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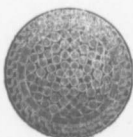
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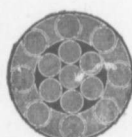
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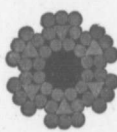
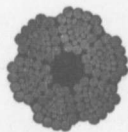
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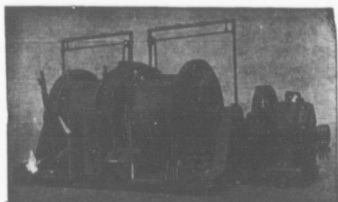
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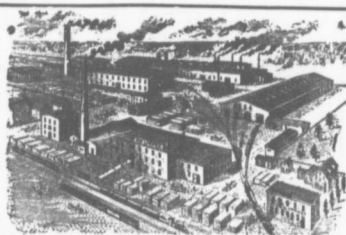
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21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
45 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Sydney	11.10
36 Mixed for Pictou	11.15
36 Mixed for Trenton	12.15
100 N. and for New Glasgow	13.18
3 Express for Halifax and Montreal	13.15
140 Mixed for Pictou	13.29
191 Mixed for Pictou Landing	13.45
22 Mixed for Hopewell	18.10
61 Mixed for New Glasgow	18.40
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.30
66 Express for Pictou	21.55

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON.—

No. 79 Mixed from Hopewell.....	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton	7.00
4 Express from Pictou	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.55
62 Mixed from Trenton	8.00
28 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.55
27 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
46 Mixed from Mulgrave	12.30
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	11.40
36 Mixed from Pictou	12.00
29 Express from Sydney	12.00
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	13.00
77 Mixed from Hopewell	13.45
61 Mixed from Pictou	18.55
68 Express from New Glasgow	21.40
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.48

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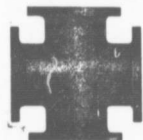
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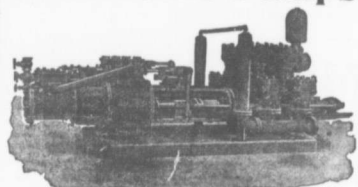
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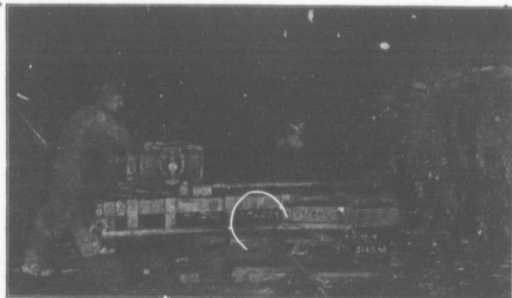
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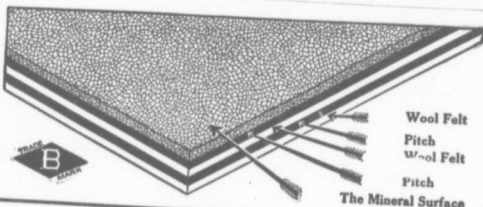
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To Ho....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 11, No. 21. Stellarton, N. S., MAY 26th. 1909. New Series

SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Science and Art of Mining.)

FIRST AID.

Q—If a collier has been badly injured internally, but not killed, what method would you use to ensure the best means to save the life of the person?

A—So far as "First Aid" is concerned, it may be said that severe internal injury is not amenable to active treatment. In fact, the complications arising from these accidents render it imperative for the active treatment of them to be left to the care and skill of a duly qualified medical practitioner, whose services should be convened at the earliest possible moment. The question does not specify what form of internal injury we have to treat, therefore, as a preface to the method I would adopt, I propose to deal very briefly with several forms of internal injury likely to overtake a collier in following his avocation.

(1) Injury to Breast-bone (Sternum)—In such a case, when we believe that the breast bone has been injured or fractured, all that we can do is to locate the injury, undo any tight clothing, and place patient in easiest position possible pending the arrival of medical aid; or, if we have to remove him first, avoid all rough handling or sudden movement.

(2) Injury to Lungs by Broken Ribs.—In this case the patient would experience great difficulty in breathing, and severe pain is manifest if he attempts to take a deep breath; his breathing therefore, is short and shallow. Blood may be coughed up when the lung is penetrated, and is bright red and frothy in colour and appearance. He is liable to feel very faint, and if the injury be located crepitus may be felt at the place of fracture. The treatment should consist of the following. On no account place bandages, as these may tend to drive the bone further inward, and increase the laceration; simply lay patient down and incline him a little towards injured side, to give him ease in breathing by rendering better facilities to the sound lung. Loosen clothing and place an ice bag over the affected part; also let him suck a little ice as it will tend to suspend the bleeding. If no ice be available place cold bottles very gently. Keep his head rather low, and place the arm of injured side in a sling. Avoid rough treatment. Treat shock.

(3) Fracture of the Pelvis.—This and the following cases are the most serious forms of internal injury, as we experience some difficulty in locating them. If a collier has been badly injured about the bottom part of his body, and is unable to stand, walk, or even move the lower limbs without great pain, and no sign of injury can be located, and movement below the

seat of injury is extremely difficult, it may be safely assumed that fracture of the pelvis has taken place, and the greatest care must be taken to avoid the neighbouring blood vessels, bladder, and other organs within the pelvis being injured. Simply place him in a most suitable position to give him ease, and bind a broad bandage round the affected part (which would be the hips or haunch bones just tight enough to give ease, but not too tight, as this may give rise to further complications by injuring the internal organs. The lower limbs may be straightened or flexed just as he desires so long as it gives him ease. Undue movement will give unnecessary pain. Treat Shock.

(4) Fracture of the spine.—The main feature of this injury is complete or partial paralysis of all parts below the seat of injury, owing to the shock to the nerves within the spinal canal or partial injury to the spinal column. When these symptoms are evident it may be safely assumed that the back bone is broken. The patient only survives the accident when the fracture occurs below the fourth cervical vertebrae. If the fracture occurs above death is instantaneous. All that we can do for him is to keep him quiet till the doctor arrives and give him tea or water if he is conscious.

(5) Injury to the Stomach.—The stomach lies just below the breast bone, and its injury is attending by retching, vomiting, and extreme collapse. The blood vomited is of a very dark colour. Simply lay the patient on his back and apply cold bottles or an ice-bag over the "pit of stomach." Give nothing by the mouth.

(6) Injury to the Liver.—The liver lies in the upper part of the abdominal cavity, and is partly protected by the lower ribs of the right side. Its injury is denoted by pain and swelling in the region of the same. Its greatest danger is internal haemorrhage, and the blood escaping into the cavity of the abdomen. Therefore, the signs and symptoms of internal haemorrhage, may be expected and looked for. Again, all that we can do is to lay the patient down, turning him a little towards the right side, apply ice or cold dressing over the region of the liver, and give him ice to suck (if any be available) or cold water to drink.

(7) Injury to spleen.—The spleen is situated beneath the ribs at the upper part of the left side of the abdominal cavity. Its injury is usually attended by fatal results. Its treatment is similar to that of the liver, with the exception that the patient should lay toward the left instead of the right side.

(8) Injury to the Intestines.—Symptoms: Collapse and internal haemorrhage, with danger of blood escaping into abdominal cavity. Treatment: Keep him lying down and as quiet as possible; place a large pad of flannel over bowels and abdomen, and keep in place by a towel securely pinned by safety pins in several

places. Give nothing by the mouth.

(9) Injury to the Kidneys.—The kidneys lie at the back in the region of the loins. Their injury would be denoted by blood escaping with the urine, and by pain and swelling in the region of the kidneys. We can only keep patient quiet pending the doctor's arrival, and apply hot fomentations over the injured part.

(10) Injury to the bladder.—This is accompanied by inability to pass water, or if any be passed it will be tinged with blood. Treatment is same as injury to kidneys.

(11) Injury by rupture.—This injury consists of the protrusion of an internal organ (usually the bowel), through the wall of the abdomen generally in the region of the groin. Send for the doctor immediately, especially if there be sudden swelling and pain and sickness. Simply place patient in easy position and place ice or cold water dressings on injured part.

(Concluded Next issue)

MR. SHERMAN AS A LEADER.

(Herald's Labor column.)

With Mr. Sherman representing the men on the board of conciliation, the proceedings are certain to be interesting, and it may be taken for granted that he will do everything in his power to secure the acceptance of the Fernie agreement. But there is another side of the story. The operators who insisted that the Macleod agreement should go into force have been seriously disappointed at the action of the men in obeying the Shorman mandate to strike. It is likely that when the arbitrators meet the employers will be more independent than they were in March. They realize that the action of the strikers is an indication of surrender and a strengthening of the bonds will be attempted. They were peaceably inclined in the negotiations at Macleod, but they have had cause to change their point of view. Now they may ask for many changes in the terms of employment, and at this range it seems likely that they will have a fair chance of establishing their new contentions. They want slight reductions in the scale of wages, and some changes in the regulations which will make the new agreement less favorable to the workers than that which was arranged at Macleod, and much less desirable, from the labor standpoint, than the one which was in force for two years past. On the whole, the miners may have cause to regret their willingness to listen to the voice of agitation. They would have been fairly well situated if they had accepted the Macleod agreement, while at present they know not where they stand.

STARVING THE SCHOOLS.

When the Turkish soldiers in Asia Minor sack and burn the schools, we are all horrified at their sad lack of civilization, but a French writer comes forward to remind us just at this time that the so-called civilized nations are robbing the schools to support their soldiers, which comes to about the same thing. If a man spent five times as much for guns as for his children's schooling he would be considered a lunatic or a desperado, yet it appears that this is precisely what the Powers of Europe are doing. France spends about five times

as much on her army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stand at eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot and the pay of her defenders.

THE U. M. W.

The members of the executive board of the U. M. W. who were in session at Sydney about two weeks ago have been very reticent about giving any information regarding their deliberations or conclusions. They are apparently awaiting instructions from their headquarters in the United States and these instructions will no doubt be acted upon.

We cannot commend this attitude of the U. M. W. If they have decided upon a strike as an answer to the refusal of the coal operators of the Province to recognize them, as an organization, they should make that decision public. Or on the other hand if their decision was contrary to this they should, in the interests of the general public, if not in the interests of the operators, put an end to the suspense that now prevails in every branch of business in our mining towns. The U. M. W. must not lose sight of the fact that the people of this province have a very large interest in its coal mines. They are the real owners of the coal hidden under the surface, which they lease to the operators for a consideration, such consideration forming a very large share of the revenues expended each year for the maintenance of roads, bridges, schools, etc. Apart from this a large number of our people, who do not work in or about our mines are, directly as much dependent on their successful operation as the men who actually dig the coal in them. Some time ago we put ourselves on record as opposed to the introduction of foreign methods into our labor organizations. In a word we are not in favor of the U. M. W.

We have very strong reasons for believing that we have as intelligent a body of miners in Nova Scotia as can be found anywhere in the world, and we further believe they are quite capable of conducting their own affairs without any intervention on the part of the U. M. W. or any other foreign labor organization. We look upon the introduction of the U. M. W. as a reflection upon the intelligence of our miners and we do not hesitate to say that the day will come, provided the U. M. W. gains a permanent foothold—and that not far distant when our mine workers will again seek to handle their own affairs.

We understand that the paid organizers of the U. M. W. were loud in their protestations that any dominating influence would be exercised from the United States, upon labor conditions here. But we have already evidence of what influence the leaders of the U. M. W. in the U. S. have over the situation. Were not the findings of the District Executive which sat in conference at Sydney two weeks ago communicated to President Lewis, of the U. M. W. at Indianapolis and

(Continued on page 22)

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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MAY 26

A LABOR PARTY.

Addressing a Socialistic gathering, not long ago, Mr. Kier Hardie said:—"We have accomplished half the work, and the most difficult half of the work, we set out to accomplish, namely to unite the workmen, to take them from the liberals and the Tories, and to unite them under their own flag to work out their own salvation. The Labor party to-day is a thing to be respected, because it is a thing to be feared." Mr. Hardie's statement that they have drawn the workmen from the liberals and the Tories is probably correct. It is true that they have drawn the workmen more largely from the liberals, their friends, than from the Tories, unfriendly to the progress of democracy. The statement that the labor party is a thing to be respected, because a thing to be feared is not so true to-day as it was two months ago. Since the date of Mr. Hardie's speech the liberals' disgust with the ingratitude of the labor party, as witness the bye-elections, have taken the bit in their teeth and voted down a measure put forward by the labor party. John Burns' attitude toward the labor party, and who should know their tactics better, has at length been vindicated. A bill promoted by the British Labor Party, having for its object the feeding of school children was opposed by the government. The liberals had become tired of the ingratitude of the labor party. The party was either unwilling or unable to assist its friends, so they determined to show by their votes that they were no longer afraid of it. There is not now the desire to conciliate and work for and with the labor party. The vote 206 against 82 for the measure gave clear indication of the change of feeling. The vote has been called a revolt against labor dictation and would not have been attempted in former sessions of the present parliament. If the government turns its back on the labor party, there will be less boasting in the future than in the past at what the party has accomplished. The marvel, to many at a distance from Westminster, is that the labor party was so foolish as to conceive it was accomplishing much in its own strength. With rare short-sightedness it mistook honesty, generosity, and kindness for fear. The government had no need to fear the labor or any other party. Its majority was sufficient to carry it along irrespective of the votes of laborites or nationalists. Only by working in harmony with the liberal party could the labor party make advances. The labor party, if it turns out that the liberals have turned their backs on it, will have itself only to blame,

in consort with the party in power, it could, no doubt have accomplished much, out of tune with it nothing may be won.

Frequently, though at irregular intervals, appear appeals in the press of the province for the formation of a labor party. Already the labor party of Cumberland has nominated a candidate. It is claimed that labor will never have its due until it forms a party and returns its own representatives. The formation of a labor party is of doubtful, very, utility. The writer's opinion is that labor will secure far better the recognition it demands by affiliation with one or other of the present two parties than it would be possible for it to accomplish by itself. Since 1882 the conservative party in the local legislature may or may not—we do not care to express an opinion—been instrumental in preventing hasty or unwise legislation, and in suggesting measures which were of advantage to the whole community. But try as it would, it never did succeed in passing a measure whose object was the aggrandizement of the conservative party. And so with a labor party that did not work in harmony with the government, it might succeed in doing some good work for the province at large but never anything special for the benefit of labor. We do not say that labor should not have its special representatives in parliament, men familiar with its needs and at the same time not ignorant of the needs of the general community, but these representatives should not claim to represent a single class, but all classes. There has been no labor party in Nova Scotia. If we glance back thirty years or so, it will be found that labor has secured many legislative enactments in its favor. Had a labor party been in power it is doubtful if labor could have accomplished any more or anything better. While the government in power thought that labor, on the whole, was friendly to it, it showered upon labor concession upon concession. There are those who think it was over generous. If labor proves unfriendly to the party in power, no matter what party it is, its progress will certainly be checked. We are led to make these remarks from a review of what labor has accomplished during the past thirty years, by alliance, and not by independence, and we are of the opinion that an alliance and not independence is the wisest course to pursue for a long time to come. The professions are overmanned in the legislature, it might be well that a few of these would give way to representatives of labor and industries.

NOVA SCOTIA'S INTEREST IN THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

The Canadian Federation of Boards of Trades and Municipalities is the name selected by leading men in the upper provinces for a society whose object is the promotion of trade and commerce throughout Canada, especially the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. There are many canals in the upper provinces from which Nova Scotia receives no direct benefit. It would likely be otherwise with the proposed Georgian Bay canal. It will be remembered by many that Sir Chas. Tupper at the time of the inauguration of the National Policy held out the hope, yes, more, boldly asserted that by means of the duty Nova Scotia would be enabled to secure Ontario as a market for her coal. The

promise has never been fulfilled, the hopes have not been realized, wholly, it may be said, because of lack of transportation facilities. Coal cannot be sent from Nova Scotia to Ontario points without rehandling and re-shipment at Montreal, and these are fatal to the 'looks' of Nova Scotia coal, and by looks chiefly are all coals commonly judged. The construction and operation of the Georgian Bay Canal would enable Nova Scotia operators to send coal into the very heart of the Dominion, away past Peterboro and Mattawa to North Bay. The government lately intimated that it could not proceed with the work at present for the lack of funds. Sir Robert Parks, a great engineer, has, it is understood, offered to construct the canal with government encouragement. This should not be withheld. The Boards of Trade in the Ottawa Valley have taken action and these should be backed up by all the Boards of Trade in this Province. The Georgian Bay Canal, with a sufficient depth of water, will prove probably of more value to Nova Scotia than the building of the G. T. P. Ry. Nova Scotia should take interest in any project that will tend to an expansion of her coal trade. Referring to the project the Ottawa Journal says:—

"The promoters of the new trade Federation are to be congratulated on the promptness of their action, and the success they have had so soon in gaining a promise from the Prime Minister of consideration of the proposal of construction of the canal by a company. They have done a good service to Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley, we think the Dominion. Their vigor is an assurance that they will not let the matter rest either."

And the Ottawa Citizen:

"A number of parliamentary representatives, even government ownership advocates, have been converted to the idea of allowing a company to build the Canal with a clause in the agreement that the Government can take the work over at any time on one week's notice. There is to be no politics in the Canal zone, but the work should be started at once, and if it cannot be constructed by miles, let it be by inches, so that the work goes on. What is needed and demanded is action immediate and convincing."

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY ?

Under the caption "Did the N. S. Steel Directors miss their opportunity" a Sydney paper copies an article from the Toronto Courier, which properly might come under the heading 'Cock and bull story'.

The article first states that Scotia directors encountered difficulties in their plan for financing reorganization. This is scarcely correct. The preferred shareholders bucked at 120 for their stock, and the plan was abandoned. But the directors were never in doubt, not to speak of difficulties, as to the securing of moneys needed for big development work.

Further we are told that in 1907 the directors had a chance to sell out to the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. The Dominion Steel people thought they should be able to buy at between 50 and 60 for the common. Had the directors in 1908, not to say 1907, when there was a boom on, offered to sell at 60 there would have been a howl, in comparison with which the noise made this year by the preferreds would have been a whisper. We

are told that Scotia paid a five, and not a four per cent dividend on the common stock in 1907, in order to inflate its value and make it worth \$100 per share; and in proof of this it is urged that the 5% dividend in 1907 was soon suspended. This move of Scotia directors, we are told, spoiled the deal and thus they missed their opportunity. To-day, in their joy of the directors having missed their opportunity, the common Scotia shareholders shout, with one voice and heart, 'Thank the Lord.' If an opportunity was lost then it was lost by the Dominion people. They'll never have a chance again at less than 100. But, say, where were the Steel directors: at their wits end for cash in 1907, to get the wherewithal. The dividend of 5 per cent, was declared by Scotia in 1907 because it had earned it. The depression in the worlds trade had not then began. The dividend was passed in 1908 when the depression was in full force. Things are brightening up wonderfully and it will not be long before there is a resumption of dividends, and not for a period only as in the past, but in perpetuity. The Wabana areas alone are good for it. To sum up, it may be stated that if Dom. Steel had an eye on Scotia the directors of the latter were ignorant of it. There never was a whisper between the directors of the two companies in reference to sale or purchase,

The Sydney Post would like to be able to say that we misquoted what Mr. Maddin had said in the House of Commons. We quoted from Hansard, in our references last issue to Mr. Maddins statements, and if Mr. Maddin is wrong reported Hansard is to blame. Without perhaps intending to do so, the Post deals Mr. Maddin a stinging—we had almost said crushing—blow in the course of its reply to our criticism of the member's statements. Our criticisms of Mr. Maddins remarks are tame in comparison with the vicious slap the Post gives him. Mr. Maddin in his speech in the House, said, in cold blood, "I would point out to him that the condition of the miners of Cape Breton Co., and of the province of Nova Scotia, were very much better in 1878 than they have been from 1896 until the present time. I wish to show that the miners in the province of Nova Scotia are in a more deplorable condition at present than they ever were under the regime of the Liberal Conservative party." These are the words used by Mr. Maddin. The Post says of Mr. Maddin that he "is as well informed in regard to the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia as any man in this province." If Mr. Maddin be only moderately well informed, if he has but a smattering of knowledge of the coal trade, he must know that his statement in reference to the conditions of trade in 1878 and 1896, on, are wholly incorrect. He must know that there has been a mighty improvement in coal mining conditions since 1896. The Post says he is as well informed as any, therefore in making the statement he deliberately said what was incorrect. People employ a harsh term when speaking of a man who deliberately utters what he knows is wide of the truth. We were inclined to attribute Mr. Maddins statement to ignorance. We are sorry that alternative is denied us.

THAT NEW ENGLAND MARKET.

The following is from the Coal Trade Journal: "There is certainly no lack of coal coming into New England. From Jan'y. 1st. to May 1st, over a million tons arrived."

"The bituminous market continues in the same chaotic state. . . . Prices are very low and every one is scouring for business. Sales have been made at Mystic from \$3.15 upward for spot cash, and for six months contracts, while \$3.25 on the cars is being quoted for New River and Pochontas for a year's contract."

If only a million tons came into New England in four months where is that six million market that is to be Nova Scotia's under reciprocity. We are better as we are.

The shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have every reason to be gratified with the very satisfactory statements made by President Harris in his annual address. Mr. Harris bore out the statement, made by the Record and the Montreal Star some months ago, that the value of the iron ore at Wabana exceeded many times the value of the outstanding indebtedness of the company. Among the items of pleasing information presented to the meeting were:

1. That the Wabana areas are worth more than the company's total indebtedness.
2. That dividends on the common will soon be resumed and with the likelihood of continuance.
3. That the company for some years has been earning 8 per cent. on the common.
4. That London is willing to do any financing the Steel company may require.
5. That the new financial arrangements will add only nominally to the fixed charges.
6. That the plants at Wabana, Sydney Mines, and Trenton are in excellent shape, and that trade prospects are brightening.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Miners' Federation of South Wales, at Cardiff lately, there was a long discussion on the proposal put forward by the owners' representatives at a previous meeting of the Conciliation Board that an independent party should be selected by the Lord Chancellor to decide whether the existing Conciliation Board agreement should be annulled at the end of June by the coming into force of the Miners' Eight Hours Act. While the Act comes into operation in other parts of the country on January next, its provisions become operative on July 1st. of this year in South Wales. The coal owners contend that the Act will reduce the output, and that, therefore, they will be unable to pay day men such high wages as rule at present. Considerable uneasiness is felt in the coal field as 150,000 men are affected. After a long discussion the Executive decided to defer replying to the proposal of the owners until after the National Conference in London. They considered a counter proposal to ask the owners to consent to the appointment of a joint sub-committee to consider the whole question, and this will come before the next meeting of the Conciliation Board. Already the possibility of a strike or stoppage of work has seriously affected the South Wales coal trade. Contracts spread over a year have gone elsewhere.

CANADA'S VAST COAL-FIELD

The United States Consul at Fernie, Canada, furnishes to his Government interesting information relative to recent surveys and estimates as to the extent of the Canadian north western coal-field. The territory which embraces the Crow's Nest Pass coal-field is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Alberta-British Columbia boundary line, which follows the summit of the Rocky Mountains from south-east to north-west. According to authentic reports the coal beds comprise a total thickness of over 200 feet, distributed in layers of from a few inches in thickness to 30 feet. Of this total of 200 feet it is estimated that over 100 feet is workable and marketable coal. Mr. M'Evoy, of the Canadian Geological Department, has estimated that there is over 20,000,000,000 tons of marketable coal in this field. But later developments have demonstrated that the extent of the field is very much greater than was at first reported, so that the estimate of the coal territory may be safely doubled, giving the probable tonnage as well beyond 45,000,000,000. It is beyond doubt the most extensive field of coal in western North America. Lying, as it does, at the western edge of a vast territory of prairie lands, extending from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and across their summit into the Pacific coast territory, accessible to the important cities and ports of the north-western States, it is destined to play an important part in the economic and industrial development of a great territory lying upon both sides of the international boundary, and extending from Winnipeg on the east to Portland on the west. The quality of the coal is bituminous generally, but at Bankhead, near Banff, a fairly good quality of anthracite has been mined, and at Morrissey a quality approaching semi-anthracite is found. The bituminous coal, especially in the Fernie district, produces a good quality of coke, which, with improved methods of manufacturing, will equal, commercially, the coke produced in any other American field.

NOVA SCOTIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, is a firm believer in the future of the Maritime Provinces. He will enthuse when discussing the resources of the East. He will tell you that Nova Scotia in particular is probably one of the wealthiest provinces in the Dominion. He will give you proof for making this assertion, and in doing so, will point to its mineral, agricultural, and fishery products. Great natural wealth, according to Mr. Murray, awaits development, and in order to obtain the best possible results, more capital and larger population are required. Much development and expansion, not only in mining pursuits, but industrially, is being retarded, owing to the lack of funds. In the opinion of Mr. Murray capitalists will soon realize that money judiciously spent in the East will bring its reward. So much attention has been given to the Western provinces that the enormous resources of the East have been more or less overlooked, with the result that the Maritime Provinces have not been developed as fully as they might have been, had their true value been more fully understood and appreciated.

Mr. Murray, in discussing the business outlook in the East, with the 'Witness,' said that general conditions were most promising, and that it was only reasonable to expect that a wave of prosperity was beginning to make itself felt.

- Rubs by Rambler.

How have the socialists adopted red as their color. Some think it descended to them from the French revolutionists, and its meaning is color of the soldiers coats and means war, but probably it is adopted because red has a peculiar temperament. Bulls are not the only creatures it seems, on which red has a peculiar and disturbing effect. Ordinary men are affected by it. It has the power of making good natural disturbances in an industrial photographic establishment, was remarked that workmen occupied in a room lighted with red lamps were more irritable than usual and prone to quarrel over trivialities. When the illumination was changed their nerves were quieted and their fighting humor calmed.

At the annual meeting of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Nova Scotia, the value of the output of coal and coke for the year was stated to amount to \$310,198. The annual report of this company issued during March shows that 981,645 tons of coal were mined and 262,558 tons of coke manufactured during the year. In 1907, 931,939 tons of coal were mined and 231,368 tons of coke produced. The sum of \$530,000 was spent on improvements during the year. The net profits amounted to \$240,226, compared with \$382,986 last year, the decrease being due to the fire of August 2 and 3, the prevailing trade depression and the increase in the cost of mining.

The above is from the Labor Gazette and is a clear case of mix up. If the value of 981,000 tons of coal and 262,000 of coke was only \$310,000 then men are sighing for would be with us. I have no idea what company's figures have been taken for those of the Intercolonial.

The socialists profess to be proud of the growth of socialism in Germany. Marx left out we could stand a little more of the German kind of social-socialists afterwards. They are patriots first and fatherland with its great traditions. It is not so kind don't sing 'God save the King' though the King stands for the nation. They did not sing the national anthem at Springhill at the close of a socialistic function, nor did they, seemingly, sing it at the close of a socialistic social at Glace Bay. A little episode which occurred lately in New Zealand, shows that the socialists there are—much of the same stamp as those of some other English speaking places.—“Mr. McNab, ex-Minister of Defence, who is stumping the country advocating compulsory training, addressed a crowded meeting to-night. The socialists and ultra-radical speakers endeavored to pack the meeting. The socialists were refused a hearing, and the utmost disorder reigned. The socialists sang the “Red

Flag,” but the Loyalists drowned the chorus with “Rule Britannia,” “Boys of the Bulldog Breed,” and other patriotic songs. At the finish someone started the National Anthem, which, amid intense excitement, was sung with a patriotic fervor seldom heard even in New Zealand. The socialists are in a decided minority in the colony, which is solidly in favor of the Dreadnought offer. It is believed the attitude of the socialists will stimulate the majority of the people in favor of compulsory training.

In a late issue of the Glace Bay Gazette, a correspondent, Mr. Clachrie, refers to some criticisms I made, or questions I put, in last issue of the Record, in reference to Glace Bay socialism. Mr. Clachrie mildly censures Rambler for having made lengthy comments, and then proceeds himself to spin it out at length. He can readily be forgiven, for his letter is worth reading. His language is clear and his manner courteous, and the letter throughout void of anything approaching that scurrility common in C. B. newspaper controversy. Hating, as he does, individualism, Mr. Clachrie may be but half pleased when I say he is the most equable tempered socialist I have met in a long time.

To the query, “To which party of socialists the Glace Bay kind belong,” I am told that the Glace Bay socialists are a local of the “Socialist Party of Canada,” and am given the platform of that party. Mr. Clachrie will forgive me if I point out that he has stopped short of the information required. Mr. Clachrie's words are, “They stand by the ‘platform’ of that party which I will give to my friend for consideration.—

“We, the socialist party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to, and support of, the principles and ‘programme’ of the “revolutionary” working class.” (In each case the emphases are mine.)

Will Mr. Clachrie, in order that I may know accurately the position of the Glace Bay socialists, tell me what the principles and programme of the ‘revolutionary working class’ are. They cannot be embraced in the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada; either that or I must confess to an utter ignorance of English. Will he, when a man becomes such. There are thousands of shareholders in Dominion Steel. Some hold five shares, present value \$175,000; some 10 shares, \$350,000; some 100 shares, \$3,500,000. Which of these three classes of holders are capitalists; or are they all such. Some six weeks ago a proposal was made to buy out the preferred stock of the N. S. S. and Coal Co. at a fair figure. A terrible howl was made that this would be a gross injustice to poor widows who had their money invested. That money formed part of the ‘capital’ of the N. S. S. & Coal Co. Are these widows capitalists? Possibly I may be lacking in imagination not imagine a one is void of farsight, but I can which shall not consist of some comparatively rich —capitalists,—and some comparatively poor. Can Mr. Clachrie? Mr. Clachrie questions my statement as to Blatchfords gang being responsible for the rumpus at the I. L. P. conference. He need not. The ‘social democrats’ are Blatchfords, and

no wonder Macdonald and Snowden, broke away. My friend, is optimistic of success. Nothing like being cheery. So, no doubt, was Plato, and so, no doubt were the folks who—nineteen centuries ago, held all things in common. The system somehow didn't work, and, it is possible, a similar fate may befall all systems that are revolutionary in their nature. I, too, am a socialist, but not nominally, as the name is associated with all sorts of fads and fantasies, not to say that it is almost synonymous with disorder and disloyalty. I belong to the evolutionary, plodding reform society of Nova Scotia, whose motto is "Keep on the move, it'll a' come right."

Our friend of the Eastern Chronicle,—we dare call him friend, though he intimates that he wishes no closer intimacy—takes some satisfaction in claiming that he is the same old stick as of old, as in the days when the RECORD man and he were boys—we mean workers—together and hollered down the one water barrel. It is the boast of the Chronicle writer that while the RECORD man has left the straight way and has cringed to the capitalists, he—(the E. C. man—we are told to be explicit) has clung to the poor. Well, why should he not be content with the satisfaction that knowledge affords, without envying at a brother who as the Chronicle alleges, is on the broad way. Why is our friend of the Chronicle not laying back, puffing his pipe, blessed with the assurance that "He who has forsaken' riches or pelf, or — or — or as many material advantages as can be named "Will receive in this life," glory and honor and — and — and as many nice things as can be imagined. After all the Eastern Chronicle man—our friend still—has a soft spot in his heart. After giving us a flagellation, and saying an unkind and an unworthy—of him—word or two, he repents of his hastiness and bathes the wound in oil. The oil will be found in the words capitalized in the following extract from the Chronicle :—

"The Editor of the Chronicle was then as now with the common people who have learned from experience that the more avenues of trade open to them the easier it is to sell and buy, and that a market of several millions of people across the rivers and bays, near their homes, is better than a market one thousand miles away that they cannot reach without paying a heavy railway tribute and that WITH THE SINGLE EXCEPTION OF COAL, when they reach it find that it has abundance to sell of the same kind of goods that are purchased in the maritime provinces, barring fish."

Ah, if coal were subject to a heavy rail rate, and could not readily be sold when carried, 800 odd—not 1000—miles away, the Record might side with the Chronicle in seeking admission to a market claimed to be nearer.

scheme fell through, to the loss, not of the promoters directly, perhaps, but of the shareholders.

All over the world the men who are interested in making the most of their opportunities, their enterprises and themselves have learned to look upon drinking customs and facilities as obstacles hat they would like to have put out of their way.

THE GREAT SHERMAN'S WAY.

One thing that commended the P. W. A. to the favorable opinion of the public was that it had no walking delegates who exercised arbitrary powers. One thing that ought to have commended it to all, and which it is to be hoped still commends it to many of the colliery workers of the Province is that no officer of the Society, not even the whole Grand Council, has the power to compel any district to cease work. The utmost of the power of Grand Council is to sanction a strike after a request to do so has been submitted to it.

The power to order out is a species of tyranny to which the colliery workers were never subjected under the P. W. A. How so many are willing to part with their freedom of action is beyond ordinary comprehension.

In writing to the President of the Western Coal Operators Association, V. P. Sherman thus notifies the President that he has nullified the referendum vote. Here is Sherman's way: "Dear Sir—I beg to inform you that the workmen employed by the Western Coal Operators Association in their various mines, coke ovens and outside plants have been instructed to suspend operation at the termination of their agreement" etc. Notice the men had been 'instructed' to come out notwithstanding the fact that a vote showed a big majority in favor of signing the new agreement.

REDUCTION WORKS.

"The same thing is true of the mineral situation in North Sydney and vicinity. At the present time the mineral situation is taking on a particularly strong movement. Mr. J. H. Brown, Mining Engineer of Montreal, who has been in Cape Breton for some weeks looking into the question is impressed with the splendid showing of the mineral deposits of the country and has publicly expressed himself as prepared to back up his faith in the outlook with his own money and those cooperative agencies which he is in a position to associate with him.

The proposal is made to erect a Smelter at North Sydney, which can at first hand deal with the marketing of the ores. Not only would Cape Breton ores be available for such a smelter, but those from the colony of Newfoundland are within easy access. The result as is outlined by those who are backing the proposal, would be that a boom industrial situation would be created here, that would at once employ a large amount of labor and lead to the distribution of a large amount of money for wages, material and everything collateral to a plant of this character.

We are of the opinion that a new departure like this for the establishment of Reduction and Smelting Works in this section of Canada is one which is not merely local in character, but provincial and national as well, and as such is bound to attract the consideration of those public authorities interested in the general development of this country."

The saving clause, so to speak, in the above from the North Sydney Herald, is that the promoter purposes to put his own money in the scheme. Reducing works were established in Picou Co. several years ago, and it was suggested then that ores could be brought from places in the province and from Newfoundland, but the

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Acadia Coal Co. sent out the Drummond steamer loaded with coal for St. Lawrence points early last week.

The boys who came out on strike at the Acadia colliery, after a weeks idleness returned to work last Thursday morning unconditionally.

Shipping is now brisk at the piers in C. B. of the several coal companies. The general impression is that work will be extremely brisk from now on.

Already is the complaint heard of off days at the collieries, and hours of work which, for shortness, render a statutory eight hour day wholly unnecessary.

And now it is in New Brunswick and not near Letchs Creek that they have discovered a seam of Anthracite coal. The question is, 'Is this last discovery of a kind that will burn.'

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. expects to do better in coal shipments than ever and that by very many tons. The management is aiming at shipping a hundred and fifty thousand more tons than last year.

The receipts of Nova Scotia coal at Boston for the first four months of 1909 were 96,000 tons against 175,000 tons for the same months of last year. This will be disquieting news to the Sec'y. of the Free Coal League.

Though ice interfered a little last week shipments from the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co's. pier are brisk. The bank is being drawn upon in order to add to shipments from the pits, and to give quick despatch to steamers.

The Acadia Coal Co. will not likely charter a steamer for the season of navigation. A steamer of 3000 tons capacity has been chartered for a month. The company will likely be able to get the Drummond boat for an occasional cargo.

The Dominion Coal Co. having purchased a strip of land at Little Bras D'or, not far from their submarine coal areas, it is predicted that the company purposes commencing mining operations at that point. The proposition is too big to be acted upon in a hurry.

In Ayrshire, Scotland, at the collieries where wages are paid monthly, there is an agitation for weekly pays. From some importations, a while ago, we were led to believe that we in this country were behind the times, if not quite benighted. It seems we are not so far behind after all.

The refund to the Steel companies, of half the amount of royalty paid on the coal consumed in the manufacture of iron ceased on the 31st, of March last. Mr. Fielding has intimated that there will be no extension of the iron bounties. What Pres. Harris thinks about this is not known, but Pres. Plummer says he doesn't care, as by improved processes they can make iron two dollars a ton cheaper than formerly.

Pros. Lewis, of Indianapolis was slated for the 15th. at Glace Bay, later for the 22nd; the latest bulletin is careless as to date.

Mr. John Johnston, of Mabou has assumed the management of Sydney No 1 colliery. Mr. Johnson is highly recommended as an experienced mining man, and no doubt will make good in his new charge.—N. Sydney Herald.

A steamer has been launched in the Old Country for the Home Shipping Co. of Sydney. This pioneer of a proposed fleet is named the Morien. She has been chartered by the North Atlantic Collieries Co. to carry coal from Morien to Lewis, and other points.

The C. B. papers are persistent in the statement that the Dominion Coal Co. will make an effort this season to break all records. That, no doubt, can be done, but as we have stated previously, if it is to be done there will be some surprising hustling during the next five months.

It will be interesting to watch the shipments from the Cape Breton collieries beginning with June. The companies start shipments with considerably decreases—for the four months as compared with the four months of 1908—to make up. And yet they say they will do it if nothing happens, and make bigger shipments than ever.

Pres. Sherman of District No. 18 of the U. M. W. ordered a strike of the miners out west, even though they had signed an agreement with the operators or had consented to sign. Now Mr. Sherman admits he has done wrong and seeks to crawl out by applying for a Board of Arbitration. Great strategist Sherman.

From the fact that a ten thousand ton contract has been awarded the Eastern Coal Co. by the, I. C. R., it is to be presumed that the management of that company anticipate to begin active production at once. The company has expended large sums of money in exploratory work, and it is therefore to be congratulated on having evidently turned the corner.

Following out a line of policy arrived at a couple of years ago, the Dominion Coal Co. will shortly open up another colliery in the Lingan district. The Company's policy is to have development work well in advance of immediate requirements so that should the unexpected happen, either an accident or a sudden rush of trade, the company will be in a position to meet it.

Mr. Galvin, vice president of the U. M. W.'s out west agreed to the renewal of the old agreement, and all was considered well until Mr. Sherman came along and ordered the men out, and, so the papers say, practically dismissed Mr. Galvin from the Association. What does Mr. McLaughlin, the Treasurer of the C. B., U. M. W.'s think of Sherman's action. McLaughlin declared that the American order was a real democratic organization. Under democracy has a subordinate official the powers of an autocrat. Answer James.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Enquiries, it is said, have come from the West, in reference to the constitution etc. of the P. W. A. This is not the first time a similar thing has taken place. On a former occasion the P. W. A. officials did not encourage the formation of lodges out west, on the ground that the distance from head quarters in N. S. was too great. In view, however, of late developments the officials may now be of a different mind.

In Inverness County, judging from the local papers, the fitness of a representative in parliament of the county is judged by the amount of assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, he can wring from the government. Dr. Chisholm was applauded loudly for getting \$15,000 for the Port Hood breakwater. That was the chance of the Hawkesbury paper. Now the Inverness News will have the chance of asking where Dr. Chisholm was when the coal contracts were awarded.

At the meeting of the P. W. A. Lodge in connection with the Drummond Colliery held in Westville last Wednesday night it was decided that the men should not take the boys places in the pit. The boys had been out for over a week but as men took their places the colliery continued working. The refusal of the men to do the work of the lads caused a suspension of all work at the colliery on Thursday at noon.

If the accounts in the press are to be relied upon the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. and the Dominion Coal Co. are now upon more affectionate terms than ever. The little tiff ended similarly to a lovers quarrel. Each now wonders how he ever could have been party to an estrangement and each is falling over the other in haste to manifest complete reconciliation. The sputters that now 'blin their eyn,' are tears of unspeakable joy. All summer and sunshine now.

R. E. Chambers, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s iron expert, went to Newfoundland last week to get things in order for an extra large output of ore this year. The company's operations at Wabana are of the most satisfactory nature. A very large body of ore has been exposed. This is so satisfactory to the management that they have contracted to ship the large quantity of a hundred thousand tons more than last year; some to Philadelphia, but principally to Rotterdam for points in Germany.

The Sutherland Rifle Sight Co. of Pictou Co. is evidently over the hill, judged by the excellent showing made for April. The balance sheet for that month, after allowing for interest on bonds, shows a profit equal to nearly twelve per cent. on the common and preferred shares. The company's product is very highly spoken of. The company has several other lines of work in view, which promises to make even better returns than the manufacture of rifle sights. The shareholders will be pleased at the prospect of a soon announcement of a dividend.

Judgement was given in favor of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. in the suit instituted by the mother of the young man McDonald, who received injuries at the Company's plant several months ago. The plaintiffs claimed \$5,000 damages.

Still another reduction was asked for in the wages of the mines in certain districts in Scotland. The operators have given intimation of a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent or 6d a day. The wages are low enough without any further reduction. How cheerful the miners of Nova Scotia should be under the circumstances. They are not working half time as is the case in many of the districts in the U. S. nor are they working for a dollar and a quarter as is the case in many, if in not a majority, of places in Britain.

A gentleman who has been keeping in close touch with the tariff situation tells us that he thinks the present duty of 15 cents per ton on slack will be maintained and that the 67 cent duty will be reduced to 45 or 50 cents. He believes, furthermore, that the reciprocity feature will be stricken out. A reduction of 17 cents, or even 22 cents, in the tariff on coal would be a matter of little or no practical importance, as affecting volume of imports, so that even if the more extreme of these reductions should be put in effect, our original idea of little notable change in tariff schedules would still hold good.—Coal Trade Journal.

The I. C. R. sometime ago called for tenders for 500,000 tons of coal. The whole of that quantity has not been awarded. The following awards have been made so far. We think the figures are substantially correct:—

Acadia Coal Co.....	65,000 tons
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	65,000 "
Cumb. Ry. & Coal Co.....	48,000 "
Dom. Coal Co.	47,000 "
(35,000 tons at Levis, 12,000 tons at other points)	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.....	45,000 tons
(35,000 tons Levis, 10,000 tons Mulgave)	
Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co.....	40,000 "
Inverness Ry. & Coal Co.....	32,900 "
(20,000 tons at Levis remainder other points)	
North Atlantic Collieries.....	20,000 tons
Port Hood Coal Co.....	15,000 tons
(10,000 tons at Levis)	
Minudie Coal Co.....	15,000 "
McKay Mine, N. Sydney.....	5,000 "
Minto Mine and N. B.....	10,000 "

This makes a total of 417,000 tons. It would be very interesting to discover the grounds upon which the several awards were made, but that being a sort of state secret we shall not be made wise. Pictou County has no reason to complain of her share. The award in N. S. by counties is as follows:—

Cumberland County.....	113,000 tons
Pictou County.....	130,000 "
Cape Breton County.....	117,000 "
Inverness County.....	47,900 "

HOW THE U. M. W. S. DO IT.

The whirly gig of time brings its revenges. That is a trite old saying. When the—alleged—minority in the U. M. W. vs P. W. A., or P. W. A. vs U. M. W. referendum vote, refused to fall in with the majority, they were called dishonest, dishonorable, unmanly etc. etc. At that time those who were zealous for the U. M. W. did not know, perhaps, that that which they condemned was the way of that society, with this difference that the P. W. A. minority refused to be bound by an illegal proceeding, whereas the U. M. W. refused to be bound by the vote taken, whether legal or illegal. Take for instance the trouble out West. An agreement was entered into in 1907 between the locals of the U. M. W. and the operators of East B. Columbia, which terminated the 31st. of March last. The operators remaining in or belonging to the Western coal operators association drew up a new agreement which was submitted to the 'locals'. Of the nine locals six gave a majority in favor of the agreement, two a majority against, and in the ninth the vote was a tie. On March 31st, however, the date of expiration of the old agreement, Mr. Lewis Stockett, President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, received a communication from Mr. F. H. Sherman, President of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., the district comprising the various lodges concerned in the negotiations, stating that it had been decided to suspend operations in all the mines controlled by members of the Operators' Association until a satisfactory agreement had been reached. According to the published correspondence Mr. Stockett replied immediately protesting against the abandonment of the negotiations, and the calling out of the men.

The district President, however proceeded along the lines declared, and the men employed in the mines controlled by the Operators' Association suspended work from March 31, about 2,500 men being affected at the following collieries, viz Hosmer, Coleman, Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Lethbridge, Royal Canmore and Barkhead.

The President of the Operators' Association thereupon appealed to Mr. T. L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers' Association of America, representing that the strike had been called after the draft agreement had been approved by the employees concerned, and insisting that this was an improper proceeding. The International President replied immediately, promising that the agreement which had been approved by the local lodges should be signed, and that the officials of District No. 18, would be notified accordingly. Work was suspended at the mines concerned pending the settlement of these points between the officials of the Western Coal Operators, and the International officers of the U. M. W. of A.

According to the papers there has been some stiff correspondence between Pres Lewis, and his subordinates. The reports went so far as to state if the vice president was bowled over that the result might be his secession and that of some of the locals from the U. M. W. to that wretched association the Western Federation. And this is the sort of society that so many of the N. S. miners have gone crazy over; a society where the

tail as often wags the dog as the dog the tail. Lewis may not be half a bad sort, the same can scarcely be said of some of his subordinates. Their one great aim is to have their names appear in print, to be thought great men and to be talked about.

GREENING WIRE COY.—HANDSOME CATALOGUE.

The 3. Greening Wire Company has just issued an unusually attractive catalogue, or rather a series of catalogues of their various products, comprising wire cloth, perforated metals, wire lathing, wire rope, wire chains, wire guards, counter railings, etc., the whole bound in one handsome volume for the use of their agents. The book is a revelation to the uninitiated as to the varied uses wire can be put to. It seems impossible to think of any industry that wire in some form does not enter into, either in the finished product or in the course of manufacture. Not the least interesting feature of the catalogue is the historical page. On a late occasion we pointed out that the name Greening had been long associated with wire and its products. The catalogue comprises a handsome volume of over 400 pages, with special illustrations of the works and of the different departments, as well as of all the various articles which the firm produces. It is printed on high grade coated paper with the best of ink. In fact everything entering into its composition is of the finest that could be procured and of Canadian manufacture. The press work and typographical details are all that could be desired, the whole being bound in a dark green cloth, appropriately lettered in gold presenting an appearance at once attractive and substantial.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for works at Loggsville," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1909, for the construction of a three stall engine house, turntable, ringwall with centre foundation freight shed, loading platform, and for the alterations and additions to and moving of the station building at Loggville, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station-Master's Office, Chatham N. B. and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B. where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
M. J. BUTLER, Chairman.
Government Railways Managing Board. Ottawa, Ont. May 14, '09

(Continued From page 12)

his decision awaited before any action would be taken while our own people are being kept in the dark as to what is likely to occur. We are disposed to believe that the contention of the operators that the activity of the U. M. W. here is a part of the move by the U. S. coal operators to gain possession of the St. Lawrence market is more than mere talk. While we admit we may be in error in this regard we cannot quite see the motive for such apparent solicitude for our miners on the part of the U. M. W. and we would strongly urge them, the miners to proceed with caution lest they may unconsciously be made use of as the whip that will inflict punishment upon themselves.—Eastern Journal.

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Have Excellent
Wearing Qualities,
WILL NOT COOKE
== WITH RAIN ==

Best for
**SPRING AND
SHIRT WAIST**

All Ladies who wish to look well wear Priestley's Dress Goods. Greenshields Limited, Sole Agents, Montreal, Canada

Miners Wanted

To Chew
BULL DOG TOBACCO,

Because it is the only Tobacco which does not excite **Thirst** for Water after using

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd
—Montreal—
—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

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The Westellar Terra Cotta Company having taken over the business of the Stellartor, Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO PRICE AND QUALITY.

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GEO. E. MUNRO, Sec'y, WESTVILLE, N. S.

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ALSO
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As Used by the Leading Scotch-English and Welsh Collieries.

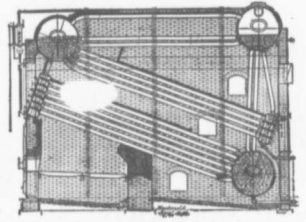
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FREE EXPANSION OF TUBES.
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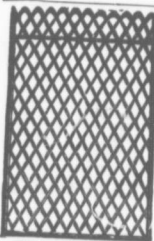
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A. L. Lockers and Private.**Wire Ropes** for Winding & Haulage
in Collieries and Mines.
Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our
Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,
000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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For Everybody.

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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
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Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

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

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

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

EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Read Down	No. 51 a. m.		No. 52 p. m.	Read Up
L 10 43	L 3 50	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 35	A 3 55
S 10 23	S 3 50	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 27	S 3 27
A 11 10	A 4 08	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 07	L 3 10
L 4 13	F 4 3	TROY	A 10 02	F 9 52
F 4 3	S 4 08	CHRONISH	S 9 57	S 9 47
F 4 50	F 4 50	JUDIQUE	F 9 22	F 9 22
S 4 50	S 4 50	CHALMERE	S 9 22	S 9 22
F 5 15	F 5 15	ATHERINES FOND	F 8 44	F 8 44
A 5 28	A 5 28	PORT HOOD	L 8 22	L 8 22
S 5 53	S 5 53	GLENCOE	S 8 10	S 8 10
S 6 16	S 6 16	MADOU	S 7 40	S 7 40
S 6 28	S 6 28	GLENDVIRE	S 7 20	S 7 20
S 7 12	S 7 12	BLACK RIVER	F 7 14	F 7 14
A 7 15	A 7 15	STRATHMORE	S 7 02	S 7 02
P. m.	P. m.	INVERNESS	L 6 43	L 6 43
			a. m.	a. m.

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jct. with I. C. R. passenger trains, excepting the Maritime Express.

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Fifty Hand Pick Miners.

APPLY TO

Maritime Coal Railway & Power Co.

LIMITED.

JOGGINS, N. S.

PROVINCIAL MINING AND MECHANICAL EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION of Candidates for Mine Managers', Under-ground Managers', and Overmen's Certificates, and Examination of Candidates for Engineers' Certificates, will be held at Sydney, Mahou, Stellarton, and Spanghill—commencing June 1st, 1909, at 10 a. m.

All testimonials from Candidates for examination should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Works and Mines not later than May 2nd next.

HEAM DONKIN,

Deputy Commissioner Public Works and Mines,

Halifax, N. S., April 24th. 1909.

North Atlantic Collieries, LIMITED.

Mines and Loading Piers, Port Morien, C. B.
Miners and Shippers of **Cow Bay Basin Coals.**

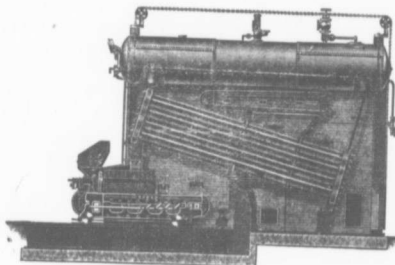
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can be depended upon. This flour can
only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
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**Air Compressors, Rock Drills,
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"EVERYTHING IN AIR MACHINERY."**

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**THE
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ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

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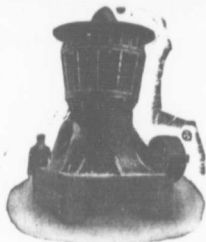
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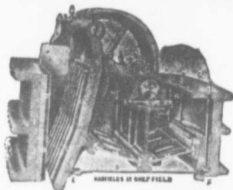
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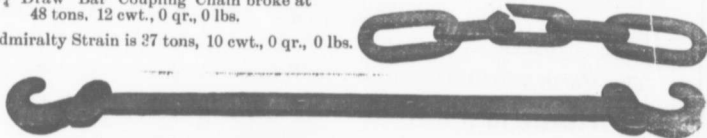
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12 Collieries
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OUTPUT:
3,500,000 tons Yearly

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

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—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

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

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