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# Maritime Mining Record

AUG. 10 1910

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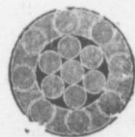
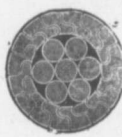
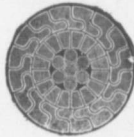
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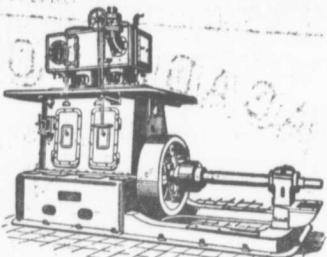
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GOLD AND SILVER.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

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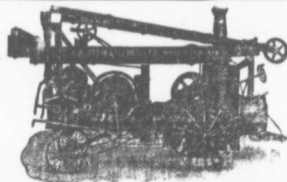
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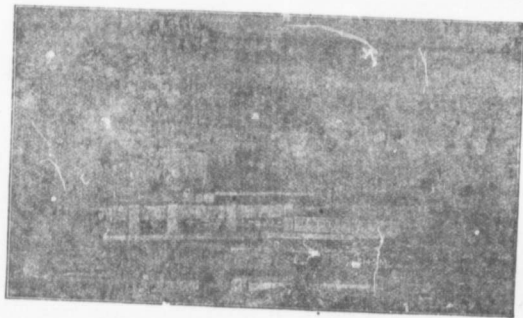
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“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock  
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Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship  
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The firm a month or two ago secured an order from the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power  
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Jeffrey 17 A Electric Chain Coal Cutter.

Except where the cutting is extremely hard this machine is  
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are designed and built to suit any conditions  
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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 3      Stellarton, N. S., Aug. 10, 1910.      New Series

## THE EXPLOITATION OF OUR PEAT BOGS.

—By D H Hinnel—

(Condensed)

In a country, such as ours, where independently of the continually increasing amount of fuel required for industrial purposes, we are during the long winters dependent upon artificial heat in our homes, the item of cheap fuel becomes one of the most important factors in the prosperity of the nation.—Our coal deposits are situated in the far east and west, and the long hauls to bring this fuel to the central provinces render the price of our own coal prohibitive, and leave us dependent on outside sources for the necessary supply of fuel in these provinces.

The rapid industrial development of Canada and increase of our population render therefore the intelligent exploitation of our abundant and excellent peat deposits for fuel purposes of supreme importance.

We can at present form no estimate of the enormous extent of our Peat Bogs. The 37,000 square miles already known form probably but a small fraction of the amount of this valuable fuel asset in existence in Canada.

The necessity of utilizing the peat deposits scattered throughout the provinces in the more settled portions of them, has within recent times been appreciated, and efforts have been made by some of our enterprising citizens to establish a Peat Industry. Much money, thought and energy have been spent on this problem. Many plants have been erected, but unfortunately so far without reaching commercial results.

The endeavor to accomplish economically by artificial means in a short time, what has been accomplished by nature in exceedingly long periods of time, namely the change of peat into a substance similar to coal, has so far apparently not been attended with success. I would not like to say that it cannot be done, since it is unsafe to make any statements regarding the possibilities of future achievement but at present the outlook in this direction is certainly not encouraging.

In view of these facts, the only proper course for us in Canada to follow, if we desire to establish a peat industry and render ourselves at least to some extent independent of outside sources for our fuel, is to introduce such processes and such machinery as have proven successful and are now in actual commercial operation in Europe.

To re-establish the confidence of the people of Canada in the value of peat as a domestic and industrial fuel, and to stimulate renewed activity in the development of our peat resources, the Government has acquired 300 acres of peat bog, with an average depth of 9 feet, for the purpose of manufacturing peat-fuel on a commercial scale, and by a method which has proven

successful in European practice. At this plant interested parties will have an opportunity of ascertaining for themselves the working of the bog as well as the suitability of the peat-fuel produced. The capacity of our plant is a production of 30 tons per day. For a large commercial plant, mechanical excavators shall replace the manual labour employed at our plant, if the bog to be exploited is suitable for this class of labour-saving machinery.

The plant at Alfred is to serve as a model of a successful process, and not for the production of peat-fuel on an extension scale. We expect, however, to manufacture during this season, about 2,000 tons of peat-fuel, part of which is to be used in our peat-gas producer at Ottawa.

There is nothing artistic about the appearance of the fuel produced at our bog. It has not the regular geometric form of briquettes nor their smooth exterior, but it serves the purpose for which fuel is intended as well as briquettes and has the advantage of being low in cost of manufacture.

Allowing 14 days for a season's operation, the cost per ton of air-dried machine peat, including interest on capital invested, amortization, oil and repairs is as follows:—

Cost of fuel on the field .....	\$1.40
Cost of fuel stored in shed .....	1.65
Cost of fuel loaded on car .....	1.65
Cost of fuel in stack .....	1.70

By the employment of mechanical excavators and the manufacture of peat on a large scale, the cost of production per ton should be considerably less than the figures here given.

The objection to the air-drying process, practised at our plant, is that it is not a continuous process, that it can be worked only during the summer months, and that the amount of fuel which can be produced during one season is dependent upon weather conditions.

These statements are quite true, and yet Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria and Russia, depend for a large part of their fuel supply on the simple process of pulping the peat, forming it into bricks upon the field and harvesting it as air-dried fuel. The weather conditions in Canada are as favourable, if not more so, for the production of air-dried machine peat as in the countries mentioned. To prevent shortage of peat-fuel on account of unfavourable weather conditions during a season's work, a year's supply of peat-fuel should always be kept in storage.

Russia is the largest producer of peat-fuel in the world. In 1902, the production was 4,000,000 tons of peat-fuel, and the annual increase of production has since then amounted to nearly 200,000 tons. Many private plants exist in Russia in connection with cotton mills for the production for their own use of 200,000

tons of peat fuel annually. 1,300 plants making machine peat are now in operation in Russia.

I admit that the hardness of anthracite permitting long hauls without much waste—the small volume it occupies—requiring a minimum of space for storage—and the small amount of volatile matter it contains insuring a nearly smokeless flame, are such valuable properties of this fuel that so long as it can be obtained, it will be used by those who can afford to pay for it. Peat-fuel is, however, admirably adapted for use in heating during the late fall and early spring, when our heating furnaces are not in operation. This fuel will compete in price and cleanliness with soft coal for the purpose stated in our most luxurious homes. For the inhabitants of our rural districts, villages, and certain hot air, hot water, and steam systems of heating but require the use of stoves, peat fuel will prove a cheap and excellent fuel, far superior to wood, and far more convenient to handle.

Although peat can be used in any of the common stoves now in use in Canada, a stove of excellent design, specially constructed for peat-fuel, has been brought out in Sweden by the Aktiebolaget Ankarsrums bruk. These stoves—a model of which may be seen at our peat plant at Alfred, are tasteful in appearance, and very convenient in operation.

The economy, which may be effected by the use of peat is readily understood, when it is stated that in Ontario and Quebec the average price of anthracite with a high percentage of ash, is \$7.50, and in Manitoba, \$10.00 per ton, whereas air-dried machine peat, containing only about 5% of ash can be manufactured at a cost of considerably under \$3.00 for an amount having the same calorific value as a ton of the anthracite we import. This could be sold at places conveniently situated as regards transportation facilities and not too far from the place of manufacture for a little more than one half the price paid for anthracite in Ontario and Quebec, and for a little more than one-third of the price paid for anthracite in Winnipeg.

#### THE UNITED U. M. W. OBSTRUCTS ILLINOIS SETTLEMENT.

When the conference at Indianapolis between the operators of Illinois and the international board of the U. M. W. ended in an agreement Saturday, July 23rd, John H. Walker, president of the U. M. W. district of Illinois, stated that while he did not favor the settlement he would not actively oppose it in the referendum vote which it was decided should be taken by the miners of the State. The notices of settlement went out from the national headquarters to the various locals in Illinois, for a referendum vote prior to Saturday, July 30th. A few locals responded immediately and in each instance favored the settlement.

Then Mr. Walker got busy. He issued a circular letter, denouncing the settlement made by the international board, said he had the operators whipped and would vote down the proposed settlement, and he said a lot of other things. Moreover he and his entire organization, executive and local throughout the State, began a bitter and violent campaign of opposition, so that some locals even adopted resolutions demanding the resignation of President Lewis. It was

as pretty an instance of insurrection or insubordination, as had occurred within the ranks of the U. M. W. in many a day and the annals of the order are by no means tame.

John H. Walker, the district president, was a candidate for congress against "Uncle Joe" Cannon on the Socialist ticket at the last election. His right hand man, Duncan McDonald, is a candidate for office on the same ticket in Illinois this year. This coterie of officials do not recognize that the coal operator has any rights at all. Walker's boast is that the miners are just beginning to come into their own in Illinois. He openly preaches that the mines belong to the men who work in them and not to the operators. There are various kinds of Socialists but the "advanced" type leaves nothing for anyone but themselves. Walker expects to be a candidate for the national presidency of the U. M. W. at the next election and if he wins out in Illinois over Lewis he will use his victory to pave the way. If he loses in his present insurrection, he will be severely handicapped in any future career within the union.—Coal Trade Journal

Referring to Scotia the Montreal Witness says:—

The recent notable advancement made by the Scotia Steel and Coal Company, its ever and fast increasing business and brightening prospects are now being much commented upon in stock circles. Holders of Scotia' are much interested to discover just how the position of the stock will be effected by the enlarged profits of the present year.

There is a rumor to the effect that, not only will the dividend be raised shortly, but that a bonus will be paid later in the year, making the dividend seven percent.

It is also stated that some Scotia financing is going to be done in England in the near future. This is somewhat vague at the moment, but it is likely that something in this way will be done.

The British interest in Scotia Corporation is increasing, and the settlement of the recent disagreements has removed the greatest obstacle to the placing of stock if deemed advisable in London. The Nova Scotia Company is making excellent headway under the able management of Mr. R. E. Harris, president, and Mr. Thomas Cantley, general manager.

The value of the Wabana ore deposits in Newfoundland is now computed to be much greater than formerly, covering no less than an area of 35 miles of high grade ore.

The ruction that has broken out within the miners' organization between the Illinois State leaders and National President Lewis is receiving considerable attention from miners and operators, as its probabilities are thought by some to indicate a split. Walker and McDonald have a considerable following, and Walker has already announced his candidacy for Lewis' position at the next election. With his colleagues in Illinois, White and other leaders in Iowa, and opponents in other States and districts, Lewis is likely to have a big jog to hold his position. Besides, he is pretty well worked out, and is in a perilous state of health through nervous breakdown.

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application. Subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

August 10



## THE EVOLUTION OF THE MINING SCHOOLS.

The visit of the Royal Commission on Technical Education has aroused considerable interest in the province. In the evidence reference has more than once been made to the mining schools. How they are so often referred to as evening classes or night schools is a matter of surprise, as long ago night schools as well as mining schools, were established by the local government. The night schools were asked for by the mine workers as an aid to the mining schools, also asked for by the mine workers through the P. W. A. The night schools, though asked for by the mine workers, were taken advantage of by those residing in the rural districts. Indeed from the rural districts came a larger demand for night schools than from the mining districts. The fact is that the demand exceeded the willingness of the government to supply. The establishment in rural districts was not discouraged wholly from economic considerations but rather on the plea that they might weaken the efficiency of the ordinary day schools. The night schools, while in demand in the country districts, were a partial failure in the mining districts where it was thought they were most needed. The night schools, if our memory is not at fault, were asked for as a corollary to the mining schools, and came after the mining schools had demonstrated the need of better elementary education, so that the instructors of the mining schools might have more time for pupils with a fair education.

As the night schools were the corollary of the mining schools, these in their turn were a consequence of the demand for certificated mine officials, made in 1881.

It may be said that in 1881 was laid the foundations of what were afterward to be known as the mining schools. And after the following manner was the foundation laid. Section 10 of chapter 5 of the Acts of 1881 reads:

"The Governor in Council shall have power to make regulations for establishing and organizing a Board of Examiners, and prescribe their duties as to examining and giving certificates of competency to all underground managers, overmen, and foremen, as to their knowledge of ventilation, gases, mines and mining, and shall have power to fix a time after which it shall not be lawful for any person, not having a certificate of competency, to be employed at any mine in the pro-

vince."

That was the first stage; the second comes a year or two later. In chapter 7, section 8 of the Revised Statutes, fifth series, we read:

"The Governor in Council is authorized to select and appoint a Board of Examiners to be composed of the Inspector of Mines and seven persons conversant with coal mining, two of whom shall be colliers in actual practice, who shall have obtained certificates of competency, etc."

About this time the following sections were inserted in the Regulation of Mines Act:

"Every coal mine to which this Chapter applies shall after the first of January 1885 be under the control and supervision of a manager, etc."

"The underground workings of every coal mine to which this chapter applies shall be under the daily charge of an underground manager and overman, holding certificates under this chapter."

"A person shall not be qualified to be a manager, underground manager or overman unless he is the holder of a certificate under this chapter."

Mining schools had been established in the mining districts under the authority of the Governor in Council, and in 1880 they secured statutory enactment. As the schools were the first of their kind in any country, and to this day stand out as unique, it may be well to give a majority of the sections of the act, (Chapter 20, 1880):

"The Governor-in-Council may authorize the establishing of a school of instruction of miners at any place in the province at which coal mining operations are carried on, for the purpose of instructing persons who may wish to prepare themselves to undergo examination before the board of examiners referred to in section 8 of chapter 7, Revised Statutes, and may appoint teachers for such schools, and may fix the time for which such teachers shall hold their appointments."

"The teachers of the schools established under the provisions of the first section shall prepare candidates in accordance with the rules now prescribed or hereafter to be prescribed by the board of examiners, or with such rules as may be made by the Governor-in-Council."

"Each teacher preparing and sending up for examination not less than two properly qualified candidates, shall be entitled to a fee or retainer of one hundred dollars per annum from the province. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines that the failure of candidates to pass the examination was not due to any default of the teacher, such teacher shall be entitled to the said fee or retainer notwithstanding the candidate's failure."

"Any teacher who prepared candidates who have successfully passed the Board of Examiners shall be entitled to such fees for each candidate passed as an overman or underground manager as may be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, such fees to be paid by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines on the certificate of the chairman of the Board of Examiners."

"No teacher shall be allowed to exact from any intending candidate any fee for the instruction given to him; provided however that this shall not apply to any person desiring instruction but not contemplating examination."

"No fee shall be charged by the board of examiners to candidates who have been prepared at any school established under authority of this Act."

"The Governor-in-Council shall cause each teacher of the schools of instruction for miners to be supplied with a proper outfit of instruments to be used for the purpose of instruction. Such instruments shall be held as the property of the province."

"The rent of rooms or buildings, the cost of fuel and light, and other incidental expenses in connection with the schools, shall be a provincial charge, and shall be paid by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines."

The night schools came to the front in 1890, as shown by the following, (Chapter 52, Section 115):

"Where it appears that in any community of fifteen years and upwards, desirous of obtaining instruction in the ordinary branches of an English education, the Governor in Council may authorize the establishing of a night school for their benefit."

After the mining schools had been in operation for a time it was found that the instructors had not the time, and, in some cases—as all had risen from the ranks—had not the qualifications necessary to give instructions to candidates for the higher class certificates, and therefore the government tried the experiment of sending a qualified mining engineer to the schools to supplement the instructions of the teachers. This plan was in vogue for several years. It would have worked all right had the government been in a position to appoint two supervisors and not one. For a full score of years these mining schools have been in operation and have done an untold amount of good, and not the least to be appreciated is the effect they have had on the conduct of the thing is that the idea of these schools did not emanate from educationists, scientists, or politicians, but from the common people. The technical college is the mining schools expanded and extended. And yet some would have us believe that technical education in Nova Scotia is a brand new idea.

#### ACADIA COAL COY. DEVELOPMENTS.

Numerous and varied reports are in circulation as to what the Acadia Coal Co. purpose doing. Some of them, no doubt, are well founded, while others are merely speculative. A report that is reasonable is that an effort will be made to extract the coal, of which without doubt there is a large quantity, in the old Bye pit workings, or perhaps to be more correct, the coal in the vicinity of the so-called Bye pit. Some old stagers have questionings as to where the mouth of Steel and Coal Co. is getting at the present time say 700 tons per day from a mine abandoned half a century or more ago, and a similar thing should not be impossible in the case of the Bye pit. A slope sunk in a convenient place should enable the company to get much coal at comparatively small cost. In some of the old pits there is much of what might be termed virgin coal, that is solid

coal. It is known that the full height of the coal was never worked, perhaps more left in bench or roof than extracted. It is further said that the old Ford pit is to be unwatered. To the bottom of the old shaft the pit can be unwatered by tank, the quickest and the surest method if the machinery is in order. The water to the deep will probably be taken out by tapping and shafts and latter on from all the workings, possibly, will be handled by an efficient electric pump. It is further reported that all of the works at Stellarton will be electrified. That means that a great many things will be electrocuted, the boilers and the bank-head at the Albion, etc., that if the electrical works are established at the Albion Shafts, and not at the back mines, the Almines it is said are to be the scene of the most active operations, and will therefore for the present receive the most attention. There has been a report in circulation for some time and which will not down, to the effect that the Vale is to be shut down. It will be pleasing to the people of Thorburn, and highly satisfactory to the people of keepers of New Glasgow to be told that the report is utterly without foundation. There is no present intention of shutting down the Vale. We express the opinion that nothing will be done to tilt the Ford pit is unwatered and explored. If things are found as hoped for, in short, if the fire is out, then the coal in the old workings may go down by balances or other means instead of being drawn up by a new slope. The company's full programme of operations has not yet been completed. By and bye we may be in a position to give some things definite.

The present efficient staff will continue as of old, though there will be important additions. A new comer will be chief engineer. Mr. Chas. J. Coll will continue as General Manager, Mr. Geo. Gray, Chief Accountant and Purchasing Agent, and Messrs Higson, Harry Coll, and Blenkinsop, Superintendents.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The following is part of the evidence given at Glace Bay before the Royal Commission—John Moffatt grand secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, was the next witness called. Mr. Moffatt stated to the Commission that he was a practical miner, and had begun work in the mines as a driver. He had not attended the technical schools until he had become a full fledged miner, and took the full mining courses, beginning with the most important mining subjects. Though the classes were of great benefit, he felt that a man would be more thorough by self study. His one year Seranton correspondence course cost about \$60. This course he considered well graded in mining, but men could not get sufficient benefit from following an evening school. He thought it would be a good thing if the miners would seek an education, at the same time meet their friends socially at such classes, etc., is what is needed here, and he felt with proper advertising they would be well attended. An instructor in technical education travelling with apparatus to

demonstrate the work taught at evening school, would greatly improve and arouse the interest of the people in these schools. Personally work such as this among the men would also be of great advantage in advertising the schools. He knew nothing of manual training in the common schools.

To Mr. Armstrong. He had seen many changes and promotions at the mines, and a great deal was due to the effects of technical education received by the men. More of the young men are taking up the technical classes. As a rule the young men here are a reading class, and many study at home.

To Mr. Murray. He was firmly of the opinion that a technical school education enabled the miner to do his work more skilfully. The men work from 8 to 10 hours a day. There was no limit placed upon the earnings of contract men, but they usually work harder during the day, but not necessarily longer hours.

The evidence of D. H. McDougall, assistant general manager, was interesting. He said that there was about 8,200 men employed at the collieries of his company at present, including the men underground, on the surface, railway and piers. All the officials, superintendents, managers, underground managers and overmen, were practical men to his knowledge, and fully qualified by technical training. He stated that he had left school when he was 14 years of age, after which he attended night mining school, working by day. He had also taken courses in the Seranton schools. He started work as a laborer at the mines, later he was employed as a surveyor in the mine, then he was advanced to surface civil engineer in charge of the construction, then chief engineer, and then manager of the iron mines, and at present was assistant manager. He said it was a decided advantage to have the educational work go on with practical knowledge and it was easier to manage a business with educated men. He suggested that the schools should be extended, and other branches added, and also that technical schools be established in Glace Bay, Dominion, North Sydney and Sydney. The classes could be made more interesting by equipping them with apparatus, as it is much easier to keep men interested who are there is machinery, which they handle while at their daily work. There is great advantage to the student in coming in contact with the teacher. While pursuing his technical studies, he had found it no hardship to attend night school six nights a week, (Here Dr. Robertson remarked that he did not appear to have suffered in mind or health from his study) they saw no reason why men should not attend lectures in connection with technical education, and it would be an advantage from every standpoint to have evening schools. An educated man had a better idea of the dangers of mining, and could provide against them while at his work in the mine.

Replying to Mr. Simpson he said he had visited the technical station at Pittsburg, and said it would be of great advantage to have such a station here. He would recommend that a central technical school be established at Halifax.

Norman McKenzie, superintendent, district No. 2, said that there were about 2,000 men employed in his district. He had experience as a workman and taught in the evening school. The subjects taught were methods of work, ventilation, mechanics, Mines Regulation Act, and survey. They had no regular text books. The Seranton books were used. Instruct-

ion followed the general plan of work. Night classes have been going on here for about 25 years. He did not think there was sufficient equipment in schools to demonstrate. He believed the miners work was made safer by reason of education imparted by evening schools. Replying to Mr. Forsyth he said the average time spent in the evening school courses was three years, and the average attendance in one room was about fifteen.

Alex McDonald, supt. of district No. 3, stated that he had about 1,300 men under his supervision. He had worked up from a driver in the mine. He went to night school 1886, where an ordinary education and special subjects on mining was taught. There were six in the class room at Port Morien, the others are holding good positions in Glace Bay. Attendance at evening classes would do young men no injury. Was in favor of continuance of technical schools.

Alexander McEachern, supt. district No. 1, was the next witness. He stated that there was about 2,400 men under his supervision. He had worked at everything in the mine. Had worked by day and attended evening school. Started going to night school when he was 20 and had taken a full mining course, and was at present taking an English course. He felt better qualified to do his work as a result of the evening schools. The technical education was a protection to the company as well as the men. The man who goes home from work in the evening, and does not wash and go out, is not as fresh for work next day. Did not think there were technical mining schools in the States.

Fergus Byrne, miner was the next witness. He was in favor of night schools for miners and boys. Workmen did not take much interest in planting or gardening. (Dr. Robertson said he was prepared to give a gold medal for the finest miner's garden for the year 1911, to which Mr. Byrne, replied that he would buy a house, get married and settle down and compete for the prize.

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## - Rubs by Rambler.

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Gush these days is as plentiful as microbes. It is all very well to say nice things of a man so long as the sayings do not come in conflict with the truth. Speaking of the mining schools a Cape Breton paper says that to Professor Sexton is due much credit for the success of these schools. This is a compliment but at the expense of truth. It is a statement not historically correct. Professor Sexton may have within the past two years introduced a new feature or two, which did not need 'educationalists' to introduce, but could easily have been introduced years ago, if only the needful had been forthcoming. The mining schools were not only a success but a success without qualification or reservation years before Professor Sexton's appointment. No word can be spoken against the learned professor but it is not at all fair that he should get the credit which rightly falls to another or others. The broad principles governing these schools when established stands to-day. There may have been minor improvements, but not one of a radical nature. The

mining schools ought to be a greater source of pride to the people of Nova Scotia than even the Technical College. Why? Because there were such colleges in other countries before the college was built at Halifax. But there never were, are not now, in any country that we are aware of, just such schools as ours. They stand apart, are unique. Of course in other countries there are mining schools, but to have ones name enrolled a fee is necessary, whereas in Nova Scotia entrance may be had without money and without price. That is a notable feature of our mining schools, and Professor Sexton had neither art nor part in it.

What has been done for the Mines Regulation Act requires to be done for the Mines Act. It is in a terribly mixed up condition. One does not really know where he is at in some parts of the Act, or in other words, what is really the law in regard to certain matters. To thoroughly revise the Act and bring it up to present day mining requirements will be no small job. A great many things that some people ask to be done will have to be passed over and some things enacted that certain people will not like. The Record would like that a clause could be inserted specifying the several minerals or what are minerals. Why is there clay a mineral and limestone not so considered, There are two kinds of shales, carbonaceous and bituminous. Where both are of commercial value, why should one be held as a mineral and subject to royalty and the other not a mineral and belonging to the soil, and therefore not subject to royalty. Something sensible too is required in the Act with reference to the times of holding leases. Parties who won't work leases should be obliged to give them up on reasonable terms. There are cases in which parties have been offered a fair price for unworked leases or areas, and refused such, while they could not work them. An arbitration board should be established for cases of this kind. The Record knows of certain capitalists who are ready to spend a million dollars in building a railway to open up coal mines if certain areas could be secured. A scheme or project of mineral development should not be allowed to fold fire for an indefinite period, that is of course so long as bona fide parties can show that they could and would immediately give effect to the project.

When F. Jones left the Steel company to enter upon a twenty five thousand dollar job, some people thought that we would in one or two respects never look upon his like again, and that in these respects he had left no successor. These people did not know everything. Mr. M. J. Butler the present manager of the big company makes the man we thought was first in his line, a novice in comparison. There was al- ways something ethereal about what Jones said, which gives solidity to his words. Jones used to tell us of the thousands that were to come, Butler now tells of ten thousands. Speaking at Sydney the Gen- eral Manager said that it is contemplated within twelve months to increase the capacity of the plant thirty three per cent. with a corresponding increase of the working force and that within four or five years the plant would be double its present size and employ twice as many men. If this does not put new life in- to the folks of Sydney, nothing will.

It was stated at the Trades and Labor Congress which met in Quebec last fall—and endorsed by that conglomeration—that if the United Mine Workers lost the fight in Cape Breton, it would be the death blow to International Unionism. The United Mine Workers lost, and that without a solitary grain of comfort. They are not recognized and they got not a single concession. To smooth over their utter defeat, the leaders, chiefly McCulloch, said they had an agree- ment, but the document was far more elusive than the notorious Mullins seam. When one went to look for it, it had gone where it could not be found. Of course McCulloch hinted that it was in his breast pocket, sewed up there never to see the light. The P. W. A. is to be congratulated if it helped toward the retreat of International Unionism as propounded by the Trades

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FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

That people in all parts of the Dominion are beginning to realize that American domination of our trades unions is baneful, is borne out by the two following letters in the Montreal Witness:—

You could not afford the space to follow in its various stages that revolution which has extended from the Norman Conquest of England down to the present day, and which is one of the most interesting portions of British history, but it may be briefly illustrated how the serf of the Plantagenets, with his collar of slavery round his neck, gradually burst his shackles and now sits in parliament assisting in the legislation of his country! Quite recently his voice has been listened to by those who in past ages treated him no better than cattle. Even at the beginning of the last century, notwithstanding a vast improvement in his condition to what it was for merely, his class did not command much respect, and though he might not expect to dine on turtle soup, off gold plate, as Josiah Bounderby, of coketown, asserted in Dickens's 'Hard Times,' he did crave for some consideration when next door to starving. At that time, before the abolition of the Corn Laws, and the advent of free trade, England had not a tithe of the commerce she has to-day, and food was often almost at famine prices, but capital was in the hands of the few, and the workingman was powerless and ground down, his wages fixed by his masters, who ordered him, at election times, to vote as directed or accept dismissal, there being no ballot then. This abuse of power, which may justly be stigmatized as tyranny, could not last for long in a free country, and culminated in the Chartist riots. Without justifying those riots, there were plenty of extenuating circumstances, and to talk, as some did, of shooting down and slaughtering the wretched creatures, whose wives and children were crying for bread, is as idiotic as any of Sir Leicester Dedlock's pathetic utterances in Bleak House, about Wat Tyler and 'the obliteration of landmarks, the opening of the floodgates and uprooting of distinctions.'

After the Chartist disturbances the union sprang into existence and capital and labor met face to face for battle. The struggle was long and stubborn, but in the end the victory rested with labor, whose right to organize was recognized, for there is nothing improper or illegal in two or more agreeing together not to accept less than a certain wage, and the amount thereof was no longer fixed arbitrarily by one side only. Since that time it would seem that the relative positions of capital and labor have gradually become to a large extent reversed, and that now the abuse of power formerly belonging to capital has been transferred to labor, for the unions, not content with controlling their own members, assume the right of dictating to others their rules, and while born of liberty, are only too ready to persecute in liberty's name. They fought against despotism, and have now become, in their turn, despotic. The outrages which have been again and again perpetrated in their name are a disgrace to civilization, and should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law, for unless these and other tyrannical acts are checked and quelled, capital for the employment of labor may cease to be productive and seek other channels for investment. It is difficult in the interests of even-handed justice to suggest remedies, but one might be, the insisting that all unions be registered and incorporated, so that they can be proceeded against for breach of contract or other malpractices, for the essence of civilization is that all shall be equal in the eyes of the law, and that no particular class

shall have the right to dominate over another. Respecting works of general utility, such as railways, the stoppage of which may cause widespread inconvenience and loss strikes should be prohibited and all disputes settled by arbitration, and its decision binding upon both parties—employers and employees. Such arbitration, however, should have no foreign element admitted on either side, for if we cannot settle our internal affairs free from outside aid we are no longer worthy to be called a self-governing colony.

It is high time the Government took steps to abate this nuisance, and had it not been for their fear of the 'labor vote' it would have been done long ago. That a lot of foreign organizers should be allowed to come here and disaffect our contented workmen is a disgrace to our legislators. Not only the man loses his wages and his family suffer want, but business is paralyzed, travellers' lives endangered, and loss is felt by everyone in the country.

To remedy this, at least two things are essential:—  
1st—Keep every foreign 'organizer,' or 'walking delegate,' out of the country, and imprison them if caught making trouble here.

2nd—Make every 'union' incorporate itself, register its office bearers, and deposit with the Government, say, \$200,000 as a guarantee in case of their causing damage.

The trainmen brag of having \$2,000,000 behind them, but it is in the United States (if anywhere). They can derail trains, murder decent workmen, destroy property, and cripple trade, but there is no recourse. In this case the Grand Trunk is a responsible body who are fighting a shadow. They stand to lose everything; the organizers nothing. These men who make trouble should be forced to put up enough to make them responsible for the damage they cause. Now is the best time to take a stand, Mr. W. Mackenzie King.

We reproduce the following from the Montreal Witness. The cut which accompanies the paragraph in the Witness we cannot reproduce, and would not if we could because it is a reproduction of the look Mr. Cantley cast on Forget when he met Mr. Forget with a drawn sword, and all that is over now:

"Complete details of output of steel and coal for July were given out this morning by Mr. Thomas Cantley, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation, with comparisons for the same month in 1910 which show records. They are as follows: Coal raised, 70,000 tons, as against 74,000 tons for July 1909; coal shipped, 90,000 tons, as against 96,000; pig iron made 7,600 tons as compared with 2,235 tons; steel made 8,690 tons as against 2,958 tons; ingots clogged 2,833 tons as against 3,761 tons; steel finished 3,500 tons, as against 3,618 tons; axes shipped, 1,103 tons as against 571 tons, and coke made 7,000 tons as against 6,258 tons.

The big increase in iron and steel made last month is accounted for by the improvements effected in the relining and remodelling of blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces which were completed late in June.

Coal production to date is one hundred thousand tons ahead of the same time last year."

## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. for July are 116,000 tons better than those of last year. From this out there should be monthly increases of over 100,000 tons.

It is claimed that the Springhill collieries raised between eight and nine thousand tons of coal in July, or about a third of the normal output. The force at work is gradually being increased.

The soldiers were to be removed from Springhill if twenty suitable policemen were appointed. These were not forthcoming so the soldiers remain. Mayor Potter is in the doles.

It is claimed that the output at Springhill is up at times to 600 tons. This is a good showing and goes to prove what Mr. Patterson predicted and goes to U. M. W's. would gain a victory—similar to that gained in Cape Breton.

The Eastern Chronicle while not seeing the necessity for an early local election, says if it comes this year it won't come before October. Five cents that it won't come before November, and if not in that month not before many moons.

It is said the construction of the Gay-borough railway will begin next month. Many people interested in mining are of the opinion that the railway will be a great aid to mineral development. Copper and gold mining it is expected, will benefit by its construction.

Referring to operations at the Colonial Coal Co's mine at Little Bras D'Or, whose output in July was 3,250 tons, the Sydney Record has the following, which will make some people scratch their heads: "The colliery is the most compact proposition on this continent, if not in the world."

In appointing J. Reid Wilson and K. W. Blackwell to the board of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., the directors had an eye to business. Both gentlemen are well versed in the steel business. Mr. Wilson is largely interested in the sales end of it. Both gentlemen should be able to bring grip to Scotia's mills. Having regular and big customers there is nothing to hinder the expansion of the company.

A pit is to be sunk by the Dominion Coal Co. at some convenient place between Dom. No. 1 and Dom. No. 4 to ascertain if falls in the Phalen seam wrought out workings have in any way affected the strata intervening between it and the Ross seam, so called, overlies. If it is found that no disturbance has occurred in the strata or the Ross seam then the extraction of coal from the Phalen will proceed as at present. If on the other hand it is found that the upper seam has been disturbed by the working of the lower seam, there may be some change in the order of procedure, so that the upper seam coal may be conserved.

The Mines Department is feeling good over the prospect of big returns from coal royalty for the remainder of the year. The royalty should show an increase of \$25,000 per month for the last half of this year, compared with the last six months of 1909.

The Canadian Steel Corporation are doing some prospecting on the in-by side of Pt. Aconi. It is not believed that it is the immediate intention of the big coal company to start mining on the north side of the Harbor. The boring is for the purpose of verifying Mr. T. J. Brown's geological diagnosis of the district. The officials of the bigger steel company think that Brown of the lesser company is a bluffer, and want to have the point settled one way or the other. J. T. consequently says, "Go ahead boys if you find a ten foot seam that we never heard of, so much the better for us all." The officials of the one company listen to what the officials of the other company have to say, quietly nod approval, but when the church skates, heads are seen shaking in violent disapproval.

The Mines Department has given the several mine inspectors a ticklish problem to solve, which will test to the utmost their knowledge of mine arts than are not taught in the Technical College. They are asked to tell how much coal has been extracted out of the several mines. That latter question is a poser. The Deputy Inspector for Pictou will be gray haired before he has done the necessary development work to make suitable answer. There are a number of people who think, and the number is being added to, that two thousand feet or so under the Albion there are other seams of unknown thickness. If that be so Mr. Blackwood has a busy season ahead of him.

In a jocular way, presumably, after Dr. Robertson of the Royal Commission, sitting at Glace Bay had stated that he would give a gold medal for the finest mine-er's garden for the year 1911, Mr. Fergus Bryne promptly replied that he would buy a house, get married, settle down and compete for the prize. Fergus may not have been serious, he may not intend to look out for a wife, but if he only would and secure a good one, it would make all the difference in the world, indeed if he might be the making of Fergus. If he does the things he says he will do, then he would be doing more for the miners of Cape Breton than all the Jimmie McLaughlans or Simons who prattle about socialism which means the appropriation of what other people have labored for. As stated before the Commission the mine workers do not go much in for gardening. This is a great pity. Their opportunities are large. There are large plots of ground to a majority of houses, and there can be had for the asking. Gardening is healthy, educative, and pleasant. The coal mine superintendents might take up Dr. Robertson's idea and offer medals in competition. The RECORD is ready to follow suit. With gardens to amuse them and to take up their spare time, idle loafing would be at a discount.



**Around the Collieries.**

The Free Lance's Springhill correspondent says that Seaman Terris, the Springhill Social reformer, and fallen man uplifter, has gone into farming at River Hebert, where he will verify the socialist shibboleth that a man is entitled 'to all he produces'. All the turnips and the hay he raises will be his very own, and it is not likely he soon will be called upon to divy up with some impecunious former Springhill comrade.

Doctors differ. Dr. Robertson of the Royal Commission said that coal would be gone in 150 years, and what would we do then. On the other hand John Armstrong told the Sydneyites that from their harbor outwards there were submarine areas that would keep the world oscillating for thousands of years. Good boy John! go it while you're young. It is possible that technical education may enable our descendants to haul coal fifty miles or so under the sea.

Last week the RECORD referred to the possibility of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. developing their fine submarine areas on the south side of the Harbor from Lingan Head. The Glace Bay Gazette states that Mr. John Johnstone, Supt. of Mines, has been making surveys there, and that his visit and surveys are significant. The Gazette suggests that the bar at Lingan may be dredged, and a shipping place made. There would be very little necessity for that as there is a channel between the bar and the southland. The Gazette says that unless this is done the company would have to send their coal over the S. and L. and I. C. R. roads. Not necessarily. The policy of the Legislature in reference to the granting of subsidies to roads running parallel now favors the granting of separate charters in such cases as this.

In every province the cry still goes up for more labourers. Naturally, under these circumstances, the question is being asked in Canada, as here, Why not relax the stringency of the immigration regulations? and various schemes are being propounded for settling an increasing number of British labourers upon the land with a view of relieving the strain. It must not be forgotten that the Labour vote counts for a good deal in Canada, and this factor is doubtless mainly responsible for the reluctance of the Dominion Government to increase the facilities for any but bona-fide agricultural labourers and female helps entering the country. Signs are not wanting that by next year considerable relief will have been afforded by a vastly increased emigration from the United Kingdom of various kinds of labour which has come into more or less intimate contact with the thousands of British-born visitors who are over here this summer. A large number of second-class passengers take back friends with them. It is evident that labour is rapidly becoming as keenly alive as is capital to the greater opportunities for its employment in the land where constructive work of all kinds goes on increasing in far greater ratio than the native-born can keep pace with.—Canada.

**Coal Shipments July, 1910**

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—  
—Output and Shipments for July, 1910—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	49 461	
Dominion No. 2	66 176	
Dominion No. 3	27 749	
Dominion No. 4	40 589	
Dominion No. 5	32 238	
Dominion No. 6	21 833	
Dominion No. 7	21 863	
Dominion No. 8	15 971	322 186
Dominion No. 9	37 583	
Dominion No 10	14 672	
Dominion No 12	18 251	
Dominion No 14	4 094	
Dominion No. 15	1 018	

	354 501	
Shipments July 1910	.....	322 186
Shipments " 1909	.....	206 850
Increase " 1910	.....	115 336
Shipments 7 mos. 1910	.....	1618 311
" 7 " 1909	.....	1452 733
Increase 7 " 1910	.....	165 578

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments July 1910	.....	19 304
" " 1909	.....	19 503
Decrease " 1910	.....	199
Shipments 7 mos. 1910	.....	142 658
" 7 " 1909	.....	129 627
Increase 7 " 1910	.....	13 031

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments July 1910	.....	83 549
" " 1909	.....	94 060
Decrease " 1910	.....	10 511
Shipments 7 mos. 1910	.....	414 651
" 7 " 1909	.....	308 586
Increase 7 " 1910	.....	45 485

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments July 1910	.....	20 390
" " 1909	.....	27 855
Decrease " 1910	.....	7 465
Shipments 7 mos. 1910	.....	143 185
" 7 " 1909	.....	152 054
Decrease 7 " 1910	.....	8 869

MARITIME COAL RY. & POWER CO.

Shipments July 1910	.....	12 037
" " 1909	.....	8 028
Increase " 1910	.....	4 009
Shipments 7 mos. 1910	.....	85 571
" 7 " 1909	.....	49 289
Increase 7 " 1910	.....	36 282

## JURISDICTION OVER OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

A C. B. correspondent sends the following:—

"The U. M. W. advance agents, Peter Patterson and Harry Bonsfield, et al, were loud in their protestations of non-interference on the part of the U. M. W. United States officials in local affairs.

Here is the manner in which we were allowed to conduct our own business. We had, first, to the appointment of officers and organizers to conduct our business we were not permitted to have any say, not even to a recommendation. First, Peter Patterson selected James D. McLennan, D. W. McKenzie, E. S. Sutherland, and David Neilson. Sylvanus Nicholson was a later acquisition by selection. In each and all of these appointments the rank and file were not consulted, with the possible exception that James D. McLennan received a recommendation from: Aberkeon local. Next we had inflicted upon us, by T. L. Lewis, Harry Bonsfield, from Kansas; George Hargroves from Illinois; C. Barnaby from Kentucky; Con. Killiker from Missouri; Matthews from Pennsylvania; Evans from Iowa; George McNion, John Lestage and Patrick Egan, in addition to terminated the strike and handed the miners a 'package.' Thomas Haggerty claimed on the floors of the convention that two men only were sent to Nova Scotia by sanction of the International Executive Board. T. L. Lewis is responsible for the sending of the others. Under such circumstances well may it be asked: 'Is there not some ulterior motive, other than a kind regard for our personal interest, behind the whole movement?'

If not why are we not permitted to have a say in who are to be our organizers? It might reasonably be asked why the U. M. W. should exhibit so much concern for us, when T. L. Lewis, in his report, page 8, says: "South and East of the Ohio river, in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama are employed nearly 120,000 mine workers. Of this number, but a small per cent of the total are organized. What is true of the States named also applies to a large section of the bituminous and anthracite districts of Pennsylvania as well as Colorado." In the anthracite region there are 174,000 mine workers. Of this number about 30,000 only are organized, while in Western Pennsylvania there are 181,000 mine workers, and only 80,000 organized. Surely in these sections there is a grand field for missionary work for the U. M. W. Some advantage surely was expected to be gained by organizing Nova Scotia. What was it? That the gentlemen in connection with the U. M. W. need watching is suggested from the following letter from Alex. Howatt, President of District 14, to T. L. Lewis:

"Your other letter of July 31st is received, in which you say that because of my refusal to answer your question as to whether I would respect your decisions and be governed by the laws of the organization that is sufficient evidence in your mind, that I have no attention to respect the terms of the Contract, or the principles of the United Mine Workers. In reply, I desire to say that it is a matter of indifference to me what you think about my refusing to answer your insulting

question, as I have no regard for the opinion of any man that will resort to such low-down, cowardly tactics as you have done since you have been President of our organization. You have no scruples and will resort to anything to accomplish your purpose. In my opinion, you are a man that is devoid of all principle and not a fit man to be at the head of the United Mine Workers, or any other organization. I regard you as a tool in the hands of the coal operators of the southwest. Some of the coal operators have already told us that you came here and handed us a package. Of course, we were aware of the fact without the operators calling it to our attention. It goes to show, however, that even the operators themselves, believe you are unjust in the decisions rendered by you in this District."

If the miners of Glace Bay have not been handed a 'package.' What did they get? Who will answer?

## WHAT MEN CAN LIFT.

Man's lifting power varies, of course, at different ages. The average youth of 17 can lift 280 pounds. By his twentieth year his power has increased to such a degree that he should be able to exert a lifting power of 320 pounds, while his maximum power is reached in his thirtieth or thirty-first year, 365 pounds then being recorded. At the expiration of his thirty-first year his power begins to decline, very gradually at first, falling but eight pounds by the time he is forty. From forty to fifty the decrease of power is somewhat more rapid, having dropped to 330 pounds at the latter age, the average lifting power of a man of fifty, therefore, being slightly greater than that of a man of twenty. After fifty the decrease in strength is usually rapid, but the rate of decrease varies so surprisingly in individuals that it has been impossible to obtain accurate data as to average strength after that age.

"Mine engineering is a development of the last four or five decades, mostly within the last three in the bituminous areas of coal production. Indeed, it may be said that to-day mining engineers are more often men who gravitated into it from civil engineering than from specific training, and mechanical and electrical engineering was unknown until after the years 1880 and 1890. Now such experts are indispensable in mine operations of any magnitude, and are growing more and more so. The chemist has also come into demand in mining, as experts on other and less common branches of science. To-day a competent mining staff comprises men who are expert in their knowledge of many departments of science, and all are required to know something—at least a working knowledge—of all of them."

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Many Students in N. S.

Syllabus FREE.

**The UNIVERSAL MINING SCHOOL,**  
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STEEL BUILDINGS  
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES  
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Gelatine Dynamite,  
Blasting Gealtine.

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EXPLOSIVES** } For use in Gaseous mines.  
Suitable for all Kinds of Work

Bobbinit, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.



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Good Service.  
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**WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE**  
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**Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.**

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. McGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

**INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y**

Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Div.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Div.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 45	11 00
3 45	10 30	INVERNESS JCT.	3 55	11 05
3 55	10 20	PORT HASTINGS	4 08	11 11
4 05	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	4 18	11 23
P. M.	10 02	TROY	4 28	A. M.
	9 55	CHEBENTH	4 38	
	9 41	GRAHAMMORE	4 50	
	9 27	JUDQU	5 05	
	9 08	CATHARINE'S POND	5 15	
	8 44	PORT HOOD	5 28	
	8 33	GLESCOR	5 38	
	8 20	MADOC	5 52	
	8 00	GLENOVER	6 05	
	7 50	BLAIR RIVER	6 20	
	7 32	STRATHLOANE	7 00	
	6 52	INVERNESS	7 15	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

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Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

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Agents for Nova Scotia:

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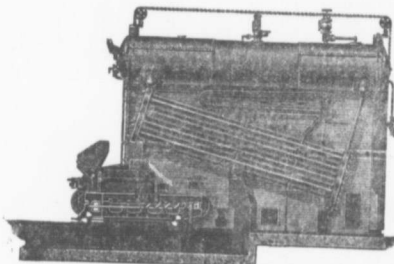
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This Rope was 3,430 yards long,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " cir., Galvanized Best Plough Steel.

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ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



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**COAL**

High Grade Fuel  
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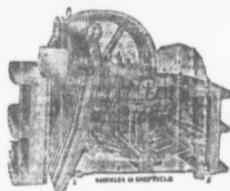


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### ... ANALYSIS ...

	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 %

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