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Maritime Mining Record

March 8 1911

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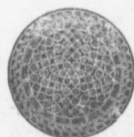
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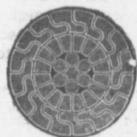
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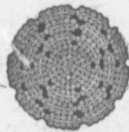
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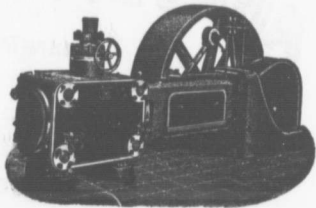
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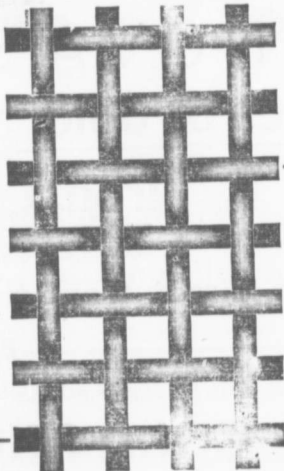
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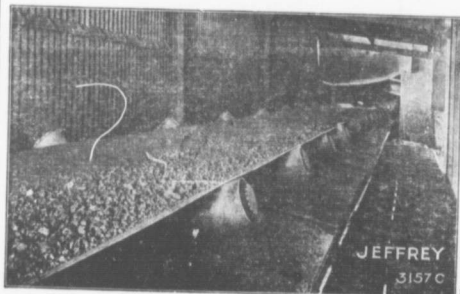
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 17. Stellarton, N. S., March 8th. 1911. New Series

PRESSING PROBLEMS

"Teddy" is not much in evidence these days. It is sad to think that when a man is not active in politics he is all but dead to the community. The following was spoken by Roosevelt a while ago, before his retirement into temporary (perhaps) seclusion:

"The most pressing problems that confront the present century are not concerned with the material production of wealth, but with its distribution. The demands of progress now deal not so much with the material as with the moral and ethical factors of civilization. Our basic problem is to see that the marvelously augmented powers of production bequeathed to us by the 19th century shall in the 20th be made to administer to the needs of the many rather than be exploited for the profit of the few.

"It is true of wage-workers, as of all other citizens, that most of their progress must depend upon their own initiative and their own efforts. Nevertheless, there are three different factors in this progress. There is, first, the share which the man's own individual qualities must determine. This is the most important of all, for nothing can supply the place of individual capacity. Yet there are two other factors also of prime importance; namely, what can be done for the wage-workers in co-operation with one another; and what can be done by Government—that is by the instrument through which all the people work collectively.

"Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of Government control; must be left for adjustment by free contract between employers and wage-earners, subject to legislation which will prevent conditions which compel man or woman to accept wages representing less than will insure decent living.

"But to attempt to leave this merely to individual action means the absolute destruction of individualism; for where the individual is so weak that he, perforce, has to accept whatever a strongly organized body chooses to give him, his individual liberty becomes a mere sham and mockery. It is indispensably necessary in order to preserve to the largest degree our system of individualism, that there should be effective and organized collective action.

"I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trade unions, to have been one of the most potent forces in the past century in promoting the progress of the wage-earners and in securing larger social progress for humanity wherever there is organized capital on a considerable scale.

"Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper: sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all

other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights; but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort, and of course violence, lawlessness and mob rule must be promptly and sternly dealt with, no matter what the cause may be that excites them.

"Where men and women are worked under harsh and intolerable conditions, and can secure no relief without a strike, or, indeed, where the strike is clearly undertaken for things which are vitally necessary—and then only as a last resort—the public sympathy will favor the wage-workers; but it will not favor them unless such conditions as these are fulfilled, and it will condemn them if they resort to lawless violence.

"Therefore it is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, far-seeing leadership, with discipline and control of its ranks. Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement.

"It is not merely the duty of the wage-earner, but it is also the duty of the general public, to see that he has safe and healthy conditions under which to carry on his work. No worker should be compelled, as a condition of earning his daily bread, to risk his life and limb, or be deprived of his health, or have to work under dangerous and bad surroundings.

"This opens a vitally important field of legislation to the national Government and to the State alike. It is humiliating to think how far we of this country are behind most of the other countries in such matters."

MR. BAILLIE ON LABOR TROUBLES

PROFOUND SUGGESTIONS

From his place in parliament the leader of the opposition gave the following prescription as a sure cure for and a positive preventive of labor troubles. Hats off:

"Paragraph three deals with the continued prosperity of our people, the prosperity that has been enjoyed by all parts of Canada. The prosperity can be attributed to a season remarkably favorable to the growth and harvesting of an abundant crop. Mention is made of the unfortunate labor troubles that did exist in the province and do exist to a certain extent still. Now, Mr. Speaker, no one can deplore this situation more than I do. I suppose these situations are hard to deal with, but it should not be impossible to deal with them. Fortunately the trouble in Cape Breton has been settled, whether permanently or not I do not know, at all events

the trouble is at an end for the time being. But at Springhill, in the county of Cumberland, the strike has been going on for the past year and a half. When this house was in session last year that strike was on. It is on yet, and the situation is unchanged. That means a great deal to the province, means a great deal to the revenue of the province, a great deal to the consumers of coal, and a great deal more probably to the employees of that corporation. It appears to me that this is a situation which the government of this province should be able to deal with successfully. If the coal mines of the province, which are owned by the people of the province, and of which the government of the province is the trustee, are to be controlled by corporations or employees which can close them down, for a trifling excuse it may be, I think the situation will become, in not a very long time, unbearable.

"The main point in dispute, as I understand, is recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. The employees at Springhill made a choice of that body, as they believed it would be the best body to protect them and their interests. I maintain that this is a right every employee of any corporation has and should not be deprived of under any circumstances. They know their own conditions, their own circumstances, better than any person else and they should be privileged to belong to any organization that they chose, and the corporation employing them should not be privileged under any circumstances to discriminate against them or refuse to recognize and confer with their accredited representatives, because they have determined to belong to a particular organization. If we allow these corporations to control them and us as they control to a large extent the government of this country, the price of coal and the industries which we must have in order to make progress and live comfortably, what will the end be? Many of these companies hold undeveloped areas, of which we are losing the benefit. Only three companies in Nova Scotia are operating their full holdings, and many, the greater number, not operating any part at all. If this thing is to be continued without let or hindrance it will not be long before the consumers of coal in Nova Scotia and the employees of the companies will not be able to keep their bodies alive, and won't dare to call their souls their own. It must be considered also that the holding of areas for speculative purpose and not operative, is not by any means confined to the coal corporations. Areas of the more precious minerals are so held in the most of cases against the development and the best interests of the province.

"It appears to me that this government in power in Nova Scotia should have a hold over these corporations, and be in a position to say to them, 'you must not close this mine,' or 'you must not close down this industry, but for a just and reasonable cause.'"

PREMIER MURRAY ON THE LABOR TROUBLES

When between the devil and the deep sea the other day, that is between Mr. Baillie, M. P., and certain workmen voters in Cumberland County, Premier Murray adroitly steered a middle course, and handed round some soft stuff, which the RECORD is ready to guarantee will not harm the most delicate internal machinery:

"To address myself for a few moments to the controversial side of the situation, as developed by the address, I may say that no person regrets more than I do the fact that we have had labor difficulties in the province of Nova Scotia. Labor difficulties are not peculiar to this province. Unfortunately, labor difficulties exist over the wide world, and probably to a greater extent in the more civilized portions of the world. Some of these difficulties have been settled in this province very fortunately between the employers and the employees. Some are still unsettled. Now my hon. friend has presented his view with respect to recognition of labor organizations. There is no person in this house, and I suppose few in the country, who fail to recognize the right of the laboring man to organize. I have never questioned that right. I doubt if any hon. member would question that right.

"I concede to them the right to organize either through provincial organizations or in connection with any foreign organizations if that best suits their wishes. They can use their best judgment. Whatever is thought to be in the best interests of the workmen themselves, suits me and suits the government. But that is not the whole question here. My honorable friend has undertaken to deal with a much more important phase of this question. The question which confronts the government, is what can we do to avert labor troubles? We have had conciliation boards and both sides have been heard and decisions given, and they have not been acquiesced in.

"I may say to my honorable friend, I understand that practically the same conditions which members of the United Mine Workers of America are working under in the island of Cape Breton, have been extended to the members of that organization in the county of Cumberland. There is no discrimination against them and no desire to discriminate, and as I understand the direct statement has been made that there will be no discrimination against any man for belonging to any labor organization."

A compositor claimed at Westminster County Court £3 18s. wages in lieu of notice and 2s. 5d. due at the time of dismissal, against his employers. Defendants were a 'Society' house. The claimant was given linotype matter to make up which came from a 'non-Society' house, and he refused to make it up on the ground that it was contrary to the rules of his union, whereupon he was summarily dismissed. The question was whether the man had refused to obey a lawful order. Without calling on the defence, the Judge nonsuited plaintiff with costs. Leave to appeal, subject to security for costs, was given.

An interesting settlement in connection with the 'Osborne' judgment was arrived at before Mr. Justice Neville, in a case where a Welsh miner asked for a declaration that the South Wales Miners' Federation should now divide its Parliamentary Fund among the members. The trade union has 140,000 members, and the fund for political purposes is £13,783. Counsel stated that both parties had agreed to devote the money to purely trade union purposes, and the judge sanctioned the arrangement.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.70 a year. Single Copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

March 8



THE CHRONICLE AND A COCKED HAT

When the *Chronicle* is funny one has to laugh whether or no. The *Chronicle* is so grave, as a rule, that when it breaks out it can't help setting its readers off. The cocked hat that the Lieutenant-Governor wore at the opening of the House so tickled the *Chronicle* that it surprised it into giving expression to some American views, imperialist though it be. Here is what it has to say:

"We are not among those who believe that the wearing of a uniform is necessary to lend dignity to or inspire respect for the holder of the gubernatorial office. All that sort of thing is foreign to this democratic land and contrary to the spirit of our people. We do not believe that a Windsor Uniform, even on ceremonial occasions, adds in the slightest degree to the dignity or respect for the man or the office. The people of Nova Scotia honor their Lieutenant-Governor for what he is and for what he represents, not for what he wears. And we take leave to affirm that the present worthy and honored incumbent of the office would have stood even higher in their esteem had he elected to follow the excellent example in this respect of the late Governor Fraser."

Now, why a uniform is sometimes the whole show. Dress, we are told on high authority, indicates the man, though an honest man may be a gentleman in 'hodden gray.' Uniforms count. Ask the ladies of Halifax. Ask the men as well as the women of the democratic United States. 'All that sort of thing' is far from fitting, or to use its own words 'is foreign to this democratic land.' Ever travel through the States? Democratic there; and yet they glory in gold lace, buttons, and frills. When the Elds, or the Phytians, or the Columbians go forth, they are resplendent in uniforms. The *Chronicle* seems to overlook the fact that the Governor is not the representative of the people, of democracy, but of the King, of Monarchy; and just fancy King George opening parliament as a plain clothes King. Why the biggest democrats would be shocked. W. S. Fielding, and the *Chronicle* believes in him, was present on one occasion when the late Governor wore his half dress suit. Said Fielding to a neighbor: "Well, they can say what they like, there is something lacking; a uniform makes it more impressive." And Fielding is right. In its last analysis the *Chronicle's* reasoning means, no formal, or ceremonial

opening or closing; no guns, no soldiers, no uniforms, no assenting to bills in the King's name, no Lieutenant-Governor, merely an opening after the ordinary fashion of meetings in general. The people would not like that. Had the *Chronicle* writer been in Glasgow when Queen Victoria came to open the Exhibition, he would have discovered the different effects of regalia and lack of it. The Queen was then in mourning and dressed in sober black. As she drove through the streets in her carriage, the people, with disappointment in their voices asked, "Is that the Queen?" Following after the Queen came the Lord Provost, dressed in all his official toggerly, and he and his wife, and not the Queen, were the observed of all observers. I cannot imagine a King in plain clothes, amid the blare of trumpets, opening the British parliament, and therefore I cannot imagine a plain clothes man as fittingly representing majesty.

MADDIN'S MYTHS

It cannot be denied that the member for South Cape Breton is a forcible speaker, but oh! his over indulgence in romance spoils any effect his speeches might have on those familiar with the subjects on which he holds forth. Criticizing, the other day, the Government for making, as he alleged, unwise, interested persons on the Conciliation Boards, he told the following amusing story. It may here be remarked in justification of the honorable gentleman that history was not a branch of education in the schools he attended. When it comes to history our lively friend is fully of fancies, and shy of facts. Listen:

"In 1878 the Provincial Workmen's Association in Nova Scotia sought incorporation under the laws of the province. His Hon. Mr. Justice McGillivray was a member of the government of Nova Scotia at that day, and he it was who led the attack against the organization. The government refused to pass an Act incorporating the Provincial Workmen's Association. In 1882 the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association sought incorporation in Nova Scotia again, and when the Attorney-General, Mr. A. Townshend introduced the measure, Mr. McGillivray said that:

"Mr. McGillivray thought it was a peculiar Bill and one that required some consideration before it was passed, and that it would be imprudent to deal with it until first its real object had been ascertained. There was nothing to show what the purpose of the association sought to be incorporated was, except that it was to promote the moral, material, social, and physical well-being of its members and to manage their pecuniary affairs. Now, under so definite a purpose much harm might be concealed. The House had nothing to do with associations of the kind proposed, and it would not be wise to make a precedent. He, therefore, would move that the Bill be read this day three months.

"On the second occasion on which the Provincial Workmen's Association made an effort to get their association incorporated in Nova Scotia, Mr. Justice McGillivray, then a member of the opposition, moved the three months' hoist of the Bill, and he urged that further particulars should be brought to the attention of the House, and that the constitution of this organization and its by-laws should be submitted to the House.

"On a later day the Attorney-General brought the Bill up again.

"Hon. Mr. Townshend said in reference to the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Workmen's Association which had excited considerable discussion in committee on Friday last, in accordance with the wish expressed by the House at that time he had communicated with the secretary of that association and obtained from him several copies of the constitution and by-laws and also a statement of the object of the association. "The secretary of the association at that time was the Hon. Robert Drummond, now editor and publisher of the MARITIME MINING RECORD in Nova Scotia, and one of the leading authorities on coal mining in that province.

"In his reply the secretary said: I send you a number of constitutions of our society. I think you will find them as good a code of laws as in any society. The objects of the society are therein defined as being to strive by every legitimate means to improve the condition material, social and moral—of our members. Our association has done much good and is stimulating the workmen who come under its influence to better their condition: to first of all respect themselves, as the surest way of gaining the respect of others. We seek to get the best remuneration possible for our labour, but we inculcate that high wages are nothing without an exercise of prudence and economy. We are, if you will, a trades union on an improved principle and allowed by law. See chap. 165, Rev. Stat., sec. 2, (appendix).

"This was read by the Attorney-General, and then the Bill finally came up for discussion before the House, and Mr. McGillivray, from his place in the House, said:

"Mr. McGillivray suggested that as there were several hon. gentlemen absent when this bill was discussed on a previous day it would be better to let it lie over and take up some other Bills."

It is the first paragraph of the above extract that warrants us styling Mr. Maddin highly poetical. 1st. The Provincial Workmen's Association did not apply for incorporation in 1878. 2nd. No government was made for incorporation until 1882, the year it was obtained, and not till that year did the name Provincial Workmen's Association appear. For nigh three years the P. W. A. was a miners nor a workmen's association.

To further show that Mr. Maddin is deficient in history, read this:

"A great deal of prejudice was exercised against international unionism in the province of Nova Scotia at that time. Evidently members of these boards forgot or took no cognizance of the fact that the principal industries of that province are developed by the international capital. We have one coal mine in the province of Nova Scotia controlled by a company whose whole directorate, almost to a man, are American citizens, whose head office is in Boston and whose annual meetings are held there. I have reference to the Acadia Coal Company. The investment of American capital in the coal mining industries of our country means American boards of directors, and means, as in this particular case to which I have reference, American underground managers, American overseen, American in other words, American bosses."

The president of the Acadia Coal Company is Sir

Montague Allen, and all the officials, with one exception, are British subjects, and the head office of the Company is in Montreal. Try again, John William.

- Rubs by Rambler.

A correspondent sends me the following, which he says is a sure recipe for spotting a Nova Scotian: "To spot a Nova Scotian listen for 'I done,' 'I seen' and 'homely' as a preposition." In reading in the RECORD Justice Blackman's remarks on strikes, my correspondent fastens on the words 'in what they done,' and remarks that the word 'done' strikes a foreigner as it is not an Americanism. Justice Blackman is a typical Nova Scotian English. I'm not so sure that Yankee. There are other words, or rather their pronunciation, which spots Nova Scotians. Premier Fielding for instance, unless Ottawa has affected a change, couldn't pronounce the word 'idea,' it was always 'idear.' I can detect a Nova Scotian much more easily by the way he pronounces words in singing, than in words spoken. Some Nova Scotians, for the life of 'ip.' They have it 'ap' or 'apt.' I have heard a choir singing 'O Worship the King' and 'When Israel out of Egypt came.' I have never heard a choir of Nova Scotians rightly pronounce the letters 'es' rightly as 'praisaz—long soft 'a.' It is a very little thing, but this pronunciation has been borrowed from the States. Lots of our smart sets now pronounce Tuesday 'Toos-day.' In many words the accent is now placed on the first syllable instead of the last or an intervening one. They say annexation is a joke. Indeed; even now many Nova Scotians are American in their thoughts, ways and ideas.

WHERE NO INDUSTRIES ARE

It might be said that where no industries are the land decays and the people perish. The following from the *Canadian Century* emphasizes the stand the RECORD has taken on the prime importance of industries to a nation:

"But why don't you stay in Greece and help establish its ancient glory? Your have here one of the loveliest lands on earth. I, at all events, never saw a lovelier, with its succession of mountains, its flashing arms of the blue sea, its atmosphere of almost Egyptian clearness, its perfect Temples of Pentelic marble crowning its heights?"

Of course, I was not as eloquent as that on the street corner, but that was about what I meant. Their replies did not vary much. They ran this way:

"If we stay what can we do? Our rich men are not like your rich men in America. They do not build factories for us to work in—they go off to Vienna or Paris and spend their money. There is nothing for a poor man to work at here. If he has some land, why, he can live. He can grow grapes or oranges or some-

thing and sell them. But when he has no land he must go away to find work."

One young fellow I met in Nauplie, with whom I had a long session, catechised me in this fashion:

"Now if I go to Athens what can I get a mee! for—a meal in a clean place where I can eat? Food is dear. I must pay at least two drachmais (forty cents) or one-and-a-half. Now how can I make two drachmais? If I carry parcels—if I go to the hotels and carry trunks—I can hardly make two drachmais in a day. Then where am I to sleep? What can I do?"

How would you have answered him? He was as promising a young man as you ever saw. By now I was convinced that Greece was a land without industries. So what I said to him was: "Come to Canada as soon as you can get money enough to make a start;" and I gave him my address in case I might be of help. I haven't sent any bill for this into the Immigration Department yet. Perhaps I had better let this stand as an offset to my earlier efforts to open the eyes of the Greeks to the beauties and duties lying near at hand.

There, in a word, is the curse of Greece. It is a land with very few industries. And there, in that same word, is the explanation of Greek emigration. No man loves his native country more than a Greek. No man feels the call of race more strongly. The feeling among the Hellenes over the Cretan question is a proof of this. Again, no man to my knowledge has a fairer land to love. I don't know a city in which I would rather live than Athens; and the natural and architectural beauties of Greece, even outside of Athens, are unparalleled in the world. I drove for two days in the interior of Greece off the railway lines, and I never saw anything more picturesque—no, not even on the Sorrento peninsula or amidst the mountains of Spain. Then when we come to Greek ruins, there is no rival. The group of buildings on the Acropolis in Athens have been from the brains of Phidias and Pericles. Italian travellers will remember that the fairest ruin in all Italy is Greek—the Temples at Paestum. Greek art was the marble crown of the ancient world.

It must be plain to you that only an irresistible force would drive so passionately patriotic a people out of so lovable land. Greek patriots who have made money in other countries delight to spend it in ornamenting their native cities. A successful Greek then living in Egypt, M. Averof, restored the old Stadium of Athens and lined it with marble. Two Greek brothers, Zappas by name, built a fairy art and industrial palace on the Zappeion, a public park in Athens, so named subsequently in their honor. If I could reach the ear of any wealthy Greeks I would suggest that they might do a more lasting service to their country if they established an industry or two by its countless natural harbours. What needs restoration in Greece is not so much its ancient monuments as its prosperity. It would be better for Hellas to keep its people than its marbles, important as is the latter duty. Lord Elgin never stole anything so precious when he stripped the Parthenon as America is stealing to-day by the lure of its markets.

CLIMBING DOWN

The following to the *Amerst News*, from the U.

M. W. Secretary, Springhill, demonstrates that the strike leaders have receded from their former haughty demands. "Recognition" was the first and the chief demand, now they never mention it:

Much ado has been made over the fact that Attorney-General McLean came here on the 11th and 13th inst., held conferences with the managing committee and submitted to them and through them to the men, with the consent of the Company officials, a schedule of wages and conditions for their consideration.

The Committee reported to a mass meeting of the men, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., who after some hours of consideration of the proposition, voted unanimously to refuse to accept it, for the following reasons:

The Company not only refused to recognize the Union but also positively refused to do business with any committee representing the men. The schedule of wages presented to them while giving a few of the outside laborers a slight advance was on the whole not any advances to the men employed around the mines. To the miners it was a reduction, in some instances of as high as twenty-seven per cent., and on the whole would average fifteen per cent. The docking system offered was, in the opinion of the men, no advantage to them, as it would be possible under it to dock every box coming out of the mine, thereby reducing their wages at the discretion of the manager, he being the sole judge of what constituted a normal amount of dirt in any box from a given place. While the Company offered to pay for coal mined by the ton the price offered was too low, being equalled even by the Company to be a large reduction on the prices formerly paid here.

To sum the whole situation up the men still contend that they are right in their demands, that they are entitled to a living wage under fair conditions. They do not care to return to work under conditions that would sacrifice many of the best men and citizens of this community and drive them out of town, break up their homes and scatter their families. Conditions that just as surely as effect follows cause would in the near future insure a repetition of the present very unpleasant and unprofitable condition. The only assurance we can have of peace and prosperity in the future is a fair schedule of wages and conditions for a specified period of time, binding alike on employer and employee, with a provision for its renewal when the term for which it is drawn has expired, and its modification at such times when absolutely necessary. This is what the miners are struggling for, this is what they must have, this is what is absolutely necessary for the welfare of all parties interested. The Company, the miners, the business people of the community, and the public at large. It is the only way that permanent peace can be secured and the welfare of the people assured, and the men, through their managing committee, are ready at any time to open negotiations with representatives of the Company with that end in view.

Applying for a summons against a husband for desertion at Brentford (London), a woman said—"We have been married twenty years, and he treated me well till the thirteenth baby was born; that seemed too much for him."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Hub deeps are now running regularly.

Matters at Port Hood have been dull and quiet this winter.

Reserve colliery is plodding away without noise, but it is, as one of the workmen says, "doing as good as any of them."

Most of the development work of the Phalen seam collieries is now being prosecuted under the Glace Bay Harbor and Big Glace Bay Lakes, towards the old Clyde workings.

The coal heaps at Dominion No. 2 and Bridgeport are assuming large dimensions. There are probably 250,000 tons banked at No. 2, and 75,000 tons at Bridgeport.

A new deep was lately started on the north side of Dominion No. 2. About 900 feet of the south deep was cleaned up for re-starting; also Nos. 1 and 2 north deeps have been set agoing.

Electric mining machines are in use in Sydney No. 4. The difference between electricity and compressed air, as a motive power, is the heating effect of the one on the machine and the cooling effect of the other on the atmosphere.

There is much activity around the newest Dominion Colliery, No. 16. The temporary bankhead is being hurriedly constructed and one slope is well under way. Frosty weather suits surface work at this new colliery and an effort is being made to get all heavy work done for sinking purposes before thaws come and make the place impassible for a time.

Two fans ventilate Dominion No. 2 and No. 9 at the present time, but a large water fan with a large capacity—water gauge over four inches—will shortly be erected to take the place of the two now used in case of repair or accident. The duplicating of colliery fans is a necessity not overlooked by modern mining men who insist upon the utmost security for life and property.

If Dominion No. 1 and Dominion No. 2 were connected in the submarine workings it would be possible to travel for five miles with the ocean bed above one. A person could enter Dominion and walk under the sea all round the shore by Bridgeport until he reached Glace Bay Harbor. If there was an opening to the surface at that point, he could blink up and look out. The mines of Nova Scotia have at least twenty miles of mine track laid under the great Atlantic Ocean, and every day adds to the track mileage and to the number of roads and openings made so as to get at and out the coal.

The No. 1 level of Dominion No. 2 is to be driven 2000 feet further to the boundary. It is now in 500 feet. The south level, which has stood for five years is also going.

To round off its large and magnificent property, why does not the Dominion Coal Company acquire the areas of the North Atlantic Collieries Company which are now looking for someone of means and ability to operate them?

A pumping station will be made in Dom. No. 9—Harbor seam—at shore line near Table Head, for the purpose of handling all the water of the seam. Electric reciprocating pumps will be installed.

What is claimed to be the beginning of the end happened in Springhill last week, when twelve of the enginemen tired of delay broke the U. M. W. bonds and returned to work. This was a most sensible move on their part; the pity is that they did not throw off the yoke a year ago.

One of the first buildings to be put up at a colliery in Cape Breton, about to be opened up, is the wash-house for drying the clothes of the workmen after coming out of the mine. Countries counting themselves much more modern and up-to-date can't boast of such a convenience. In Nova Scotia it is law. A new office and a large sized wash-house is being built at Dominion 16.

It is probable that the Eastern Trust Co. may operate the colliery at Port Morien. By skillful management, and reasonable rates for mining, it is possible the colliery would pay simple operating expenses. There would be work and wages for the employees though nothing for the bondholders. The property will likely, by and by, be foreclosed, and as it is claimed to be a good property, bought in at a figure that will permit of a dividend.

The blight of the U. M. W. has wrought havoc at all the collieries where it found a place. The Port Morien collieries have been forced into liquidation, into bankruptcy. There was and is a U. M. W. lodge there. The Port Hood colliery did not realize as much for the coal it sold as pay expenses, by a good few cents a ton. There was and is a lodge of the U. M. W. there. Chignecto colliery has closed down, forced to it. There was a lodge of the P. W. A. there. The chief collieries in Cumberland County made no prospects last year, and one of them ran largely into debt. There were lodges of the U. M. W. of America there. Will Baillie, M. P., advocate of the U. M. W. and the honorable leader of the government a kind of apologist for the notorious order, put these facts in their pipes and smoke over them.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Southwark, suggests that one of the intercessions to be incorporated in parochial and family worship during February should be—"That the new method of amusement by moving pictures may be pure from evil."

The coroner's jury has returned their verdict in the Hulton mine disaster inquest. They found that the cause of the explosion in which the 344 men and boys were killed was accidental, and not due to the non-observance of any statutory obligation. They expressed the opinion that the driving of long headings without adequate ventilation was calculated to be injurious to the health of the men, and made recommendations of the necessity there exists for a full investigation of the dangers incident to coal dust in mines and of the type of safety lamp that should be used.

The RECORD concedes that the Springhill U. M. W. were models of propriety and all that so long as they had it all their own way. No sooner did they meet with opposition, no sooner did men go to work than U. M. W. methods as practised in Cape Breton were resorted to. Last Thursday the houses of men who had gone back to work were stoned, and the mob became so violent that the military had to be called out. The leaders of the U. M. W. know their cause is lost and are desperate.

Is Crosby also a poet? Interpolating, Mr. Crosby of Halifax asks Minister of Labor King:

"What would the minister say where there are two organizations? In the county of Cape Breton a large majority of the men, four-fifths of the men, I believe, belong to the United Mine Workers' Association. Why should they not be recognized as well as the other fifth? Is it not reasonable that the great majority of the working men who belong to the United Mine Workers' Association should be recognized by the employer?"

That is a bad fall, Adam, or a bad job. It is doubtful if one-fifteenth part of the miners of Cape Breton are paid up U. M. W. men.

Premier Murray the other day said to Mr. Baillie that he could rail at trusts and monopolies in general, but had not a word to say—for fear of the effect politically—of the corporations in Pictou County; to which Mr. Baillie jauntily replied: "There is no trouble in Pictou County," meaning no labor troubles. It is not to be supposed that Premier Murray can remember everything, but what a glorious chance for a retort he missed here. He could have asked Mr. Baillie: "And why is there no trouble in Pictou?" For the one reason that the society, the U. M. W., which Mr. Baillie would gather under his wing, has not secured a footing there though it tried hard. Whereas, the U. M. W. obtained a footing in Cape Breton, in Inverness, in Cumberland, trouble followed their steps, and because they were powerless in Pictou peace prevailed.

Preliminary work of chopping the woods and clearing away for Dominion No. 17 is now going on. To this will be added No. 18, so that there will be six collieries in the New Waterford district very shortly. The quality of the coal is excellent and will stand shipping with less breakage than the Phalen seam.

There will be one hundred houses erected at No. 16 this summer. They are to be large and have kitchens. This is a return to the plan of house building begun when the Dominion Coal Company was first organized. A good house with pleasant surroundings has a good moral effect on working men, when small houses have an opposite effect.

The report of the Departmental Committee of the Home Office appointed to consider the present regulations governing the use of electricity in mines was issued on Monday. The great increase in the use of electrical apparatus in mines is recorded, and it is pointed out that the number of fatal accidents due to the use of such apparatus has never in any one year reached a figure greater than 1.54 per cent. of the total number of accidents. The committee is of the opinion that all risk can be eliminated by improved construction and better maintenance of electrical apparatus, and it is recommended that the existing rules be strengthened with the object of securing such improvement.

There are not a few who believe that the United States senators will play the mischief with—in short phrase, reject the reciprocity agreement. If they do, God bless them, for in the so doing they will be doing a kinder act to the mass of the people of Canada than ever entered in their minds to do.

The following questions of tremendous import were asked by C. McMillan, M. L. A., from his place in the House last week. After this it will not be doubted that Dr. McMillan is a statesman in the making:

"1. (a) Did the premier or any other member of the government have a conference on Sunday, June 6th, 1909, with Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America?"

"(b) What was the subject of the conference?"

"(c) Did Mr. Lewis request that an effort be made by the government to arrange an interview between officials of the Dominion Coal Company and the officials of the United Mine Workers?"

"(d) Did the government endeavor to arrange such an interview?"

"(e) What steps were taken to this end, and what was the result?"

"(f) Did the premier interview the president of the Dominion Coal Company on Friday, June 11th, 1909, and was such a visit in connection with this matter?"

THE FAILURE OF PORT MORIEN

The *Glouce Bay Gazette* seeks to lay the whole blame for the closing down of Port Morien owing to insufficient earnings on the U. M. W., as will be gathered from the article at the end of these remarks. The Record is of the opinion that the managers of the company, whoever they are, are not blameless. If the U. M. W's. are really at this time responsible for the regrettable closing down, the management brought the trouble upon itself by weakly palvering and giving in to the U. M. W. The management was afraid to stand up against the U. M. W., either that or from maudlin sentiment took them to its bosom, when it should have given them the cold shoulder or "I don't know you" stare. The colliery might as well have shut down first as last. Had it shut down in 1909, there would not have been a loss of \$10,000 in operations. The failure of the company renders unnecessary any Conciliation Board. If the colliery cannot pay its way no department of labor, and no government can compel them to do that which they cannot:

"Dun's commercial agency reports that the Eastern Trust Company, of Halifax, is taking charge of the Port Morien colliery in the interests of the bondholders. This is the result of the financial difficulties brought on the company by the labor trouble fomented by agitators from Glace Bay and a few trouble makers at Port Morien.

"When the labor trouble there first arose Manager McKenzie called the men together and explained the situation in which the company found itself. He told them that the company was losing money and that to prevent it going to the wall the men would have to meet them half way; hence the putting into force of the winter rates. The agitators who were leading the men, Dan McDougall, James D. McLennan and others, persuaded the men to the contrary, and the trouble was continued, with the result that the company's financial difficulties have been increased so that the Trust Company had to step in as a receiver.

"The trouble at Port Morien has been caused by outsiders and a few new residents of the place. It is believed that the older residents, who remember the desolate Port Morien of 1884 and the several succeeding years when the mine was closed down, are in favor of giving the company a chance.

"The outcome of the present situation is doubtful, but it will be sincerely hoped by all interested in the prosperity of Port Morien that matter can be arranged so that the operation of the mine can be continued.

"Mayor McDonald, of Sydney Mines, who was appointed by the Minister of Labor as the company's representative on the Port Morien Conciliation Board, was in town Saturday afternoon."

REGULATION OF MINES ACT

AMENDMENTS

The Commissioner of Mines has introduced two bills to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. In moving the second reading of the first bill he said: "This bill was designed to bring about the prohibition of the use of any other than locked safety lamps in the coal mines of the province. It contained the

following provisions:

"1. From and after the coming into force of this Act no light or lamps other than locked safety lamps shall be brought into or used in any mine.

"2. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the inspector of mines to authorize the use of electric lights in any part of any mine in which such electric lighting can be used with safety.

"3. This Act shall not come into effect until proclaimed by the governor-in-council by proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette*, fixing a date not less than three months from the first publication of such proclamation, from and after which the Act shall be in full force and effect."

In moving the second reading of the second bill the Commissioner explained that the intention of the bill was to amend rule 7a of section 46, chapter 8, of the Acts of 1908. The rule provided that every mine examiner shall at all times, while in the discharge of his duties, use a locked safety lamp, and shall, unless the deputy inspector permits otherwise, be accompanied by an employee of the owner, not less than 18 years of age, who shall also use a locked safety lamp. There was reason to suspect that the rule as read had been evaded, and that officials had carried into the mine with them a locked safety lamp and also a lamp not fatal results. The purpose of the bill was to amend the rule so as to provide in each case that the party referred to should carry with him a locked safety lamp "and no other lamp or light."

The statement that officials had carried into the mine with them a safety lamp that was locked and also a safety lamp that was not locked, thereby causing an explosion, is so peculiar that we are forced to the conclusion that the Commissioner has not been correctly reported. All safety lamps when given out are locked, and it is the bounden duty of the receiver of the lamp to see for himself that it is locked before he moves from the lamp cabin. If a safety lamp is given out unlocked, there is no element of safety about it; it ceases to be a safety lamp and becomes a lantern or a covered light, about as dangerous as a naked light.

Preaching at St. Lawrence Jewry, the Bishop of London said that there was no subject on which Christians were so mistaken as on that of death. There were six things revealed to us about the life after death, said the Bishop—that the man was the same man five minutes after death as five minutes before it, except that he had passed through one more experience in life, that his character would grow, that he had memory, that he would be with Christ in Paradise, that there would be mutual recognition, and that he would still have a great interest in the world he had left.

A description of an improved pen-nib made from celluloid appears in the February issue of "Chambers' Journal." It is found that the nib always remains clean, is of great durability, and does not corrode. It is protected by patent.

PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES

What is understood by the term 'permitted explosives' is—the explosives which have successfully passed the special test to which all explosives are now subject before being placed upon the 'permitted' list for use in coal mines. I understand that this test is conducted by His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives at the testing station in Woolwich Arsenal, England, by means of a special apparatus, and that the test is probably much more severe than is anticipated in actual mining practice. Briefly I may say that the test consists of firing twenty shots from a small cannon. The cartridges for the test are supplied by the manufacturers, and a specified measurement of tamping or stemming is used. The mouth of the cannon I understand is enclosed or inserted into an explosive mixture, thus making the test equivalent to a blown-out shot.

By virtue of the Coal Mines Act, colliery officials have now no option but to employ an explosive of the 'permitted type' in mines in which explosive mixtures have been found in dangerous quantities within the previous twelve months, and this type of explosive is one which has successfully passed the above test. Therefore, we find that, having successfully passed this test, the explosive is recommended and ultimately placed on the 'permitted list,' thus becoming a 'permitted explosive'. Further, having regard to safety, what is required in a 'permitted' explosive is that there should be complete combustion when it is fired, that is to say, everything must be converted into gases, which must be neither noxious or explosive; or, in other words, the object of their manufacture is to reduce the temperature of detonation, so that the resultant gases will be incapable of igniting fire damp or coal dust, providing all necessary precautions have been taken and the hole or holes properly stemmed.

I would, however, venture the opinion that it must not be assumed, because these explosives have passed the test that they are safe in all details, but ordinary care and precaution should be taken with them as with other explosives.

The use of permitted explosives is subject to the following conditions: (1) The charge to be placed in a properly drilled shot-hole with sufficient tamping; (2) to be fired by an efficient electrical apparatus or other means equally safe; (3) to be fired by a competent person appointed (in writing) by the owner, agent, or manager, and not being a person whose wages depend upon the amount of mineral to be gotten.

From the second condition we have the privilege of firing by more than one method, and I mention this simply because whatever method is adopted we must (with a permitted explosive) have recourse to detonation, which can only be effected by means of a special safety fuse or electricity, and as a fuse may only be fired under certain conditions, I would adopt, as a precaution in the use of these explosives, the electrical system of firing.

The several dangers which ought to be guarded against are as follows:

(1) Overcharging. Never overcharge a shot-hole; it is likely to evolve flame if you do so. (2) Every care should be taken to prevent miss-fires; and if they occur they should be reported as early as possible, and all necessary precautions taken. (3) Firing a shot in a hole containing a cavity or break. There is a possibility of fire-damp being present in the cavity, and if charged and fired it may lead to disaster. (4) Premature ignition and explosion. Permitted explosives

should be handled with great care, and should never receive rough treatment, as they are susceptible to shock. (5) Blown-out shots. Every care should be taken to avoid these, as they may set up a disastrous explosion if explosive mixtures are present. These dangers may be intensified or diminished according to prevailing circumstances.

Therefore, to avoid these dangers, the precautions necessary in actual firing are to ascertain if the hole or holes have been bored with all necessary judgement, measure the depth of the holing, and compare it with the depth of the hole. The holing should be at least six inches deeper than the shot-hole to prevent blown-out shots. The hole should be carefully cleaned, and examined with a scraper to detect the presence of any cavity or break. The place in the vicinity of the shot-hole should be minutely examined for fire-damp, and a radius of from 20 to 30 yards should be efficiently watered if there is a great accumulation of coal dust, and existing circumstances warranted it, in order to comply with the Mines Act and prevent possibilities. All tools should then be removed to a safe distance. Being satisfied with these observations sufficient explosives may be taken from the box to fire the hole, and the box immediately closed and locked again. Cartridges may now be placed in the hole and gently but firmly pressed home, all 'bojncing,' 'jamming' or 'ramming' be carefully avoided. Insert detonator into 'primer' and secure it thereto, place this upon the cartridges in the hole, and commence tamping by placing pieces of stiff but pliable clay, so moulded as to fit the hole, and gently press back into the charge until a sufficient quantity has been adjusted, taking care meanwhile not to damage the detonator wires. This tamping may be a little more firmly pressed as each pel is applied.

REDUCING ROOF COSTS

The roofing problem has always been a vexatious one for the farmer. On barns and sheds he needed a light weight roofing which he could lay himself without having to pay for skilled labor from town. Ready Roofings which were manufactured for this purpose required painting regularly or they could not be made to last. Painting the roofs every year or two was a nuisance. The average farmer was pretty sure to neglect it, while if he attended to it regularly the expense of the paint in the end amounted to more than the roof itself. When a farmer bought one of these painted roofings he would figure, say \$20.00 for the roofing, and \$4.00 every two years for paint. If he figured on a ten year basis, his roof looked pretty expensive.

All this has been changed in recent years by the appearance in the market of Amatite Roofing. Amatite is laid and handled like any other roofing, except that it never needs to be painted. It has a surface of mineral matter firmly cemented on so that rain never can wash it off. This mineral surface is weather-proof and furnishes a fine durable wearing surface. The farmer who buys amatite figures \$20.00 for his roof, and nothing for paint.

Our readers can obtain a sample of Amatite without charge by addressing the nearest office of the Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited, St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Steam Goods Department.

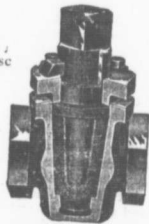


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GAS ENGINES SAFES AND VAULTS.

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TENDER.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Station at Campbellton," will be received up to and including

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1911.

for the construction and erection of a
BRICK AND STONE PASSENGER STATION
at Campbellton N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Campbellton, N. B., at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

A. W. CAMPBELL.

Chairman
Govt. Railways Managing Board. Ottawa, Ont.
February 28th., 1911

The salloway pension bill will not be lost sight of in the Senate if Senator Scott of West Virginia can prevent that fate overtaking it. He gave notice that at the earliest moment next week he would make an effort to get the measure before the body. He said:
"While we have been edified and the galleries have been highly entertained by the speeches to which we have been listening a great many old soldiers have died. I hope that it will be the pleasure of the Senate to allow me to crown my 12 years of service here by passing this bill in the interest of my old comrades."

North Atlantic Collieries,

Mines and Loading Piers, Port Morien, C. B.

Miners and Shippers of Cow Bay Basin Coals.

EXCELLENT FUEL FOR

Domestic, Steamship and Railway Use.

Recent analysis of the coals in several of the seams in this Basin—which will be persistently developed—show them to be remarkably low in ash and sulphur.
All modern appliances for Screening and picking, so that this coal can be shipped more than "reasonably free from stone and shale."

Loading Piers at Port Morien C. B.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

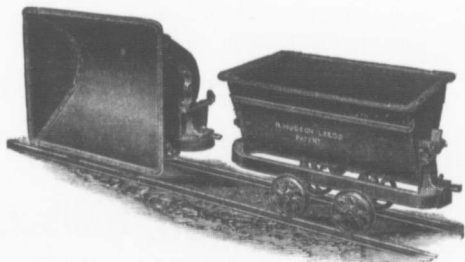
Quick Dispatch

Mines Office, Port Morien, C. B.

HUDSON STEEL CARS.

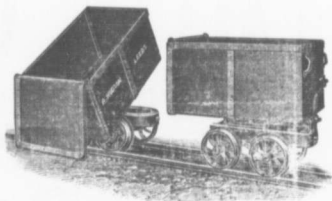
For Surface and _____

_____ Underground Use.



Cars equipped with cast steel wheels and patent caged dust proof Roller Bearings.

We are prepared to quote for any special design for any special purpose.



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Sole Canadian Agents.

EXPLOSIVES

OF EVERY
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Dynamite,

Gelignite,

Gelatine Dynamite,

Blasting Gealtine.

**PERMITTED
EXPLOSIVES**

CHEDDITE,

(Does not Freeze or Exude)

Blasting Gunpowder,

Compressed Pellets,

For use in Gaseous mines.

Suitable for all Kinds of Work

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

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Supplies of all Explosives and
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Agents for NOVA SCOTIA:**AUSTEN BROS. Halifax.**

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ALLAN, WHYTE & COY

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,"Cablegrams: :
"Ropery Rutherglen" Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.Cables, A B C (1th & 5th Eds)
A. T. Lobbies 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.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

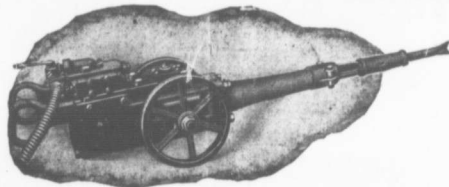
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THE H. H. COAL MINING MACHINE.

Built in several sizes to meet various requirements.

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

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INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

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; J. MCGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

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

WESTBOUND Superior Dir		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
M.	A. M.		M.	A. M.
P. M.	3 30	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 45	A. M.
3 25	10 30	INVERNESS JUNCT	3 50	11 00
3 27	10 29	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 55	11 11
3 30	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	4 00	11 20
P. M.	10 07	TROY	4 13	A. M.
	9 57	CHRONISH	4 25	
	9 44	CHATHMORE	4 38	
	9 27	JUDIQUE	4 50	
	9 08	CATHERINE'S FOND	5 05	
	8 55	PORT HOOD	5 20	
	8 44	GLENGOE	5 35	
	8 35	MABOU	5 50	
	8 25	GLENDYRE	6 05	
	7 59	BLACK RIVER	6 15	
	7 40	STRATHLOHNE	6 28	
	7 25	INVERNESS	6 45	
	7 12		7 00	
	6 55		7 10	
	6 38		P. M.	

CAPELL VENTILATING FANS.

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

Built under special arrangement with, and from the designs of the Inventor by

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NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

CALEDONIAN WIRE ROPE CO., Ltd. AIRDRIE, SCOTLAND.

CONTRACTOR to the British Admiralty, India Office, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

Makers of

HIGH GRADE MINING ROPES

Agents for Nova Scotia :

The GENERAL CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO.,

Halifax,

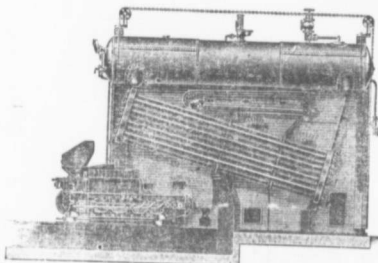
Nova Scotia.

Testimonial from Wm. Baird & Co. Bathgate, N. B.:

We have pleasure in informing you that the Winding Rope supplied by you for Easton Pit in October, 1903, and taken off in September, 1909, after 308 weeks constant work, gave us every satisfaction. The length of the Wind is 175 fathoms, and the rope came from under side of drum. This was the first Galvanized Winding Rope tried in Easton Pit. The previous ropes used which were not Galvanized compare very unfavorably with it as they had to be discarded after 143, 123, and 112 weeks' work respectively—each of them being badly pitted with the action of the water, while this rope showed very little signs of wear and absolutely no pitting. To satisfy ourselves that we were justified in keeping this winding rope in use for such a long period as 6 years, we have had two pieces tested by the Sheffield Testing Works, Limited, with the following results, viz.—One piece which was cut from the part of the rope over the pulley where it showed most signs of wear—about 60 ins. from hose end—gave a breaking strain of 53 tons. While the other which was cut from the rope where it showed most signs of wear—about 47 tons. The Certificate you gave with this rope gave a breaking strain of 47 tons.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited.

"B. & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILERS.



"B & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILER.
SUPERHEATER AND IMPROVED SIDE FEEDING STOKER.

Over 8,000,000 h. p. in use.

Also, Steam Superheaters,
Mechanical Stokers, Piping,
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Rule and Print Special Blank Forms for Mining and other Industrial Corporations. BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern and made in any Style of BINDING.

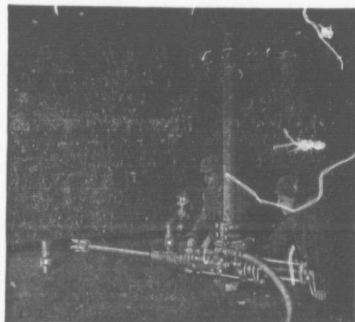
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Uniform in quality. Every barrel
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only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
of the Dominion Coal Company.



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The No. 37 Coal Cutter is the very latest coal mining production, in which are combined light weight, great durability, and enormous capacity.

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Head Office: Continental Life Building, Toronto.

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ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
and Loss resulting from
LOSS OF LIFE AND INJURY TO PERSON,
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 for Air Drills. Pneumatic
Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

"REDSTONE" SHEET PACKING.

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market.

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 For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating

Unequaled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

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MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

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High Grade

—AND—

STEAM

JOGGINS.

AND

Domestic

COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

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Coal & Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

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Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville

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High Grade Fuel
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COKE

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Better than
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HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co. Limited SHEFFIELD



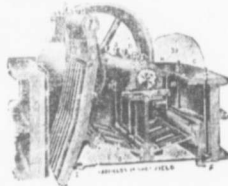
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CAST STEEL
BRONZE BUSHED
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WHEELS & AXLES

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JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction)

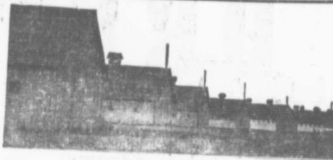
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Sole Representatives of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited Sheffield, for Canada.

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Amatite
ROOFING



60,000 Feet of Amatite Roofing

The accompanying view shows a series of buildings at the Saskatoon Exposition, all of them covered with Amatite Roofing.

Amatite was selected because it was inexpensive, easy to put on, required no care or attention or expense afterwards, and would give excellent durability.

If ordinary smooth roofing had been used, these roofs would require painting every year or two at considerable expense and trouble. Amatite, however, has a mineral surface which requires no painting.

Use Amatite for every roof where you want to save expense. It is the most economical solution of the whole roofing problem.

Amatite Roofing requires no skilled labor to apply; it costs no more, (in fact much less) than other roofings; and the fact that it requires no painting makes the total expense far below that of any other type of roof covering.

You can use Amatite for every kind of steep roofed building. We supply galvanized nails and liquid cement for the laps free of charge.

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... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR

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BEST COAL FOR
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