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Dr. R. Bell

# Maritime Mining Record

April 26 1911

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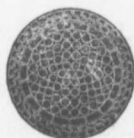
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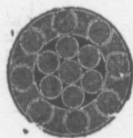
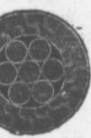
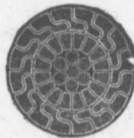
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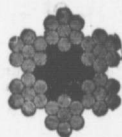
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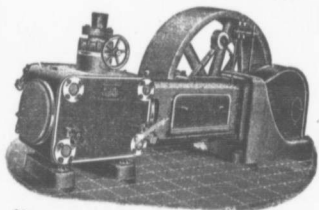
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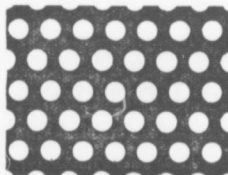
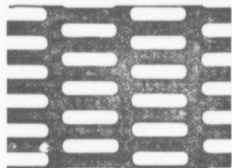
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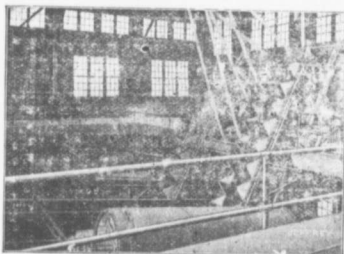
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The....

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 20. Stellarton, N. S., April 26th. 1911. New Series

GAINS BY SPECULATION.  
(CAUTION DESIRABLE.)

Practically everyone desires a comfortable place to live in and decent food and clothing. It is the fear that something may occur to prevent him from obtaining these that urges him to make provision against such an occurrence. No agent is so advantageous under such conditions as money. The small earner recognizes this, and if he be wise will make an effort to accumulate a small savings bank account which will stand to his advantage in the evil day.

It is the small earner, however, and the man of the small savings who is the least able to look after his money. No person is so sought for as he by the schemer or cheap mining stock promoter and the get-rich quick agent. The very motive which impelled the small earner and saver to accumulate his little stock of savings and to, perhaps deprive himself of many a comfort in order to provide against the future would, in a sense, make him the easiest prey for the schemer. His desire to save was for a definite object, that object being independence. He is perfectly aware that his small savings will never give him any great degree of independence. Yet he has heard of many men who, with only a few hundreds to begin with, have been able to accumulate a vast fortune in a very short time. When the get-rich-quick agent supplements these stories with scores of others he finds a willing listener in the saving individual. He can relate anecdotes of his various customers who had made money by purchasing stocks he recommended them, he will repeat conversations which took place between millionaire Smith and himself when he first sold Smith the few shares upon which he built his fortune. When he first met Smith, Smith was the possessor of even less money than the man he is trying to victimize. Smith invested about \$100—in a week's time it doubled itself. He then put Smith on to "Lucky Chances," or some other lucky venture—Smith doubled and tripled his money again. Inside of a year Smith had attained to independence. The story may or may not have been true, but in any case the inference was that if Smith could do this so might anyone else.

It is at this point that the man with the small savings goes astray. There is, of course, a sense in which it might be said that anything may take place; but it is only the foolish who will assume for one moment that it will take place or who will take any chances upon it taking place. Within the past few years we have known certain mining adventures which by the merest chance came out right and those who put their money in them be-

came wealthy. Their experience became the talk of the whole of Canada and a good portion of the United States. Their fortune had multiplied many times over. Investments of 1 cent became holdings of \$1. The promoter would naturally not lose sight of the advantage of such an experience, but would relate it wherever he went. The newspapers were full of stories concerning the same event. Small wonder that the public lost its head and began to take chances of a similar character in the hope that they would turn out in the same manner. It is fair to say that for every dollar invested at that time the investors could get little more than one cent to-day.

A-ide, however, from the schemes of this nature, the opportunities to gamble are so many and the winnings so great that it is almost impossible for a small investor to escape them. Nor need this gambling be of a character to bring discredit. It is not necessary to go to, let us say, Monte Carlo, or to become a member of a club carried on privately behind closed doors, or to go to a race course or to take chances in any of the more or less frowned-upon methods. These, after all, are only for the cheaper crowd of sports. The real gambling of the world is done on the Stock Exchanges. Here men play for stakes of \$100,000 when in the less respectable places they play for \$1,000. The stock market, of course, has its stronghold in the fact that without it would be exceedingly difficult to carry on the enormous business which is done throughout the world in the purchase and sale of stocks. Gambling in connection with the Exchange is incidental. Gambling in any case is inseparable from life and every man of necessity, whether he likes it or no, gambles in his lifetime to a greater or less extent; but for a man to take chances where necessary is different from taking them where altogether unnecessary. If you have saved your few hundred dollars you are gambling very little by having it in the bank; it will almost certainly be there when you want it. Now and again you lose it, but you do not lose it as a gamble. You leave it there because it was the safest place you could think of, and you were willing to take a small return in order that it might be kept for you in a safe place. This, while it to some extent is a gamble is a situation imposed upon you. The situation would be entirely different were you to withdraw your money and put it into a venture. You can put your money in the ordinary savings bank or in the post office bank and there is not one chance in a thousand that you will lose it. If you withdraw it and put it into, say, mining stock there is only about one chance in a thousand that you will get it back—*—The Canadian Century.*

RULES FOR SHOT-FIRERS.  
(H. E. COLL.)

(Continued from last issue.)

1. No shot shall be fired by any other man than a person holding a shot-firer's certificate, and who has been duly appointed to fill—for that purpose such duties.
  2. Before firing any shot he shall carefully examine the place where the shot is to be fired and the adjacent places. If he discovers any noxious gases, defects in the roof, timbering or ventilation, or danger from any other source, no shots must be fired until such dangers shall be removed.
  3. No shot shall be fired until the face is either sheared, mined or undercut, not less than three feet deep or having an open end equal to the same, unless special permission in writing is given by the mine Manager.
  4. No shot shall be fired when the borehole extends beyond such mining shearing, undercutting or open end. All hoies found beyond such mining, shearing, undercutting or open end shall be termed fast shots.
  5. No shot shall be fired with the timbering at a greater distance from the working face than eight feet, or a less distance if required by the management,—unless special permission is given that timbering may be a greater distance from the working face.
    - Powder shall not be used for the purpose of shooting on roof supports.
    - No person shall drill any hole in such manner that when fired the shot will be liable to break into roof or bottom.
    - No shot shall be fired in any hole, which is not drilled to the satisfaction of the shot firer.
    - No hole shall be charged for a longer period than thirty minutes before being fired.
    - No miner or shot-firer shall leave any charged hole in his working place, when quitting work for the day.
    - No explosive shall be used in a mine, for the purpose of taking down coal, which shall not answer the following qualifications:—
      - (a) It must not flash or flame when fired under proper conditions.
      - (b) It must not burn in the hole, and the full charge must explode under all conditions, except when separate plugs are not placed in contact with each other.
      - (c) It must require the use of not less than a No. 6 Detonator to explode a shot.
      - (d) Its fumes or gases must not be such as to effect a man returning to work after a period of ten minutes from the time the shot was fired.
      - (e) It must answer all the qualifications required by a so-called "safe" or "permitted" explosive.
- No shot shall be fired except by an electric current, generated by a magneto machine or other safe electrical device situated in a safe place, and transmitted by wires to the working face.
- All transmission wires shall be single insulated wires. Detonators shall be issued to the shot-firers only, and shall be confined in a proper box, fastened by a lock, of which he shall hold the key.
- Shot-firers shall furnish the miners with detonators as they are required for each round of shots.
- All holes shall be tamped with clay only.
- Every precaution shall be taken to ensure each person being in a safe place before any shot shall be connected up to the battery.

No battery shall be tested or tried at any point outside of the Lamp station.

In firing shots, the shot-firer shall take the following precautions: A man examining the place and being satisfied that the hole is properly charged, he shall connect the ends of his battery wires to the detonator wire and then going back to a safe place, he shall connect the wires to the battery. The connection to the battery shall be made only by the person who has made the connection to the Detonator wire.

If the Detonator fails to explode, after waiting not less than five minutes, he shall disconnect his wires from the battery, and proceeding to the face examine wires and connections for a short circuit or leak. If the shot again fails to explode, the miner, under the shot-firer's instructions, shall proceed to draw the tamping, and a plug of Powder with a detonator shall be placed against the charge and the whole re-tamped. The wires shall then be coupled unto the last detonator and the shot fired. Should the second detonator fail to explode, then the charge must be mined out by hand. Should the detonator fire without exploding the charge, then the entire charge shall be mined out by hand. Under no circumstances shall any attempt be made to fire a mis-shot of this kind.

The method of charging a hole shall be as follows:—When all the dust has been removed from the hole, a ball of clay shall be pushed to the back of the hole and firmly tamped. This makes a hole and gives a solid back against which the first or lead plug is then gently pushed by means of a wooden hammer, and sufficient pressure used to squeeze the power into close contact, with the back of the hole. Following this is the fuse plug, this is prepared by opening one end of the plug and shoving the detonator down into the powder and then closing the paper and tying the end. The wire is then turned back past the length of the plug and a tie put around to avoid pulling the Detonator out of the Powder. This plug is then shoved in with the Detonator against the lead plug. No force is to be used in handling this plug but it must not be pushed against the lead plug. After this the remainder of the charge is placed, each plug being pushed home, and all shock or jar avoided. A rolled piece of clay, about the size of a plug, is pushed back and squeezed hard against the charge. After this the hole is tamped tight with clay. Twelve inches of clay tamping will hold a pound of powder under any conditions, but for safety it is advisable to fill the hole. The clay however must not be allowed to get too dry. It should be damp enough to roll well under the hand. If the hole has not been properly cleaned the clay is prevented from gripping the sides. Many clay-tamped shots have "gunned" on account of dusty holes.

The Canadian West is experiencing the greatest rush of immigration in its history. Figures compiled by the immigration authorities at Winnipeg show that the daily average for four weeks to enter Winnipeg was 1010. At Portal the daily average has been 800, making more than 50,000 who have entered western Canada as settlers during the last four weeks. At least 280 new towns will be put on the map of Western Canada this year. The Grand Trunk will put on 135, the Canadian Northern 95, and Cahadian Pacific 50. Most of the towns will be located on the raw prairie.

## 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.

STELLARION, N. S.

April 26.

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A MISGUIDED FRIEND.

A Cape Breton paper in the course of some remarks incidentally refers to Dr. Kendall as "the workmen's friend". If that be so then there are hosts of aspirants for the like title. There are innumerable posers for the position. If he be a friend of the workman then he may be classed with those who are called misguided. His friendship at times breaks out in curious fashion. A decade and a half ago the genial fellow thought he would take a hand in the advancement of labor. The business was new to him and he set about it in a strange manner. To his mind the best way to advance labor was to disrupt it. With a zeal worthy of a better cause he bent his energies toward the annihilation of the P. W. A. The leadership of the P. W. A. was not to his liking. It was not sufficiently amenable to political dictation. The quickest way to down the P. W. A. was to introduce a foreign and a rival society, one whose record was every bit as unsavory as the U. M. W.'s. The Knights of Labor was to be the lever by which the P. W. A. was to be turned head down. Assisted by political henchmen, who only valued labor for the votes it could command, he worked might and main to supplant the provincial organization by a foreign order with numberless Molly Maguires in its ranks. One part of the genial doctor's work met with some success; the ranks of the P. W. A. were thinned. The other part was wholly unsuccessful, was indeed an ignominious failure, the knights obtained no footing among the coal miners of the province. A year or two after that, about 1900, or so, the doctor at a picnic publicly recanted his error, but possibly he was repentant for a purpose; for policy's sake. For eight years thereafter the doctor sought to follow, not lead labor. But presumably his submission was a case of political duress. At the end of eight or ten years another opening presented itself, and through force of habit, presumably, the doctor began to play the same old game. The U. M. W.'s came to disrupt the Provincial Workingmen's Association and the doctor took hand in the fray. Ignoring entirely the fact that the P. W. A. was recognized by the coal companies, he rushed into battle, blood in his eyes and his sleeves rolled up, with the piercing cry, 'recognition' 'recognition', down, not with the pluto-rats, but with 'the' pluto-rat. A similar fate befell his second attempt to create dissension as befell the first. The P. W. A. still stands, and stands strongly entrenched. If the doctor is now somewhat sore, it is not to be wondered at; two utter failures might sour a stronger headed man than Kendall. Of course the doctor, though bruised, is not

beaten. In the closing hours of the late session he cried aloud and spared not—the pluto-rat. He struck out furiously, but like a man beating the air no general disturbance took place. Though his long speech was written out or type-written, a reading of it reveals the fact that philosophy was not taught in the school from which he graduated. Logic to him is an unknown art. He forgets himself and jumbles things a bit. For instance:

"Fifteen years ago or thereabouts Mr. Graham Fraser beat down the P. W. A. in New Glasgow, but that rebuff was only local and temporary. Organized labor gathered strength from year to year. Men have felt free to join lodges, and in almost every industry of importance were recognized collectively by employers. All the governments of Canada recognize trade unionism officially. It is not, then, an illogical position that directors of the C. P. R. & Grand Trunk Railway who recognize trade unions, take, when they come to Nova Scotia? Here they refuse to recognize unions in the coal and steel works. Of course we know the reasons. In one case these gentlemen are forced by the power of train dispatchers, conductors, drivers, and maintenance men to recognize them collectively. By implication the Lemieux act would seem to make it obligatory on coal companies to recognize trade unionism. But if I am right in this the law is now being violated and will soon be violated in almost all the collieries of Nova Scotia. The reason why operators in coal and iron refuse to recognize trade unionism in Nova Scotia is that they consider themselves strong enough to do as they please, mainly because the men are divided among themselves."

This certainly is a serious state of affairs. The workmen are recognized and then we are told they are not recognized. It is a deliberate mis-statement to say that the operators in coal or iron refuse to recognize unionism. Speaking for the coal operators we do not know of a single one of them who has refused recognition of the union. Indeed not only is the union recognized by the Dominion Coal Company at all its collieries, and by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., but the companies recognize the 'Caec off', that is, the union dues are collected in the pay office. Of course no sane man would ask any company to recognize two unions having similar aims. When the Dom. Coal Co. recognizes the P. W. A., the provincial organization, not a sound minded man in ten will blame it for refusing to recognize foreign mischief makers by whatever name called. In a further florid passage the Doctor asks:

"Is the place attended by organized labor in Nova Scotia to be wiped out?"

What place? If unionism is not recognized it has no place. But it has a place, and the place it has it will hold and no man will take it away. The P. W. A. men know their strength when public opinion backs them, and they, like sensible men, are not worrying about the future. Philosophically indeed they say: "Time enough to bid the devil good morning when we meet him."

## THE DRAEGER APPARATUS.

The C. B. correspondent of the Mining Journal grows very enthusiastic when the word 'Draeger' is mentioned and has on several occasions made mention of the services rendered by the apparatus in a section

with the fire at Albion Mines twelve months ago. In a recent issue the correspondent quotes from the Mines Report the references of Mr. T. Blackwood, Deputy Inspector of Mines, from which it would appear that all of the credit for saving the mine was due to the Draeger and the men who donned it. The Draeger is all right in its place but to over-estimate its usefulness may only be harmful. Mr. Coll, of the Acadia company tells the RECORD that the facts do not warrant the claims being put forth for the apparatus, in connection with the fire, either from the standpoint of the services rendered by the men or the apparatus. Mr. Coll maintains that to all those who know the conditions and circumstances in connection with the fire such claims are ridiculously absurd. "The use of Rescue Apparatus (whether Draeger or other types) so far meet with approval that a station is now being equipped by the Acadia Coal Company; but after our experience with them at this fire we are fully assured that their uses are proscribed and in this case such was made manifest to every one who had anything to do with them at this fire."

"The location of this fire and the conditions of ventilation, water supply, relation of pillar workings to seat of fire, mode of attack, provision for safety of men at seat of fire and total absence of fire-damp in the district affected, if fully described, would refute these credit claiming reports in the minds of all practical mining men.

Briefly, the facts are as follows: On the morning of the 15th. of March, 1910, it appeared that the fire might pass a certain point where every effort was being made to hold it in check; and as men engaged at the fire were in the fumes and ere reaching its seat were obliged to pass through fumes coming from fire in order to reach this point, it was decided to request the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to send men and apparatus, and every credit is given to both companies and men for their prompt response. In the meantime, a way was being cleared over a heavy roof fall for the men engaged at the fire to reach same without having to go through the return air from the fire. From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., March 15th, was the crucial time if there was any danger of losing the mine, which none of those having years of experience in like cases admitted then nor will now. A shift of men from the Allan Shafts, headed by Mr. Simon Lot, came on duty at 2 P. M., and if credit is to be given to any one or two or any number of men, the full credit belongs to this shift. Either of the other two shifts would have done precisely the same had they been on duty during this time. At 5 P. M. the fire was so far under control that changes in water supply were started to increase efficiency and insure a steady supply when needed, so that nothing was done in actual fire fighting from this time until after the arrival of men and apparatus from Cape Breton. On their arrival at the scene of the fire between 1 and 2 A. M. on the 16th., the connection over the roof fall had been completed and water supply was ready to be turned on. All hands approached the actual fire without apparatus and in fact the first stream was turned on by Mr. J. W. Johnston, Mine Manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, who had kindly come on from Halifax to render any assistance in his power. As a matter of fact, the fire was considered so far under control and means of fighting so complete that the services of Cape Breton men were not required. This pertains to all but two—one from the Dominion Coal Company, the other from the Nova

Scotia Steel and Coal Company, who were retained for some time. These men admitted to the writer, not once but several times, that the Draeger apparatus was of practically no use in the existing conditions other than to make the briefest examination a short distance ahead of the men (without apparatus) working at the fire. As we actually loaded all the material out of the seat of the fire, sweating with water as we proceeded, it can readily be understood by mining men that, unless it is for advertising purposes, there has been neither warrant nor occasion for the "full meed of credit" given and so unctiously taken. As stated above, the full credit belongs to our own employees. The writer's opinion, from long and varied experience in mine fires, is confirmed by officials and workmen in the Stellarton field, who, from boyhood up, have had to contend with mine fires that too much may not be expected from Rescue Equipment.

#### THE U. M. W. AND OPERATORS CONFERENCE

The conference room of the Halifax Board of Trade was full when the gavel fell calling the assembled delegates to attention. Though there were less than half a dozen present the room was filled to its utmost capacity—full of gas—for each one present was a fully primed gas bag. The chairman in the course of his inaugural address congratulated those present on the success of the conference. The operators, it is true, are absent in body, but their spirits are with us. Never before had any conference succeeded in drawing so many "god speeds". I have here a sheaf of acknowledgements, ample proof that at last we have compelled the haughty barons to bend the knee. The chairman was prevented from proceeding further by loud cries of "Read, 'Read!'" The first is from our erstwhile snubber of the company that licked us once—through treason of some we counted friends—but will never have the chance to lick us a second time. We'll take precious good care of that. I acknowledge we flew too high, we'll be content with smaller game next time.

Ottawa, April 18th., 1911.

Shames McGlocklin, Esq.,  
Glace Bay.

Dear Mr. McGlocklin:

I am superabundantly grieved, and crushed with a superincumbent weight of sorrow, at being unable to partake of your hospitality so kindly offered—for the 17th. I thought for a time I would chuck this whole bonny on rod business and hie to Halifax, but Ned and my own But'er insisted that it is imperative I take an Easter rest after the strenuous as you or Wullie and that made my work harder. I was just about to board the train for the Board of Trade when they pulled me back by the scruff of the coat and said: "Jimmie does not represent your men, and you have a contract with the P. W. A. and can't break it." I was forced to succumb, but still believe me I take some interest in your proceedings as witness this acknowledgement.

Very sincerely yours,

Jayetch Plumre.

Wm. Whatkin, Esq.,  
Springhill,  
My Dear Wee Wullie:

Cidney Mines, April 4th., 1911

Yours received in the ab-

sense of my chief who is now on the other side securing wage schedules so that the poorly paid miners of Cape Breton may be brought up to a level of the Welsh and Scottish miners. Your letter is immensely funny and I am sorry that Kantlee, who enjoys a good joke, is not here to share it. I thought to preserve it in a glass jar as they do peaches, but became afraid lest the expulsion of the air would rob it of its chief flavor. Convey to your colleagues my inexpressible regrets that I cannot come to chew the friendly rag with them. You see its this way. The ice is so solid and heavy that I have to give the closest personal attention, lest when it begins to expand the lateral pressure might force Cranberry Head into our No. 1 Cranberry mine. Should such a thing happen in my absence the chief on his return might hint that I better apply for one of the many lucrative positions in the gift of the U. M. W., but though your vicious little opponent of the ubiquitous Record thinks I have lots of brass, I don't think I have gall enough to apply for so important a job. Few men have the gift of gall in so rich abundance as you and I am.

Affectionately yours,  
Tamm Bron.

Stellarion, April 8th., 1911.

Villie Watkins, Esq.,  
B. of T., Hx.

Sir:

After a careful perusal, I may say study, of 'Who's Who' and kindred authorities, I fail to place either of you. To confess to not knowing either you or Mr. McClochlin may be a confession of stolid ignorance, yet, still, I am forced to ask, 'Who are you, anyway?' 'What do you do for a living?' Did you ever work at the Albion or Acadia? I am sure you never worked at the Allan else you would not be quite so full of conceit. They tell me Harry knows the proper amount of stuffing to allow a man to retain; all over that is forced to the stone dump. Your invitation to Halifax did not contain the letters R. S. V. P., so I am uncertain whether it is a full dress or an informal affair. Not being native born, I hate to transgress the usages of society. Had you told me the number of Acadia men you represent, and were the number considerable, I would have assumed all risks and gone in ordinary apparel. Being ignorant on this an important point—I fear I shall be forced to say "at some other time."

Faithfully yours,  
Jaysee Kaul.

Springhill, 10th. April, 1911.

Wm. Watkine, Esq.,  
Town.

My Dear Bill:

Keep your thumb on it, and I will tell you how I dare not avail myself of the opportunity to be present at the Pow Wow next Monday. Dima Machdoogah was here the other day, and I learned, sub rassa, from a chap who tapped the wires, that he came to spy our outputs and the chances for an increase. If there was no hopes of a soon increase he was to make preparations for shutting down the mine; or find a use room for a hundred, less or more, 15-3000 men from the other side. Daim is a sly chap and non-communicative, so I am in the dark as to what he may report. It is imperative I stop on the ground to frustrate his machinations, for a shut down means death to the U. M. W's in Springhill, and you know how that would grieve me, and it would mean,

too, I would have to take leave of you, you I have loved so well and from whom I have received at least one 'mark' of attention, affection I mean. I have a whole lot more I could tell you, but I fear to put it on paper as MacKann is the very deuce for finding out things.

So long and so sincerely  
yours, etc., Bill Sharrppee.

Westville, April 10, 1911.

Messrs McLaughlan, Witkins, et al,

Gentlemen:

In due course I received your summons to appear before your high council. I do not profess to be learned in the law, but I understand a witness need not comply with a summons, unless tendered the legal fees. No such fees were tendered me, and therefore, legally, I am not compelled to be with you, and, yet, minus fees, I might have gone to you were not every moment of my time occupied in an endeavor to make "both ends meet." If you succeed in formulating a wage schedule that will tend to a reduction of costs, you will earn my lasting gratitude.

Yours faithfully,

J. Floidd.

The conclusion of the reading of the letters was marked by boundless applause, after which a strange melancholy settled upon the audience, in the midst of which the conferrers dissolved.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AT PICTOU COLLIERIES.

The directors of the Intercolonial Coal Co. should be in a happy frame of mind these days. They have, as it were, 'struck ite.' Good, wisdom and unflinching good luck, combined with Malcolm Blues experience and expert skill, has put a new voice on the property of the company. And this is the way of it: "The average height of the Drummond mine coal is say eleven feet. Twenty or more years ago in order to prevent 'creeps' and other unoward happenings it was resolved to take out only half the height of the coal, say five to six feet. The upper half was mined, timbered and packed, and the lower half left to take its chances. If the strata acted as in the high coal in Britain, mined in a similar way, then in the course of years, when the weight of the strata had flattened and crushed the packing, and had made a sort of artificial roof, it might be possible to recover the lower half of the seam. A short time ago an attack was made on this bottom coal, at several points in the mine and so far the attempt at extraction is an unqualified success. Indeed much more success has been attained than dreamed of. In the places where coal was mined a score of years ago there is fairly good roof, good enough to permit of free extraction of the coal. And that is not all. Meeting with such success in places mined long ago, the management tried to extract the bottom coal in places where the upper coal was mined only a year or two ago. To their great surprise it was found that the artificial roof in these places was as sound and serviceable as in the older mined places. This success has so enthused the directorate and the management that they have under consideration the installation of a powerful hoisting engine to replace the one now at No. 2 slope. This 'find', for it may be called such, means the addition of years to the life of the old Intercolonial, and will help to increase the output even this year, that is if labor can be had, but unskilled labor at the collieries continues to be a scarce commodity.

The output of the 'back mines' of the Acadia Coal Co. has been hampered for a long time back by inadequate bank-head accommodation. By the end of the year, it is hoped, all cause for complaint in reference to inadequate facilities will be removed. The new steel bank-head, the contract for which has been secured by the Brown Machine Company, will be in operation, it is expected, by or before the end of the year. We are sure; if any reader is anxious for these, Mr. Morley, perhaps, will favor him with a look at the plans. The details, except to a strong head, are bewildering. An error, characteristic of most bank-heads in Nova Scotia, is lack of provision for future increase of business. Such an error is not being repeated in this instance. From the brow to where the chain is unhooked from the rake the distance is 325 feet. This will permit of a rake of from fifteen to eighteen boxes being hoisted, or say fifteen tons or so a trip, as the boxes will be larger than those in use. After being unhooked the boxes round a curve, and separately are seized by grab and conveyed to the weigh scales. After being weighed the boxes are elevated a certain height and then run by gravity to whichever tippie desired. In their return from the tippies the empties are elevated and conveyed on an overhead road to the desired point on bank-head. There are three tippies for the use of the third seam and one for the use of the McGregor. There is also a fifth or spare tippie for emergencies. Special tippies or chutes are provided for stone, stone coal, and coal for local sale. The tippies running at a moderate speed can handle 500 tons each. The plans are elaborate if not intricate and one will require to wait until the structure is completed before attempting to enter into details. Owing to the position of the slopes and the general lay out the new bank-head is more complicated than it otherwise might be. It will be a splendid addition to the plant of the company.

## **- Rubs by Rambler.**

The quintette of reformers who met in the Board of Trade Room in Halifax last week to give a warm reception to the coal mine operators though disappointed at the non-arrival of their guests were in no wise cast down. They took matters philosophically and have publicly declared that if the operators do not choose to assist them in preparing a wage schedule, why, then, there is nothing left them but to bend their own shoulders to the task, prepare one and present it to the operators. Now, that is what I call business. The genial member for C. B. may well take a leaf out of the book of the major prophets of the U. M. W. He potters away at such things as compulsory recognition, life belts, government control of ferries, — it once was government operation of coal mines, but that he now discards as he does sanitary transportation of lobsters, — the bending and breaking of plutoocrats, and neglects the weightier matters of wage schedules, and the bringing up of the rates in the east to those in the west. The conference of five, to whom the U. M. W. has acted so generously as to earn their eternal gratitude, have shrugged their shoulders and said: "Well, if the operators will not help us we will have to take upon ourselves to prepare a

schedule, and if our rates are not to their liking, the blood will be upon them and their children. The quintette will now proceed to put the instructions thrust upon them by themselves into force. The instructions are understood to embrace a calling out of the men at all the collieries in Nova Scotia. In my opinion that is a thing easier said than done. In a sense it might not be a bad thing for Nova Scotia if they did. From that time forth the U. M. W.'s, would stink in the nostrils of all true Nova Scotians, and it would mean the complete discomfiture of the foreign order and their expulsion from Nova Scotia. The executive, that is the precious five, are fighting for their lives. If they are to continue to enjoy fat living it is necessary that they do some big blustering, if they fail in fomenting agitation then they certainly fail in retaining easy methods of securing livings. Meantime all that is left us to do is to await developments.

♦ ♦ ♦

In his address to the electors of the province at the liberal convention in Pictou, Premier Murray in assailing the conservatives for their former stand on reciprocity, seemed to overlook the fact that he was slapping some of his own side also. In say 1894-5 or thereabout I venture to say that seven eighths of the coal mining population of the province were ardent advocates of free coal. In stimulating the feeling in favor of reciprocity at that time the Dominion Coal Co. was very largely responsible. Indeed the company sought legislative and public favor mainly on the ground that it expected reciprocity in coal to follow, and it is well known that the promoter of that company spent time and heaps of money in trying to induce the American legislators to pass a free coal measure. When the U. S. legislators refused, yes from that day, Nova Scotia free coal-traders ceased to exist. Henry M. Whitney the strong reciprocity opponent of 1904, became in 1896-7 a stirring and strong opponent of any interference with the duty on coal. And what H. M. Whitney was in 1894 so were many of us, and what he became by 1897 so became we all. Conditions have changed, and they stay changed. I am pleased with the following extract from his speech which should allay to some extent fears of further tinkering.

"So far as my judgement enables me to speak, I think reciprocity in coal to-day would have a tendency to prejudiciously disturb this important industry and I would not be in favor of it. I have always been conscious of the fact that the coal duty standing as an independent item in the Canadian tariff has not been a popular item with the Western consumers of coal, and was to some extent in continual jeopardy. I regard the continuation of the duty at 45 cents a ton, surrounded as it is by a large number of other tariff items, as giving to the coal industry of this Province a much greater stability in respect to securing a measure of protection than it hitherto enjoyed. Instead of the reciprocity pact injuring the coal industry of Nova Scotia it gives it, in my judgement, a greater measure of stability both for capital and workmen. It is my opinion, and I take the responsibility of offering my judgement upon it and am willing to have this judgement determined by the facts, that the sales of Nova Scotia coal in the St. Lawrence market will not be jeopardized by reason of this treaty, but that they will gradually grow in volume and will be extended far beyond our present markets. I am willing to be judged in the future by this opinion."

The word gradually in the fourth last line of the above is scarcely happy. The American imports of coal into Canada are not increasing gradually but by leaps and bounds, and that is the way Nova Scotia shipments to the St. Lawrence and points beyond should increase.

It is quite right that a leader of a party should do some bouncing, but it should be within safe bounds. Premier Murray leaves himself open to criticism in the following paragraph:

"A significant feature of the recent trade understanding was the admission of slack coal, washed and unwashed at a fixed duty of 15 cents a ton. There was some doubt about the previous duty. I say this is a valuable concession, and one which is appreciated by many coal operators in this Province. The getting rid of slack at a profit is a good thing for our coal operators, and the American market which is available for much of this kind of coal, is being utilized for this purpose today and will continue to be used to a greater extent in the future. If my judgement in respect to this coal is a sound one, I would ask the Liberals of this country not to be worried over the question."

There was never any doubt as to the duty on slack coal pure and simple, that is slack coal that had undergone no processes of purification. The doubt was as to the classification of slack coal that had been washed. The declaration that washed slack is simply slack coal is a sort of concession, but the premier is astray when he says "it is appreciated by many coal operators." At the present time there is not a washery at any of the collieries in Nova Scotia for the purpose of washing slack for export, though there are one or two for the preparation of slack for coke making.

Justice Meagher has given judgement in the suit Praetoria Lodge v. Knowles. This case arose out of an attempted disruption of Pretoria Lodge at the time of the introduction of the United Mine Workers in Cape Breton. At a regular meeting of Pretoria Lodge, on January 6th, 1908, a number of the members of the Lodge, who were desirous of joining the U. M. W., decided to convey the hall and lot of land owned by it to the defendant. The defendant went into possession of the hall, and refused to deliver up possession to the lodge, which has been holding its meetings in another building since that time. The case was not allowed to go to trial, the defendant by his counsel, W. R. Tobin, consenting to an order for judgement for the delivery of possession forthwith of the land and premises, the subject matter of the action, to the plaintiff, Pretoria Lodge, and its Trustees. This is the third action of a somewhat similar nature tried by different P. W. A. lodges in the Supreme Court here, within the past two years, all having been decided in favor of the P. W. A. D. A. Cameron was counsel for plaintiff in each case.

The new president of the U. M. W. J. P. White seems bent on enforcing economies. He has repudiated the strike in the Pittsburgh district that was called by his predecessor which was carried over from the Tuscarawas district of Ohio into the No. 8 and Pittsburgh districts. This action was taken after a conference with the committee of the operators of the No. 8 district, who very plainly told him that if the organization expected them to observe their contracts

with the organization there must be entire and reciprocal acknowledgment of its obligations. This repudiation of Lewis was to be expected as Lewis had tried to make it as uncomfortable for White as possible when he took office. Further White has issued a proclamation admonishing the "rump" organization in the Pittsburgh district to abandon their rebellious attitude and dissolve their organization under threat of penalties which means excommunication and the local bodies have been paying per capita tax to discontinue such payments, under like penalty. This action is not likely to have any effect on the secessionists, who claim they have a sufficient number of adherents to sustain their activities, and are gaining new ones right along. And so the intermine war goes merrily on. Well, the more the U. M. W's. have to take up their attention at home, the less time will they have for fomenting trouble in Nova Scotia. Seeing, as Mr. Jas. McGlocklin would say, that sixty per cent. of the members of the U. M. W. are foreigners, the discontented of other countries, Slavs, Hungs, Poles, Italians, Russians, Montenegrans, and riff raffs from every where, it is not to be wondered at that the U. M. W. Society is made up of warring factions.

#### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE BIG DISASTER.

Mine inspection officials and mine managers have frequently commented upon the fact that the minor accidents underground from day to day claim many more victims in the aggregate than the great disasters, sensationally referred to far and wide, at intervals. Visitors to mining districts have sometimes remarked upon the fact that there does not seem to be as much heed paid to the catastrophes as one might expect, and comment is made as to carelessness and indifference, but we note an interesting explanation of the psychology of the situation by a journalist who recently visited the scene of a mining disaster in Lancashire, England.

From experienced miners he learned that it was considered a better fate to die in a catastrophe than to be picked off singly and alone. "That's what hits the widows and orphans hardest," said one man, who continued: "This here accident was like a whole army going down; there was something heroic about it. It was in all the papers."

The miner who perishes alone under a falling roof receives scant notice from the press and there is not even the mournful satisfaction of newspaper publicity and obituary notices. Yet the results to the widows and orphans in each individual instance are just as deplorable whether the victims number one, two or three or 100, 200 or 300.

Another miner is quoted by the journalist in question: "It is comforting to think that your man died among his mates, you know. The headlines and all the stir kinder cheers his folks up a bit; and then it sickens them all together. Here was a case a week ago, when a man fell through the pit shaft and broke his neck. His wife almost went out of head over it. Now if he had waited a week a gone with the rest—well, you see how it is; the widows of the big disaster all joined with the relief party and worked like troopers. The very sensationality of it holds them up and holds them together, as I have said." Manifestly the prevention of the "small" accident which takes off its single victim is worthy the best efforts of all concerned.—Coal Trade Journal.

# AROUND THE COLIERIES.

## Coal Shipments MARCH, 1911.

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

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	59 330		
Dominion No. 2	66 363		
Dominion No. 3	16 152		
Dominion No. 4	30 414		
Dominion No. 5	27 848		
Dominion No. 6	18 641		
Dominion No. 7	17 423		
Dominion No. 8	17 191		
Dominion No. 9	31 697		
Dominion No. 10	14 706		
Dominion No. 12	21 371		
Dominion No. 14	8 432		
Dominion No. 15	1 834		
Dominion No. 16	734		
			231 528

	323 869		
Shipments March 1911		231 528	
Shipments " 1910		167 830	
Increase " 1911		63 698	
Shipments 3 mos. 1911		602 373	
" 3 " 1910		510 082	
Increase 3 " 1911		92 291	

## NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments March 1911		27 278
" " 1910		29 218
Decrease " 1911		1 940
Shipments 3 mos. 1911		84 455
" 3 " 1910		103 565
Decrease 3 " 1911		20 110

## —ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1911		34 604
" " 1910		19 630
Increase " 1911		14 974
Shipments 3 mos. 1911		94 215
" 3 " 1910		64 717
Increase 3 " 1911		29 498

## —INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1911		22 816
" " 1910		22 115
Increase " 1911		701
Shipments 3 mos. 1911		63 360
" 3 " 1910		59 283
Increase 3 " 1911		4 077

## —INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1911		22 252
" " 1910		20 611
Increase " 1911		1 641
Shipments 3 mos. 1911		61 910
" 3 " 1910		59 468
Increase 3 mos. 1911		2 442

The fear of the Pictou mine operators is that they will suffer this year as last from an uncertain and insufficient supply of unskilled labor.

There are talks of reviving Strathcona Lodge P. W. A. Westville, and Buller Lodge, Stellarton. Let all loyal workmen rally to the good old P. W. A. standard.

Some of the papers have it that the arbitration at Port Morien went in favor of the men. We don't see where the victory comes in, as the colliery is idle.

Even the Springhill strikers admit that the calling, by Watkins and McLaughlin of the operators to a convention, was a funny piece of business. The bluff was too big altogether.

Though there is no reduction in the price of coal free lunches, in addition to a splendid rebate, are offered members if they will put in appearance now and again.

The production of coal in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 264,292,588 gross tons or say 290,000,000 short tons against a production of 499,000,000 for the United States. The increase in British production over 1909 was a little over half a million, while the increase in the U. S. was about 38,000,000 short tons.

A 'Scotia' steamer was loaded for over a fortnight waiting for an opening in the ice. When the opening appeared a dash was made for open water, but it was fruitless, the steamer turned back to North Sydney.

There is a report that the local government may pump the water out of the Mabou mine. That may be so, but if the government decides to do this, it will charge all expenses against the property. The government has come to the decision to do no more free work where it is not absolutely necessary.

We are solemnly told that the Maine farmers have become rich in selling potatoes in the Boston market. Why have not the Nova Scotia farmers become rich? Last week a Pictou County farmer had the modesty to ask \$1.25 per bushel for potatoes. The price for middling potatoes at present is ninety cents, and yet none of the papers which tear their hair over the price of coal let out a chirrup. How's that?



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

McKenzie King is overjoyed that the western miners have applied for a conciliation board. Let Mr. King confine his efforts to the west. Should any trouble arise in the east, Mr. King will be wise to avoid monkeying with it. This U. M. W. meddling is becoming irksome, and must be ended once and for all.

Messrs McKay, McKenzie, and McGregor are the candidates standing in the liberal interest at the forthcoming local election, and Baillie, Robertson, and Tanner are standing as conservatives. There will undoubtedly be three still standing the day after the election, but which three? There's the rub.

This is a late season, independent of any endorsement by the oldest inhabitant. Last year the first steamer for Montreal left about the 5th of April and left on her second trip on the 16th. This year Sydney Harbor was like an iceberg - on the 16th with no certainty as to when the ice would go out. The season is at least 14 days later than last year.

The one week spot in the Dominion Coal Co's. encroachments is Waterford. All the most disgruntled of the U. M. W. strikers have been dumped there. Clemency is all very good in some cases, in other cases it is worse than useless. Among the less intelligent clemency is counted as weakness. Sending the more rabid of the U. M. W's. to Lingan is.

Pioneer Lodge Springhill is in operation again. It is likely that active steps will at once be taken for recovery of the real and personal estate of the old lodge, which has been delayed due to the plea of the U. M. W's that Pioneer Lodge was in existence and was not made a party to the suit. The case will not take long now. Their similar suits in other localities have all gone in favor of the P. W. A. and so will this.

The Dominion Coal Co., the Acadia, the Interecolontai, and the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co's., show substantial gains for the first quarter of 1911. After deducting the decrease in Nova Scotia Steel & Coal shipments, there is still an increase from the four companies of, say, 108,000 tons. This augurs well for 1911. Of course by far the largest increase is made by the Dominion Coal Co.

The following comprises the fleet of steamers which will be employed this season by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. in their coal and ore trade:

Tellus.....	12,900 dead	Themis.....	12,900 dead
Gladstone...	7,900 wt.	Wegadesk....	7,320 wt.
Sommerstad.	6,400 "	Othello.....	6,360 "
OttoSverdrup	5,950 "	Wacounsta....	5,500 "
Felix.....	3,550 "	Kamfjord.....	1,000 "
Wobun.....	2,600 "	Wasis.....	600 "

Is it a pity, or is it not, that local elections come once in four or five years only. If they came once every two years there would be no room for the railways and other good things they bring in their train.

Pictou is to have two railways and, say, a half. Two transcontinental railways are to run through Pictou to Guysboro, and the second half of the Guysboro Railway is to leave New Glasgow or Ferrona for Sunny Brae and Sherbrook. And big steamers are to come up the East River as well. The more elections, it is quite evident, the merrier for Pictou County.

### MAINE AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The farmers of the State of Maine have all the advantages that reciprocity could bring to the Maritime Provinces of Canada and none of the disadvantages. They have free access to the much talked-of "market of ninety millions," and cannot be shut out of it suddenly by a vote of Congress, as Canadian farmers might be at any time under the Reciprocity Agreement. They are nearer to the markets of Boston and New York than any part of the Maritime Provinces, and yet the farmers of Maine are no more prosperous than those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. They have no dreams about the value of the "market of ninety million people." They know that the cost of railway haul shuts them off from most of the markets of the United States, although there is no tariff to keep them out. The percentage of increase in population is less in Maine than in the Maritime Provinces.

There are said to be many thousands of acres of abandoned farms in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Many of these farms were occupied for generations, but the young people moved to the cities or to the Western States and the old folks died.

### THE COAL TRADE, 1911.

The 38th annual edition of The Coal Trade has just been issued. It is published by F. E. Saward, for 42 years the editor and proprietor of The Coal Trade Journal, the oldest newspaper in the United States entirely devoted to the interests of the coal trade. The 1911 edition of his annual review of the trade comprises 192 pages, well printed and substantially bound. An index embracing some 600 lines of type indicates how numerous are the subjects covered and how great a mass of information is gathered together in the compactly arranged pages of the volume before us.

The interesting fact is revealed that the coal tonnage of the U. S. has now approached within a few thousand tons of the half-billion mark, while the coal tonnage of the world at large is no less than a billion and a quarter. A million tons has become a comparatively small unit in the coal trade, and at the present rate of progress billions, instead of millions, will be in common use long in the records of the trade.

Certainly any one interested in coal will find much detailed information concerning their favorite subject in this volume, and the material is all arranged in an attractive form, suitable for ready reference. Price \$1.50

Senator Watson Shows much in it for U. S. and nothing for N. S.

We earnestly commend the following from the Coal Trade Journal to the attention of those who impudently state that N. S. operators are not honest in their opposition to the "agreement."

In a recent interview Senator Watson said: "According to figures presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing of the West Virginia lake rate cases a few days ago, the total shipments of coal to the lakes from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia during 1910 amounted to more than 20,183,000 tons, of which it was estimated that 6,533,000 tons went into Canada.

"Of the total shipments to the lakes of more than 20,000,000 tons, West Virginia shipped 6,110,000 tons, of this amount, southern West Virginia shipped over the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio and Kanawha & Michigan roads, the Chesapeake & Ohio and West Virginia shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio 718,000 ton, and of this amount the Consolidated Coal Co. shipped but 1,216,000 tons. So it may readily be seen that the opening of a market for coal in Canada would benefit the operators in the southern part of the State far more than it would help the Consolidation Coal Co.

"This, the Consolidation Coal Co. shipped 1,216,000 tons of coal to the lakes in 1910, its shipments to New York and New England, in competition with Nova Scotia coal amounted to 1,088,000 tons, or 70 per cent. of the coal shipped to that section over the Baltimore & Ohio. And while the figures are not at hand as to what southern West Virginia operators shipped to New England, the shipments of the Consolidation Coal Co. from the State to that territory. So that if the removal of the duty on coal is to cause competition with West Virginia coal, the company of which I was president until recently will be among the first to feel it.

"But that the existence or non-existence of a duty on Canadian coal would not effect the market in New England is shown by the fact that in the last year the price of coal in New England fluctuated 70 cents a ton, while it has fluctuated as much as \$2 a ton in one season, the price varying with shipping conditions. If an increase of \$2 a ton on American coal in New England market does not cause Canadian coal to drive it out of the market, it would hardly seem possible that to abolish a tariff of 45 cents a ton would effect the selling price.

"I am informed by New England coal dealers that Canadian coal cannot compete with West Virginia coal at all unless it can be sold for at least a dollar a ton less. So the removal of the 45 cent duty on Canadian coal could not seriously effect the West Virginia coal market in New England.

"On the other hand, a reciprocal agreement with Canada to remove all duty on coal shipped between the two countries would open up a vast market for American coal in which West Virginia would share. It is estimated that the removal of the duty would double the amount of coal shipped to Canada in five years and that it would steadily increase from that time on. It would open up a market for American coal, extending from Winnipeg to east of Montreal. It is because of the market it would open in Canada for American coal that the Canadian coal operators are opposing any reciprocity agreement which would remove the duty on coal imported into Canada.

"I can think of nothing which would help the coal

business of West Virginia, and especially that of the southern part of the State, more than a reciprocal agreement with Canada by which the duty on coal between the countries would be wiped out. And I will indicate at the special session of Congress to have the duty on Canadian coal abolished.

#### PLAY THE GAME.

It always pays to be honest, not merely in the sense of liquidating one's obligation or in the presentation of values but with one's own convictions. The employe or employer who does the right thing at the right time seldom suffers. There are not stronger assets from messenger boy to president in business life than a clear conscience and a clean record.

Two young men employed in the office of a gas factory drew about the sums allowance a week. The accountant had a position vacant and was desirous of promoting one of the two. The probity somewhat unusual must be above question and a somewhat unusual plan of testing the integrity of these clerks was adapted. On pay night ten dollars extra was slipped in the envelope of each with a definite purpose in view. One youth immediately went to the accountant and inquired if his salary had been suddenly increased by such a large amount. When informed that it had not, he said that the cashier had evidently made a mistake, and he promptly handed back the excess. The other youth kept the additional sum, believing that if an error had been made it was not his fault. The honest clerk stepped up, and it was not long before the managing director of the works is today still an assistant book keeper drawing fifteen dollars a week.

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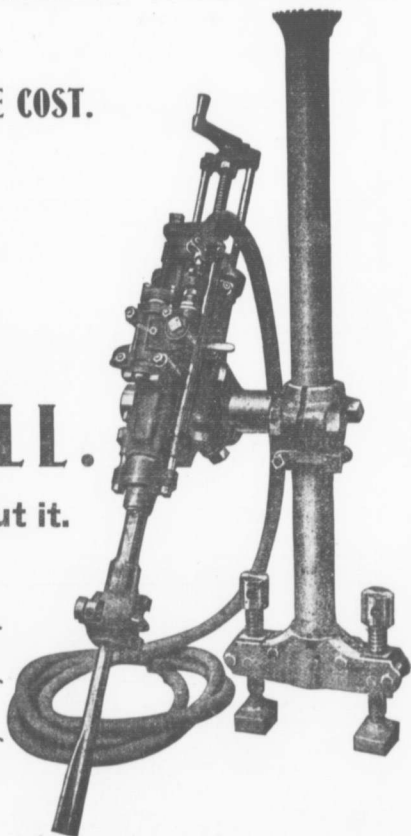
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flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our  
Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,  
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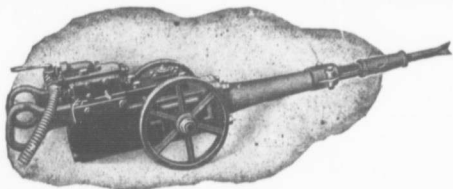
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WESTBOUND Superior Dir		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir	
31	31		31	31
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 45	11 00
3 25	10 35	INVERNESS JCT.	3 50	11 05
3 17	10 29	PORT HASTINGS	3 55	11 11
3 09	10 22		4 00	11 20
P. M.	10 07	PORT HASTINGS	4 13	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 44	CREIGNISH	4 38	
	9 37	CRAGSMOORE	4 50	
	9 28	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	9 20	CATHERINES POND	5 18	
	9 14	PORT HOOD	5 33	
	9 05	GLENCOE	5 50	
	8 54	SAPOU	6 05	
	8 44	GLENDYKE	6 20	
	8 35	BLACK RIVER	6 38	
	8 24	STRATHLOANE	7 00	
	8 15	INVERNESS	7 15	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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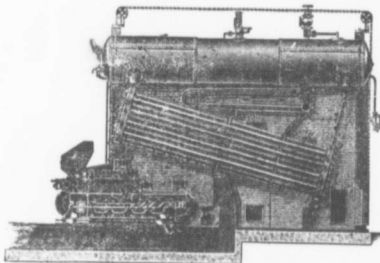
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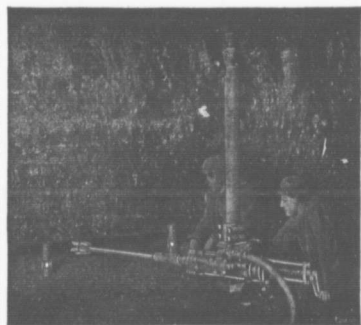
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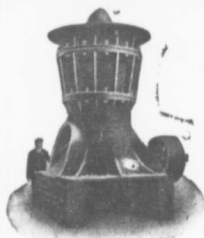
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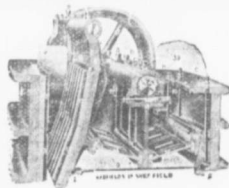
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Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
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Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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