

# Maritime Mining Record

March 9 1910

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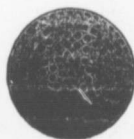
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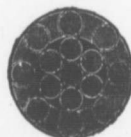
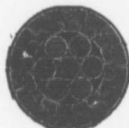
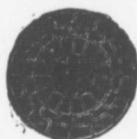
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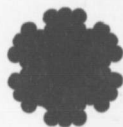
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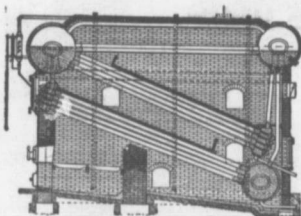
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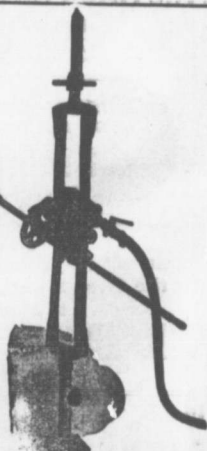
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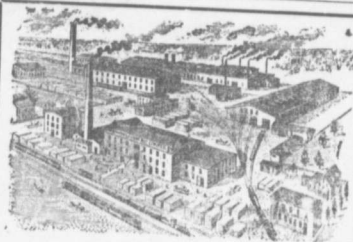
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over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

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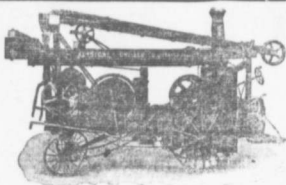


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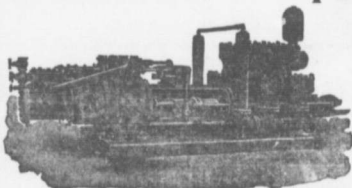
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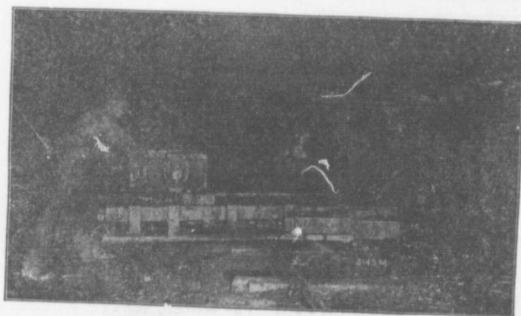
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Except where the cutting is extremely hard this machine is  
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are designed and built to suit any conditions  
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No. ....

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 17 Stellarton, N. S., March 9, 1910. New Series

## REPORT ON HOURS OF LABOR.

The report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the hours of labor in Nova Scotia has been issued. The Commission finds against an eight hour day as likely to be disastrous to industries in this province. Below we give the comments of the Commission in reference to coal mines. We may have something to say on some of the minor findings next issue:

**Evidence of the Men.**—It is a matter of regret that the work of the Commission was done during a time when it was difficult for the miners to give much assistance. The controversy between the two organizations, the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers of America, and the strikes at Glace Bay, Inverness and Springhill, absorbed the interest of the men. Some members of both organizations appeared before the Commission, but it was evident that they had not taken time to prepare their case.

**Statistics.**—The Commission also experienced difficulty in obtaining statistics on certain relevant matters. The operators were quite willing to give assistance. But some of the statistics required are not usually kept by the companies, and in the absence of complete and verified statistics it is difficult to draw conclusions on some of the questions involved.

**Hours and Health.**—The health of a mining population is affected by other things than the conditions of work. Water, sewerage, housing, overcrowding, housekeeping and moral habits are all of prime importance. And it is not easy to distinguish the effects of these conditions upon the health of the miners from the effects of the conditions of their work. There are no health statistics of real value as evidence. The health reports of the towns, and the certificates of the relief societies, are all that could be found, and they are of little value either of giving exact information about the health of the men or as tracing the causes of the illness in each case. The men spoke well of the ventilation of the mines and of their system of getting medical aid. And the meaning which they seem to attach to the argument from health is that the shorter the working day the longer is the period of rest and recreation.

**Hours and Accidents.**—The men hold that long hours are one cause of accidents, both because they exhaust the men, and because they give less opportunity to the cultivation of the intelligence. They claim that a shorter working day would tend to prevent such accidents as are due to fatigue and to ignorance. The operators, on the other hand, argue that the shorter day would lead to haste in the mines, and would

therefore tend to increase the risk of accidents. The contract miners would 'rush' in order to maintain their earnings, and would give less attention to the conditions of safety. According to some, the rush would be at the face, according to others it would be in the haulage, but in either case it would increase the risk.

Excessive speed would seem to be undesirable in a mine, but if the miner could maintain his output by more regular work such speed would not be necessary. On the other hand, it is far from certain that the majority of accidents take place in the last hours of the day. There are some grounds for believing that they do not, and so for they are not due to fatigue. But the information available does not permit of any certain generalization.

**Hours and Age.**—The operators argue that age tells upon the efficiency of the miner, and that one result of an eight hour law would be the dismissal of the older men. They argue that both in getting to and from their work, and in working while there, the younger men have the advantage. If the older men have time they can do a good day's work, but if their day is limited to eight hours they would be in the way.

This argument seems to be more conclusive to the operators than to the men. The latter consider that the miners would not age so quickly under the eight hour law. In the report of the Commission on Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies there are given statistics of the ages of the miners of the province. According to that report there were only 13 men over 60 years of age employed by the Dominion Coal Co., out of a total of 4,015, and there were only 7 over 60 years of age employed by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., out of a total of 1,207. And in all the mines taken together there were only 166 over 60, out of a total of 9,450. If these figures were even approximately correct the argument of the operators about old men would amount to little. Even if the Dominion Coal Co. did dismiss thirteen men, it would not be much of an objection to an eight hour law. It appears however, that the statistics are absolutely incorrect and misleading. So far as the Dominion Coal Co. is concerned the number of men over 60 years of age is nearly 130, according to a table submitted to the Commission. The discrepancy between the statistics quoted above and the figures given to this Commission is only one illustration of the difficulty of obtaining anything like reliable statistics. How many old men are employed in the mines generally is not known. But to put the number of men over 60 employed by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. at only 7 seems to be a blunder.

**Hours and Unemployment.**—About 40 per cent. of

the employees of the Dominion and Nova Scotia Coal Companies are imported from Newfoundland, Great Britain and Europe. In Inverness the percentage of imported labor is about 25, in the Acadia and Cumberland companies it is less than 20, and it is still less in the other companies. Nova Scotia does not supply its own demand for labor. The chief form of unemployment among the miners is voluntary absenteeism, though the climatic conditions lead to some in this as in so many other industries in Nova Scotia. Here it is enough to state that apart from these there is practically no unemployment among the miners. The question whether the companies maintain a surplus labor force is important. The evidence warrants only one conclusion, and that is that the companies do desire to have as many extra men as will enable them to maintain the output in spite of the irregularity of attendance.

Overtime—There is no overtime in the mines except in cases of emergency, or in cases where it is needed to effect repairs or prepare places and roads.

Hours and the Standard of Living—It is to be feared that the standard of living among the miners is not what it might fairly be expected to be. The men believe that the greater leisure due to the shorter day would lead to the spread of education among the men, to better conditions in some of their homes, to the preference of the more refined pleasures, to better citizenship, and altogether to a higher standard of living. It is the view of the Commission that the shorter day would tend to elevate the standard of living if it did not reduce the wages. The standard of living is not identical with wages, but as a rule it presupposes wages, and is elevated or depressed according as wages rise and fall. It is true that the mining towns do not give many opportunities for a high standard of living, but greater leisure would of itself tend to create such opportunities as well as to make use of such as already exist. If, however, a reduction in the hours meant a reduction in wages, the standard of living would be lowered.

Machinery.—Mechanical coal cutters are not suited to the mining conditions in Cumberland and Pictou counties. In Cape Breton they are used wherever it is profitable to use them. The companies, as a rule, appear to aim at having the most modern machinery and at keeping it efficient, and some of them have spent large sums in this direction. Here and there, doubtless, enlargements or improvements could be made if the market justified the expenditure, but it is doubtful whether more could be done in this direction under the shorter day than is being done now.

Supplies.—The men claim that there is time lost through no fault of theirs in the distribution of picks, boxes and supplies generally, and they argue that much of this time could and would be saved by the management under the pressure of an eight hour law. The managers claim that while some time may be lost in this way, such loss is inevitable in coal mines. They argue that the miner waiting for his box does not know all the conditions, that time must be lost in this way under any day, and that it would form a large percentage of the whole time under the shorter day than now. Such time as is lost through breakdowns, derailments, falls from roofs and other unforeseen contingencies would also remain under the shorter day.

New Shafts or Slopes.—The possibilities in this direction are limited in the submarine areas. In land areas a new shaft or slope would be equivalent to opening a new mine.

Multiple Shifts—If the shorter day reduced the output the reduction might be met by resorting to night shifts. This, however, is a doubtful method. Night work is unpopular both with men and managers. The men regard it as unnatural, and they are in general opposed to it. And the managers regard it as more expensive, less efficient, and very difficult to manage.

Greater Efficiency of the Men under the Shorter Day.—If time were lost under the shorter day, would the work be better hour per hour, so that the output would remain the same?

This question appears in every industry. The Commission believe that on such a question as this the view of the workers is best represented by the writers of the American Federation of Labor. And these writers do not support the view that a man can do or ought to be expected to do, as a rule, as much work in 8 hours as in 9 or 10, and they do not consider that this inability to do as much work in 8 hours as in 10 is a valid argument against the shorter day.

So far as the question applies to miners, it must be answered separately for contract and non-contract men.

The contract men within limits fix their own hours, are masters of the energy which they put into the work, and are paid by the ton. It seems fair to presume that they work now at the pace that suits them. If the shorter day lessened their working time, and reduced their earnings, they might work harder to keep their earnings at the present level. It is doubtful, however, whether the contract miners desire to work harder hour by hour for the same wages, and it is doubtful whether they should be expected to pay in this way for a shorter day. The fact is that contract men argue that they do not need a law for themselves. They say justly that they have considerable control over their working hours now, and that, if they advocate a law, it is rather for the sake of the non-contract employees, who work longer, earn less, and are less free.

The managers do not believe that the shorter day would do much to increase efficiency of the men. They say that the men while at work are now, as a rule, doing hour per hour all that they should be expected to do, and they argue that if the working time is reduced the output will be reduced. Some of the managers appeal to experience. The Acadia Coal Co. submits figures showing the effect upon the output of a short day on Saturday in summer. The figures show that the men did not improve either in regularity or in efficiency, and that the output fell. The Inverness Company shortened Saturday to 1 p. m. in summer, and the result was peculiar. According to the manager, some of the contract men did not consider it worth while to go to work for such a short time, and a larger number of them stayed away than on other days. Further, some of them considered it a good opportunity to visit their friends, and of these some did not return to work till Tuesday. The short Saturday, according to the manager, cost the company two whole days, so far as some of the men were concerned. The Intercolonial Company hoists one hour less on Saturday than on other

(Continued on page 17.)

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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March 9

## LAW ENFORCEMENT.

We confess to genuine surprise at the statement in the Eastern Chronicle that the RECORD took almost 'violent' exception to an article in that paper on Municipal Government. When one is violent he is, as a rule, rash and nasty. We exhibited neither quality in our article. It was as meek as it was mild, and as calm as it was candid. For the Chronicle to make such a statement might be indicative of a lack of argument, at least it might be so construed by critical folks. The Chronicle doubts our statement that the Attorney General could invade Glace Bay with constables. That is a legitimate enough form of argument. If we are wrong the Eastern Chronicle makes a point; if we are right the Eastern Chronicle loses its whole case, for its main contention 'was' that the Provincial government had no more to do with law enforcement than the man in the moon. In reply to our question as to who should enforce the law the Eastern Chronicle says the miners have as much right to 'enforce' it as any other citizens. That is not saying much, for our contention is that it is not the duty of the citizen, as an individual, to enforce law, but the duty of the community, the Municipality, the State. In Nova Scotia there is far too much of this leaving to citizens to enforce the law. There is too much of Stipendiaries, and other magistrates, shirking their responsibility. The Chronicle reiterates the statement that with the courts established, by the central governments, 'each community will govern itself.' To that it might be replied, 'Well, why does n't it let each community govern itself, and appoint its stipendiaries, justices, prosecuting officers, etc., etc.' But that aside, and taking our contemporaries view of the functions of the different governments, suppose the community, as was the case for five or six months in Cape Breton, refuses to enforce the law. What then? Let us have a fair answer to the question. What is to be done when a community refrains from enforcing, or refuses to enforce the law? The Chronicle speaks of some people who are continually shouting for martial law; the RECORD never joined in such a cry nor ever heard it shouted. Our contemporary's reference to the administration of law in Britain is wholly in favor of our contentions. There the law is not enforced by the citizens. If a man is assaulted in the streets of Glasgow, or robbed, or unlawfully, in any way, interfered with, he is not required to go to the trouble and expense of securing a warrant, and

seeing the case through. He tells his story to the Procurator Fiscal, and that functionary does all further necessary, to have the offender punished. Our prosecuting officers are a very imperfect reproduction of the Scottish procurator Fiscal. We regret, more than we can suitably express, to find our much prized contemporary writing articles and saying things about law enforcement which must assuredly have the tendency to lead the unruly and the turbulent to imagine that in him they have one willing to shut both eyes when 'communities' show laxness in enforcing law. We refrain from referring to the most amazing statement in our contemporary's article, namely, that the miners (strikers) of Glace Bay had offered to provide all the constables necessary to preserve order. The humor in the proposal made even U. M. W. men laugh.

## DR. McMILLAN ON THE P. W. A.

Below we give a lengthy extract from the speech of Dr. McMillan, M. P. P., made in criticism of the speech of the Lieutenant Governor. We give his remarks on Sec. 3 of the speech at length for two reasons. We want the miners in Pictou County and Inverness who belong to the P. W. A., and have been loyal to it, to know exactly where the aid de camp of the leader of the opposition stands, and for the reason that, space and time permitting, in next issue we shall show up some inaccuracies in the authority he relies upon. Notice that the member for Inverness says of the Industrial Barrier's remarks that they are 'brief, lucid, and correct.' Dr. McMillan thus endorses the foolish infrences and statements of the Banner. Those conservatives who had hoped for a decently strong opposition in the next House of Assembly have good cause to exclaim, 'Save us from our friends, the Herald hurt us enough without having further wounds inflicted by unthinking, tactless members of parliament' :-

"The first matter to which I would like to draw attention is that referred to in the third paragraph of the address, wherein mention is made of that 'unfortunate and prolonged strike', which has just been reviewed by the hon. member for Pictou and the hon. Leader of the Government. I would like to trace briefly the steps leading up to this disastrous strike at the coal centres of the Providence but instead of employing my own language, I shall read an extract from the 'Industrial Banner', which gives tersely and very correctly the situation from the beginning:

The P. W. A., once a powerful sectional organization had outlived its usefulness. It had lost the confidence of a majority of its members, who clearly recognized its vital weakness in this age of gigantic combinations of capital, and what was more there was great dissatisfaction generally with the management and its policy: For some considerable period an agitation had been going on for amalgamation with the United Mine Workers of America, and this movement at last was so pronounced that it forced the grand officers to submit the question to a referendum vote of the entire membership. It was agreed that whichever way the verdict went the minority would loyally abide by the decision of the majority. The result was that by a very substantial majority the vote went in favor

of the United Mine Workers of America. Things looked good for the miners of Nova Scotia. Once more a united organization would be at the back of the workers, and a new era of advancement was at hand. The verdict of the members had proved a big surprise and disappointment to them and instead of loyally accepting the mandate of the organization and declared the vote unconstitutional and set it aside. Later, at a packed convention from which many organizations favorable to the U. M. W. A. were excluded, they decided to maintain the dying P. W. A. The result was that this treachery was bitterly resented by those who had voted and acted in good faith, and instead of a united movement the miners of Nova Scotia stood arrayed in opposite camps. The Coal Company feared the advent of the powerful and growing U. M. W. A. of America, and at once began a movement for its destruction. Its members were discriminated against and the miners plainly given to understand that the corporation was opposed to any kind of unionism that could protect the employees, and for that reason, favored the P. W. A., which was weak enough to be dealt with as the occasion might require.

Every effort has been made to force an issue with the International organization, the operators taking the ground that now or never is the time to grapple with it before the miners of Nova Scotia are all enrolled in this progressive Union. That is the whole question at issue in the present strike.

That, in my mind, gives a very brief, lucid and correct account of the circumstances leading up to this unfortunate strike. Of course I recognize the difficulty of the situation very keenly indeed. What we all did rebel against at the beginning was the fact of a foreign institution coming into our country and dictating to our people what they should do and how they should do it. I must confess I was prejudiced myself at the beginning against this foreign institution, but as I considered the matter more carefully I was prepared to look at it in a more reasonable light than at the beginning. The question was whether we should deny to the laboring man of the province the right to ally himself with an organization of foreign labor. We permit our corporations to ally with Capital no matter whence it comes? The Companies refuse to treat with their men as members of such foreign organization. In this connection allow me to quote from Prof. Magill who a few days ago in addressing the Canadian Club in Montreal said:

"He denounced the idea of Legislating against International affiliation as a class Legislation since all forms of capital could operate where they please. In the same way he contended that the idea of keeping foreign agitators out was absurd and impossible. The only remedy he suggested was for employers to study economic conditions and meet the labor men as reasonable beings instead of telling them to go to the devil."

The question is, will the Government of Nova Scotia permit the Dominion Coal Co. or any other corporation to take such a stand as this and jeopardise so important an industry of the Province? The matter is a serious one and notwithstanding the protestations of the Hon. Premier in regard to the stand taken by the Government, it is my opinion, and the opinion of the country as well, that the Government has not pursued a strong course in regard to this matter. That is the opinion generally prevailing throughout the country. The position is a difficult one, but I think the

Government in the future should take a stronger stand than they had in the past. Even if the Hon. Premier goes armed with a club to bring these people to a settlement no one will regret that he did so if his mission should bring about peace."

Dr. Kendall who takes more than a fatherly interest in the big coal companies, gave notice in the House of Assembly that on Wednesday, the 9th. inst. he would move that this House considers the time has arrived when the government and people of Nova Scotia should become acquainted with all the facts so far as they can be ascertained relating to the coal mining industry of the province; that in accordance with this proposition the House resolve that a commission composed of members of the Assembly and coal mining experts shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into and report on the following matters:

1. The extent and condition of the province's assets in coal.
2. The methods employed by promoters to form companies and obtain capital.
3. The preparation of plans for new mining enterprises.
4. Methods of mining and leases of coal of the province and extent of mining.
5. The price of coal in the province and beyond the province.
6. The remuneration of miners, provision for old age and for injuries and for dependents of miners.
7. Enforcement of laws intended to lessen or prevent accidents.
8. Further requirements to prevent accidents and to confer relief on victims or the dependents of victims.
9. The general relationship between colliery officials and workmen.
10. The question of compulsory recognition of trade unions by coal mining and other industrial companies.
11. Other matters relating to mining.

He said it was the recollection of hon. members that he gave notice of a resolution similar to this, in fact embodying many of the provisions of this notice, some two years ago and some three years ago. However, he had not moved the resolution, owing to arguments presented to him by one of the largest coal operators in Nova Scotia, not in Cape Breton, he might say, that it might be inopportune at that moment to press for such investigation. Yielding to the representation he had not pressed it. However, the reason for withholding it, which had existed then, no longer existed at present, and the reasons for such a resolution, if such existed two or three years ago, were stronger to-day.

## - Rubs by Rambler.

At the clergymen's strike settlement conference in Glace Bay several questions were put to the executive of the U. M. W., and also several to

Messrs Butler and McDougall. In reply to the questions put to the U. M. W., Messrs Patterson and McLennan made answer, in brief, as follows:

1st. There can be no settlement through any intermediate party.

2nd. The only possible way to negotiate a settlement is for the Coal company to meet a committee of the men now on strike.

3rd. That the strikers must know all about the contract between the Company and the P. W. A.

In answer to a question Mr. Patterson said that the U. M. W's. did not now ask the Company to receive the full official board of the U. M. W., nor that all the grievances be discussed and settled. We only ask them to meet a committee of men now on strike. We also ask that there be no discrimination. Mr. Patterson said he regarded as discrimination the exception made by the Company in regard to persons guilty of violence. He also regarded as discrimination the refusal of the Company to collect dues for the U. M. W. while doing so for the P. W. A. The first answer is a rebuff to the good men who sought after peace. The second is tantamount to saying 'we want recognition', and the third is so peculiar that we cannot give it a name. If the U. M. W's. 'on strike' have a right to discuss and know all about the P. W. A. contract, then the same right belongs to every new man that may come along. However Mr. Patterson's idea of what discrimination is, is peculiar in the extreme. It is discrimination he says to refuse to take on men guilty of violence, that is, men who have done violence to the Company's workmen or the Company's property. No matter what violence a U. M. W. man may have committed he must not be discriminated against by the Company. This surely is asking a good deal from frail human nature. Here we have a contrast between the policy of the P. W. A. and that of the U. M. W. There is as much difference in this respect between the two societies as between night and day. The one society—the U. M. W. would abet and condone wrong doing; the other lets every breaker of the law, willful breaker, go a warfare on his own charges. In reference to 'violence' the Constitution of the P. W. A. has this to say:

"The Society shall in no way support, defend or countenance any member in breaking the peace or violating the laws of the country."

The U. M. W. society not only condones a member guilty of violence, but maintains, according to Patterson, that if the Company back another countenancing law-breakers, it is guilty of discrimination.

Mr. Butler's and McDougall's answers to the questions put to them at the clergymen's conference, leaves little to be desired. Mr. Butler with crispness said that the company would not collect dues for the U. M. W., and would collect dues for the P. W. A. during the existence of the present contract, whatever the company might do after that. The answer to the question, "Would a man seeking employment be required to break away from the U. M. W.?", showed that Mr. Butler has had a lesson in the school of diplomacy. A man would not be asked if he was a Mason or Odd-fellow, P. W. A. or U. M. W. Probably the very best thing now to be done is to consider all

negotiations off for good, and that only two moves are now possible, the one for the men to apply for work, the other for the company to say to the men off work, "Come along we agree to your terms." Mr. Butler could not possibly return any other answer than he did to the question as to U. M. W. dues. Mr. Butler knows what the consequences would be of having two rival societies to deal with. His life would not be worth five years purchase; there would be—a la Prof. McGill—the very devil to pay.

The Montreal Star says that Playfair, Martens and Co. in their market letter express surprise at the decline in Dominion Coal stock. The letter in part says:

"It is an extraordinary thing to us that the directors of the Steel Co. who purchased the 50,000 shares of Coal for their company at par, should calmly watch Dominion Coal stock go begging in the market around 81, while Dominion Iron and Steel stands up around 70, as if it were paying the 4 per cent. dividend instead of Dominion Coal. Surely if the Steel Company decided that par was a fair price to pay for 50,000 shares, it would be good business for them to take on a few more shares to average up. Either Coal stock is worth \$100 a share or else the directors of the Steel Co. were the victims of a gigantic bluff from Mr. Ross."

The value of Dominion Coal stock all depends upon the point of view. It should be a splendid stock to buy around 81. In a short time Coal's earnings should warrant a 6 per cent. dividend. As to whether Coal was worth 95 or 100 when Mr. Ross sold is an open question. The directors simply had to give him his own figure. They concluded that if they did not give him his price, life was not worth living. In getting 95 for his many shares of Coal, Mr. Ross received full compensation, and full revenge for all the indignities thrown upon him by the judgement of the Privy Council. After he had closed the deal, Mr. Ross smiled, and rubbing his hands quietly said: "They laugh best who laugh last."

#### THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN ENGLAND.]

The Executive Committee of the Northumberland Miner's Association issued a statement to the men with regard to the dispute over the Eight Hours Act agreement for the county. After pointing out that the vote on the question of a strike was not decisive, as two-thirds of the members did not vote in favor of a stoppage of work, the committee state:—"We must, therefore, instruct these collieries which are still idle, owing to their refusal to work under conditions in conformity with the county agreement, to seek interviews with their managers as early as possible in order to commence work under the agreement. We would rather that the owners of these collieries had consented to give the two-shift system a trial, but we must recognise their right under the agreement to demand a three-shift system. We must strongly urge our members at the collieries idle to agree to give the three-shift system a trial. The worst features of the system will probably be modified as experience is gained. If after a fair trial, the worst fears of the men are realised, the question can be again raised, but we trust that there will be no necessity for this."

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

In future it is intended that Deputy Inspectors shall have extended powers.

Mr. Maxwell formerly of Dom. No. 12, is now stationed at Pincher Creek, Alberta County.

The Drummond did fairly well in March. The pit was idle two days only. That is not bad for a winter month.

Dr. Ellis will speak on the oil shales of the Province at the meeting of the Mining Society next week. It is to be hoped he will go more into the commercial than the geological aspect of the question.

The smaller coal companies are not as prompt in sending in their quarterly returns as the bigger concerns. This is scarcely fair. If the government has set a day by which the returns should be in, it should charge interest on overdue returns.

A committee from the P. W. A. lodge in connection with the new collieries on the Lingan side had a very pleasant and satisfactory conference with Assistant Gen'l Manager McDougall of the Dominion Coal Co., a short time ago. The question of rates was discussed and arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

If what is conjectured down in these parts be near the mark, Rudolph Forget and his comrades will have to secure a few thousand more shares before they can say to the directors of 'Scotia', 'We are comin' in'. Mr. Forget no doubt would in some respects be an acquisition to Scotia; he might serve as a regulator, or as ballast to keep the stock on an even keel. An unsupported stock is treated as a step-child on the stock market. It at times is caressed but oftener cuffed.

There are still a few farmers and fishermen clinging to the charity bags of the U. M. W. at Inverness, but they are not by any means a sample of the best of the Inverness County farmer or fisherman. They belong to that peculiar species who are in their glory so long as they are not forced to work. If they by any means can eke out any sort of existence they are well content. Happy go lousy, foolishly easy going mortals. About a dozen Belgians are keeping them company, eagerly looking for the predicted socialist millennium.

The members of the opposition in the House of Assembly from Pictou and Inverness are down on the government for not having prevented the strike in C. B. and Cumberland County, or for not taking steps to have the strikes settled. Neither of these however has given the faintest suggestion as to how the government might have brought about a settlement. It is a great pity they did not state how they would have summarily and satisfactorily settled matters. The information had it been conveyed might have been servicable in future contingencies.

About 300 ounces more gold was extracted last year than in 1908. Not a big increase but still an increase.

So far the winters work at the Inverness mine has been satisfactory, and the prospects are that work will be brisk till the spring trade opens.

Ten days ago a car of men embarked at New Glasgow for Springhill. It is said they were picked up between New Glasgow and Thorburn.

Everything is moving along nicely at the Inverness mine. The Company have all the men they possibly can give employment to, and yet the U. M. W. would seek to leave the impression on outsiders that the strike which at no time was effective, is still in force.

With an output on some days of 10,000 tons, people should have an idea of just how effective the alleged strike at Glace Bay is. It is a great pity the decent men at the collieries cannot see that there is but one course open to them, namely, to acknowledge that they took a wrong stand, being misled, last July, and quietly return to work. Delays in this case may emphasise the proverb.

It is to be hoped that Mr. McGregor, M. P. P.'s eulogy of the good conduct of the Springhill men will not be set at naught by the future actions of the strikers. But why should we not all be commended, all of us who keep the peace. Though there are smugglers, we do not commend the man who pays excise duties; We do not praise womankind for being virtuous, or men for being honest. No thanks to a man who, never being tempted, never fell.

The government has signified its intention of introducing a Workmens Compensation Act. There has been no agitation, that the RECORD is aware of, for such a measure, at the coal mines of the country. The possibility is that the act will not be made applicable to these. If it comes to a question of which will you have "A Compensation Act or your Relief societies," we are inclined to the opinion that the almost unanimous decision would be in favor of the Relief societies.

The papers now have it that relations between the management and the strikers are becoming strained. We were under the impression that the said relations had become so strained last July that they snapped in August when the men came out on strike. Perhaps the papers mean to convey the idea that the influx of workers to Springhill does not meet the approval of former workmen. Mr. McGregor, M. P. P. in the Legislature last week gave the Springhill strikers a high character. They were good, very good, when there was nothing to provoke them; they will be deserving of all praise if they continue good under this supposed provocation of strangers filling the places in the mine.

## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

There seems to be a little move on in coal development in New Brunswick. There are rumors of bigger companies than exist taking hold.

The Springhill mines are sending out about a hundred and fifty tons of coal per day. Some of this is, of course, required for the fire doors, but the bulk of it is shipped.

Prof. McGill, in an interview with the St. John Sun says he made no prophecy of a great future industrial war in Nova Scotia. He made no denial of the other charges made against him in the Halifax Herald.

Four of the men working in Springhill had the temerity to go outside the gates into the town of Springhill. This boldness was offensive to the peace loving citizens, who we are told escorted them back to the "stockade". It does not require a lively imagination to fancy the tunes that were played by the escorts.

Peter Patterson has forgotten much of the Bible instruction he received in his youth. The laborer who went to work in the morning thought he was discriminated against. He was shown that an act of grace was not an act of discrimination. A man may give an old friend the range of his house, while he may scarcely be expected to give the same privilege to a stranger, whose reputation in his homeland was of a questionable character.

It is to be hoped that the following from the North Sydney Herald is more than one of the periodically announced remarkable discoveries of mineral: "For several months the owners of the Glengarry coal areas, of which Councillor Lawlor is the controlling spirit, have engaged several miners under the superintendency of Mr. J. G. Barrington, and as a result of their labors the property to-day is looked upon by coal experts as one destined to play an important part in the history of Cape Breton.

Judging by the samples brought to town lately by Coun. Lawlor, the product is of a rich semi-anthracite variety, and possesses all the qualifications of the famous Scotch coal. Two pits have been sunk on the property, both shafts running to a depth of about twenty feet, and extending in a considerable distance. Supt. Barrington is now running in a "lope to carry away the water so as to connect with No. 2 shaft.

Already considerable coal has been mined and used by the residents of Loch Lomond, Big Pond, and other places. The quality of the coal is pronounced as of the very best, and superior to the general run of domestic coal. Next spring the owners expect to see their way clear to ship the product of the Glengarry colliery by water from a point four miles from the mines, and in the event of time this distance will be covered by the railway, when the magnitude of these promising areas will form one of the principal factors in Cape Breton industrial life."

The omission in the speech from the throne of any reference to the Springhill strike has been variously commented upon.

Mr. Wanklyn has fallen into a nice billet in being made a Montreal controller. It is proposed that each of the three controllers be given a salary of ten thousand dollars: Very few editors get as much as that.

Some of the overground men at the Allan Shafts are hard hit. It has been determined to hoist coal from the mine three days a week only. The machinery on top is capable of hoisting in three days all the coal cut in six days with the present force.

The bounties on iron and steel are not to be continued. Well, probably it may be said that they have served their purpose. The Steel companies, especially the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, have introduced so many economic improvements within the past two years that they can now manufacture as cheaply without the bounty as they could formerly with it. This is satisfactory.

The clergymen of Glace Bay and surrounding country including Dr. Thompson and Father Fraser—fiery U. M. W. exponents—had a conference and thereafter a consultation with Manager Butler and Assistant Man. McDougall lately, in reference to a settlement of the differences between the Coal company and a small number of former employees. As might have been guessed things remain as they were. Mr. Butler was forced to tell the interceders respectfully that Mr. Plummer really meant what he said in his letter. Two officials of the U. M. W. declared, in reply to the clergyman, that what they wanted and what they must have is recognition of the U. M. W. Mr. Plummer has stated in plain English that there shall be no recognition. Both parties now know exactly where they stand, and can govern themselves accordingly.

### PORT MORIEN COLLIERIES.

"On Saturday, Assistant Gen. Mgr. McDougall and Sales Agent Dick, of the Dominion Coal Co. went to Port Morien, and, it is said, inspected the plant and property of the North Atlantic Collieries, Ltd. This visit has been taken by Morien people as lending color to the rumor that negotiations are on for the purchase of the property and business of the North Atlantic collieries by the big company. Nothing could be learned from either the Dom. Coal Co. or North Atlantic people as to whether such negotiations are on foot or not.

It was reported some time ago that the Dom. Iron & Steel Co., who have an option on the Cowans and Drummond coal areas near Port Morien, were willing to buy the North Atlantic properties also, if they got satisfactory terms, so that in case they lost the Coal-Steel suit. It is said that the

Steel company still retains the option on the Cows and Drummond areas, and even though the Steel people are now in control of the Coal Co. it would not be surprising if they follow it, and what was said to have been their intention, and bought the extensive and valuable Morien coal property. Both the North Atlantic and suitable for steel making, and their acquisition of the Steel or Coal company would be a magnificent addition to their available coal supply. It would also mean much for Port Morien and the adjacent country, in the great expansion of operations that would surely follow."

The above is from the Glace Bay Gazette. If the Steel company has still an option on the Cows and Drums there must have been a renewal. We quite agree with the opinion of the Gazette that the requirement of the Port Morien areas by the big coal company would make a splendid addition to their already fine property. The one is the complement of the other. With the acquisition of the Port Morien areas the Dominion Coal Co's. property would be nicely rounded off. It would then have all the known coal properties on the South side of the Island. The coal in the Port Morien areas, if analysis count for anything, is just the kind of coal the Steel company wants for its purposes. The uncertainty as to whether the property of the North Atlantic Colliery Coy. contains scores of millions or hundreds of millions of tons has that degree of speculation about it to make the proposition spicy for big men.

#### MAIN CAUSE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

"Why so many accidents on our railroads?" The answer to this question is given by Master Mechanic F. P. Roesch, of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, in one word—"chance-takers." And he says emphatically that the chance-taker must go; having eliminated him, we shall also have done away with our accidents. The fundamental cause of railway wrecks, Mr. Roesch told the railway surgeons at their recent annual meeting, is the human element. It gives an "honor list" of roads which did not kill a single passenger during the last fiscal year, but omits to mention the Lackawanna, which has not killed one in ten years. Railway and Locomotive Engineering says:—

"Mr. Roesch said that in former years it was not uncommon to hear the statement that in proportion to the number of men engaged there were more fatalities on American railways than in any one battle in the Civil War. At the present time railways afford greater safety to the passengers carried by them than by any other means of transportation.

"In support of this, Mr. Roesch pointed out that the Pennsylvania, the Burlington, the Santa Fe, and the Chicago & Northwestern ran their passenger trains for the year ending June 30, 1909, without a single fatality to passengers. In 1908 the New York City street-cars killed 444 persons and injured 36,000. With regard to steam railroads very few accidents can be set down to defective equipment. Railroads are still striving to improve conditions further by constantly adopting at enormous outlay and expense, any new equipment or appliances which have stood the test and are proved to be efficient safety-devices.

"When one comes down to the only phase of rail-

road operation that so far has been beyond absolute control, the element of human fallibility stands out as the primary cause of accidents in 99 cases out of every 100.

The whole matter, therefore, in Mr. Roesch's opinion, resolves itself into a campaign of education. Every one connected with railroad work must be taught that any failure on his part may jeopardize the lives of hundreds.

"Mr. Roesch is emphatic in what he says of how to deal with the man who is habitually careless.... On this subject Mr. Roesch says: 'The chance-taker, regardless of position, must be weeded out, and if he can not be brought to a realization of his responsibility in any other manner, then statutory laws should be enacted and enforced, treating the proven chance-taker through whose carelessness, indifference, or neglect others have been subject to injury, as a convicted criminal, as much so as one who commits a felonious assault.

"When men can be taught to realize that indifference to the safety of others may in the course of events some time place his own life or that of a member of his family in danger, a longer step will have been taken toward increased safety than all the mechanical appliances that can possibly be adopted."

#### "GREEN GOLD"

An interesting miner's myth, once widely exploited for swindling purposes, is narrated by the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, who asserts that it is practically being revived to-day. The essence of the myth is that the ordinary processes do not extract all the gold from ore and that others may be devised to save the remnant. This, the writer tells us, is simply a falsehood; but it is still believed by many. At a recent mining convention an address was made in which the speaker asserted that he had irrefutable proof that gold had been extracted in paying quantities from comparatively worthless ore pulp, and announced his intention of forming a company to operate the process. We read:

"The idea that there is gold hidden to the fire-assay test that will yield to a 'process' is a myth that will not stand. Perennially does it bob up serenely. We call it the 'Green Gold Myth,' because long ago, in the early days of California mining, if our recollection be correct, a faker introduced it with an ingenious explanation, to wit: The only gold that fire-assay determines is the perfect metal such as we know in our watch chains, coins, etc., if we are lucky enough to have them. Now—a young gold that has not existed through sufficient geological eons to ripen, in other words, 'green gold'—sayer's rude methods. But by treatment with the right kind of chemicals from the nurturing hands of the 'tossor' this delicate gold could be ripened as quickly as Silurian or Archaean congener.

"The myth undoubtedly goes further back. Perhaps an examination of the pages of Agricola would disclose to him who knew of it. The alchemists in a way were believers in it. Possibly it existed even in the time of the Argonauts.

"We congratulate the gentleman who are mentioned by our Toronto correspondent upon their success in obtaining irrefutable proof that gold has been extracted in paying quantity from comparatively worthless ore, which is undoubtedly important if true. We beg them,



however, to reflect upon what disastrous effect this may have upon the cost of living in the world and in the interest of humanity we hope that they will bury the secret beyond all chance of recovery."

#### MUMMIFIED BODIES OF MINERS.

Fifteen bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul coal mine. To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors, eleven of the bodies entombed since last Nov. 23, when brought to the surface, were found to be almost mummified.

The mummified condition was brought about by the bodies having been during the three months in a part of the mine which was dry and warm, so that they went through a slow process of drying up.

"This is one of the most remarkable incidents of a disaster which has been full of wonders," declared an old mine inspector. "The mummies are in such good preservation that they might have been taken out of ancient tombs of Egypt."

The bodies of 173 men remain in the mine, it is estimated.

Fighting through fire and the deadly black damp, which ever since the disaster has stood between them and the bodies still entombed in the mine, the rescuers found the eleven bodies in what is known as the second level. They were about 175 feet from the main air shaft. The men, instead of retreating to remoter parts of the mine, evidently had made a desperate effort to escape when the fire broke out and they were among the first to die.

They were found with their arms stretched forward and face down, having been suffocated, as they ran, probably by a gush of heat and gas. Shut in an airtight chamber when the mine was finally sealed up, they remained in a kind of an oven, in which the temperature was a little above blood-heat. Their clothing was so badly scorched and their features so badly disfigured by falling rock that identification was difficult.

#### SUPERHEATING.

A superheater is an appliance placed between the boiler in which the steam is generated and the engine in which the steam is used, so that a certain degree of heat known as superheat may be added to the saturated steam so as to "dry" it, and as a result prevent the occurrence of condensation. This condensation of saturated steam may be brought about either by withdrawing steam from a higher or lower pressure, or by applying heat to the steam after it has left the boiler. The result of the condensation is that the steam has a temperature greater than that corresponding to its pressure, its volume is increased, but the pressure remains constant. Seventy-two (72) British heat units have to be added to superheat 1 lb. of steam by 150° Fah. This is only about 6 per cent. of the heat required to generate 1 lb. of saturated steam, the resulting increase of volume due to the addition of the 6 per cent. of heat averages about 30 per cent." (Prof. W. H. Watkinson).

The benefits derived from superheating are as follows:—Steam condensation is prevented. Leakage past valves and pistons of engines is less than when saturated steam is used. Superheated steam flows more easily through the pipe columns and other steam passages than does saturated steam. Owing to this feature there is less drop in pressure between the steam

chest and the cylinder during admission, and the back pressure during exhaust is also reduced. The result is that there is a great saving in the consumption of steam and coal, and following these benefits there will be less capital expenditure.

The terms of the new agreement under discussion between the employers and the colliery workmen of South Wales include some interesting new provisions. Among these is one requiring all men applying for work to be subjected to medical examination. This is thought by the employers to be a necessary safeguard against complications arising under the Compensation Act.—*Can. Mining Journal*,

(Continued from page 10)

days, and the manager states that the output of the day is less by from 110 to 125 tons. It is perhaps not unnatural that the managers should doubt whether philanthropy pays. But at the same time such experiments do not decide the question. The effect upon the bodies, minds and morals of fewer hours every day is not to be gauged by working long hours five days, and short hours one day in the week. And in the above cases the contract men felt that they could make up their earnings during the other five days if they wished to, while the non contract men, in some of the cases at least, did not lose any wages through the half holiday. But while this is true, the figures about the half holiday are not wholly without significance. There is no way of deciding beforehand what effect a reduction in time would have upon the efficiency of the contract men. It is certain they would not be content with less earnings. If, then, the shorter day reduced their earnings, they would either work harder hour per hour, or demand a higher rate of wages per ton. And if they made this demand they would argue justly that they should not be expected to bear a loss of wages because of a law passed mainly in the interest of the non-contract employees.

One reason why this question is difficult to answer is that it is impossible to calculate how much the day of the contract men would be shortened by an eight hour bank to bank law. This difficulty about time is not so great in the case of most of the non-contract men. These would lose on an average at least two hours a day, and probably more. And these could not do as much work under the eight hour bank to bank law as now. Some of them have to wait more or less for their work, others are doing work where speeding beyond certain limits is undesirable, and in the case of all of them a reduction of two hours would be hard to make up. The argument of the American Federation writers seems pertinent here. Could the men do as much work in 8 hours bank to bank as in 10 or 11 hours bank to bank? And should the question of a shorter day be made to depend upon the answer to this question?

Working Days in Nova Scotia.—The nominal year in the mines includes every day except Sundays, National, Labor Day, Christmas, and, with some, Church holidays. This gives about 300 days. And apart from a very few cases of a short Saturday in summer, there are no recognized short days. It is, however, seldom that any mine works 300 days in the year.

**Days Lost through Climatic Conditions.**—Ships and trains are occasionally delayed, yards are occasionally blocked by snow, and the weather at times renders it impossible for the hankmen to work outside.

**Days Lost through Accidents and Funerals.**—For example in nine collieries, the Dominion Coal Co. lost, through accidents, in

1906	31 days
1907	42 days
1908	43 days

in the mines affected, not including the Hub Colliery, which was practically closed for a year through a fire in the mine.

**Days Lost through Strikes**—Springhill is special in this respect, but, as the present year shows, Springhill is not alone in having important strikes.

The average number of days lost through these causes is difficult to calculate, and any calculation made could not include figures for the strikes that are now on. Apart from Springhill, and up to the beginning of the present year, the Nova Scotia mines during recent years have worked very regularly. It does not appear that under an eight hour law much time hitherto lost through these causes could be saved. The average time lost through climate and accidents would probably remain pretty much the same, and so far as time lost through strikes is concerned, it might easily increase under an eight hour law, if any attempt were made by the operators to reduce the wages in proportion to the reduction of time. That such attempts would be made there is little doubt in the minds of the Commission.

**Days Lost through Voluntary Absenteeism.**—This is one of the most complicated problems pertaining to this enquiry, and it has given the Commission more trouble and less result than any other problem involved. Many miners are irregular in their work. Granted that some of the absenteeism, when the mines are working, is due to illness, or to family affairs, or to other causes which are not controlled by the miner, there is a proportion of absenteeism which appears to be due to the free choice of the individual miner. He simply does not report for work. He chooses to stay away for the day. This is called voluntary absenteeism.

It is held by some that under an eight hour law this voluntary absenteeism would be lessened, and that in this way the reduction in time would be, to some extent, offset. The Commission tried to estimate how much time on the average is lost in this way, but it failed to reach any conclusion worth more than a guess.

It is not enough to take the number of men on the pay rolls of the companies, subtract from that the number of men actually at work on the average, and call the remainder voluntary absenteeism. Allowance must be made for such absence as are not due to the choice of the miner, and there is no certain way of estimating what the allowance should be. Further, the number of names on the rolls may easily be too large. And the total absenteeism seems to vary within limits as wide as from 8 per cent to 40 per cent. Under the circumstances the Commission do not believe that it is possible to give any accurate estimate of the amount of time now lost by voluntary absenteeism within the present day, or the amount lost by that cause within eight hours of the present day.

There is no doubt about the fact of this absenteeism, and there is no doubt that in some places it appears to exist on a large scale. But what its proportions are, and what its causes are, and how far it would be lessened under an eight hour day, it is very difficult to say. Some of the men hold that it is caused by the long hours, and that it would disappear with the short day. But the coal cutters, who do not work long hours now, appear to absent themselves more than the others, though even on this point there is some difficulty. Some think that having shorter time in which to make their earnings the men will be more regular. But at present the men appear to be more regular in winter, when work is slack, than in summer, when all are wanted, and there is some ground for the view that some of the men do not wish to make maximum wages, but stop when they have made the amount they desire.

**The Working Day in the Mines.**—In most of the mines the operations begin at 5.45 or 6 a. m., and continue till 5 or 5.30 p. m. Hoisting coal begins at 7 a. m. and continues nominally until 5 p. m. Between 5.45 and 7 a. m. the men go down. If, then, the day is measured from the first man down to the last man the last man down to the first man up, it is in Cape Breton a seven hour day. If it is measured from the last man down to the last man up it is an eleven hour day. And if it is measured from the average man down to the average man up, its length depends upon the times taken as averages, and the average hour for coming up is difficult, if not impossible to ascertain.

If an eight hour day means the day from the first man down to the last man up it would mean a reduction of four hours per day in the time of the operations of the mine. If it means the day from the first man down to the first man up, it would not much effect Cape Breton, unless the miner's right to come when he likes was taken from him, and a fixed hour set before which he could not come up. If it means the day from the last man down to the last man up, it would reduce the operating time three hours a day. And if it means the day from the average man down to the average man up the exact amount of reduction cannot be accurately estimated.

**Quitting Early.**—In Cape Breton the operators claim that within wide limits the miner makes his own day, and makes the day for his helper too. The man cannot go down after a fixed hour in the morning, but they can and do quit when they wish, and they are taken up. The Dominion and Nova Scotia companies submit figures showing that men begin to come up at noon. The men do not deny this, and they regard it as their right, and as a privilege which they will not readily surrender. This right, on the one hand, protects them against long hours, and on the other, enables them to work longer hours, and in order to make up their earnings. The times at which they give in their lamps on returning to the surface are not kept at all the pits, so that the average hours which they work per day cannot be accurately calculated. In Pictou and Cumberland counties there is a fixed hour at which the men begin to be brought to the surface. If they quit work before that time they must either walk up or wait at the bottom. Some do quit and walk up, but it is difficult to estimate how this affects the average time worked per day.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, according to 21, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram, such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the application are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homestead is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own resident duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his resident duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for Patent.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1500 x 1500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 20	10 20	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	8 45	10 50
8 15	10 24	INVERNESS JCT.	8 40	10 50
8 07	10 19	PORT HASTINGS	8 45	11 00
8 00	10 02	PORT HASTINGS	8 38	11 20
P. M.	9 27	TROY	4 02	A. M.
	9 47	CREGINISH	4 15	
	9 04	CRAIGMORE	4 28	
	9 17	JUDIQUE	4 41	
	8 58	CATHLAMEN POND	4 55	
	8 45	PORT HOOD	5 08	
	8 31	GLENCOE	5 22	
	8 25	BARBO	5 38	
	8 16	GLENFYRE	5 53	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 10	
	7 20	STRATHLORE	6 18	
	7 02	INVERNESS	6 28	
	6 45		7 00	
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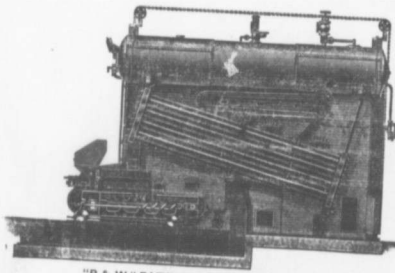
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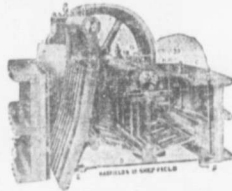
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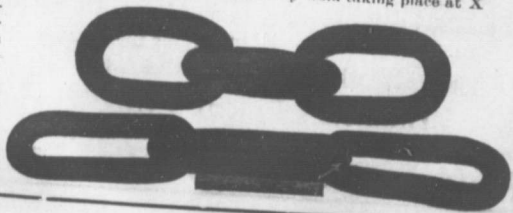
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Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
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Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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