directory.' 'So much for spies,' added Major Baden-Powell, amid laughter.

President Lewis, referring to the Dominion Coal Co., (Sydney Record's report) said: 'Mr. Whitney came to C. B. in order to dominate the one great vital factor necessary to move the wheels of industry in the United States.' Funny that, isn't it? Mr. Whitney's intentions may have been the best but somehow they never panned out. The wheels of industry in the New England States are to-day more rapidly revolving than ever, and many more of them, and yet there is less C. B. coal going to the New England States year by year, for the past five years. Outside of Everett there is no wheel in the New England States which owes its motion to C. B. coal.

In 1898 the value of the mineral production of Canada was thirty-eight million odd dollars; in 1908 it was eighty-seven millions odd. Over two hundred per cent. increase in eleven years.

The total production of coal in Canada in 1908 was 10,511,000 tons. Of this quantity Nova Scotia contributed three-fifth, or, to be more exact, about fifty-nine per cent.

The June shipments of the N. S. S. & Coal Co. are expected to be some 25,000 tons in excess of shipments June '08. From this out the shipments will show a big improvement over last year.

Mr. Lewis claimed that "the U. M. W's. had a right to follow that American capital to prevent it enslaving the labor men of this country." Kind hearted U. M. W's but slow of action. Why did they allow "that capital" to do its enslaving work for fifteen years before making up their minds to follow it? Having adopted a following policy it is desirable that they stick to it. If they do they will be landed back in the U. S. from whence they came. That "capital", all of it, and some say a great lot in addition, brought in in 1893, has gone back whence it came. If it has the power of enslaving it is now exercising its baneful influence in the U. S. Haste after it Mr. Lewis for you have a long stern case of it. Why, oh why, did you take fifteen years to think of following.

The production of crude petroleum is as usual practically all derived from the Ontario peninsula. Direct returns from the producers have not been obtained, but the production has been estimated on the basis of the bounty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon paid by the Dominion Government. The total bounty paid in 1908 was \$277,193.21, representing a production of 527,987 barrels. A decreased production of 33 per cent. is, therefore, shown.

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:: WITH RAIN ::

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**BULL DOG TOBACCO,**

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for Water after using

**TRY IT!**

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—Montreal—  
—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

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having taken over the business of the Stellarton  
Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more  
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PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO  
PRICE AND QUALITY.

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ALSO

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and Welsh Collieries.

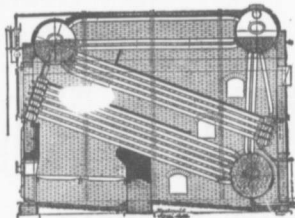
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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
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The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our  
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000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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 —First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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 the most modern type  
 at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and  
 sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

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 Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hasting, C. B.

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 Time Table No. 26, Taking effect at 1 a. m.  
 OCT 11TH., 1908.

EASTBOUND				STATIONS.				STBOUND			
Read Down								Read Up			
No. 52	No. 54	No. 51	No. 53					No. 51	No. 53	No. 52	No. 54
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.					a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
L 11 4	L 3 50	A 10 8	A 3 35	TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 8	A 3 35					
S 10 31	S 3 3	S 10 8	S 3 27	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 8	S 3 27					
A 11 10	A 4 50	L 10 57	L 3 10	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 57	L 3 10					
	F 4 5			TROY	F 9 52						
	S 4 30			CHEENISH							
	F 4 50			JUDIQUE							
	S 3 55			CHAGMORE							
	F 5			ATHERNES FORD							
	A 5 35			PORT HOOD							
	S 5 53			GLENCOE							
	S 6 16			MADOU							
	S 6 26			GLENVIEWE							
	S 6 48			BLACK RIVER							
	S 7 02			STATHORSE							
	A 7 15			INVERNESS							
	P 10										

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COAL MINERS AND THEIR WAGES

Coal miners use many strange methods for determining the amount of their earnings. In one colliery for instance, the hewer will 'rax' his cutting, the word 'rax' meaning to extend one's arms and body to their fullest extent, as a man does when he stretches himself on first awakening from his sleep. What, therefore, the collier does, is to stick out his arms horizontally to their fullest extent along one side of the seam of coal he is cutting, the length so measured off, and known as a 'bit' counting for so much cash on paying

out day. The Staffordshire miner bases his wages on what is known as a 'stint', which is the name given to a fixed minimum quantity of work performed in a variable period of time known as a 'holer's day'. Thus supposing in a certain colliery a holer's day's work is thirty-five cubic feet of coal hewn, then as soon as he has finished getting this amount he is working overtime, so that his actual day's pay may exceed by 50 or 70 per cent. the nominal amount of his wage. Amongst the Scottish miners, again, the minimum day's output of a hewer is termed a 'darg' and all he hews extra is paid for at extra rates.—Advertiser.

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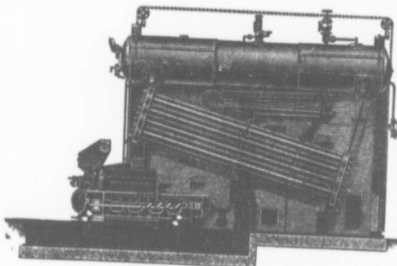
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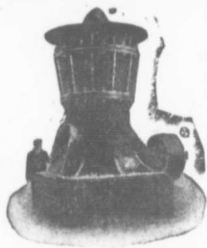
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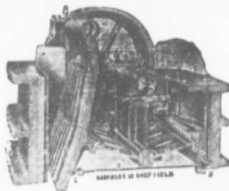
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WE MANUFACTURE  
CRUSHING ROLLS,  
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The Parts which are subject to Excessive Wear are made of  
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(All Sizes in Stock.)

### "EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for HIGH CLASS QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP  
They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

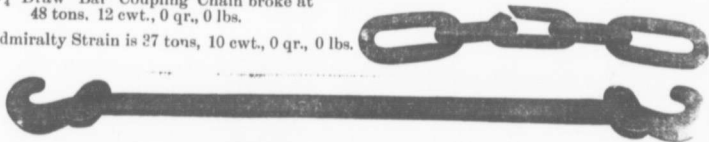
**Makers of every description of Chains**  
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**Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars**

**For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.**

This 1½" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at  
48 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

The Admiralty Strain is 27 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.



Draw Bar for Coal Car.

**Edge & Sons, Limited,**  
**SHIFNAL, England:**

Tel. address "Edge" Shifnal.  
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# DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

## "DOMINION STEAM COAL,"

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use

from the well known seams

'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and 'Hub.'

**12** Collieries  
in Operation.

OUTPUT:  
3,500,000 tons Yearly

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

**Shipping Piers** equipped with modern machinery,  
ensuring Quickest despatch

-AT-

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, and GLACE BAY, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

*7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.*

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

**BUNKER COAL.** The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

**IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES**

at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

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# CUMBERLAND

# RAILWAY AND

# COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02 %	1.41 %	2.71 %
Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	.58 %	.79 %

BEST COAL FOR

LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

**The year Round**

BEST COAL FOR  
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

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