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Geol. survey dept.

11301

Maritime Mining Record

Nov. 22 1911

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BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

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Wire Drawers, Manufacturers of all classes of Wire Ropes,

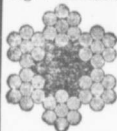
Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,

HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.

AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Fig 2. HAULING



Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING



Fig 1. HAULING



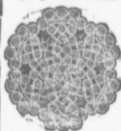
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes



Fig 4. WINDING



Fig 13. SINKING



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
- 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
- 4 Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

Fig. 13 for Sinking and Fig. 11 for Cranes, &c. are non-twisting.

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.

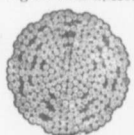
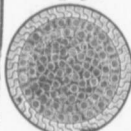


Fig 15 a



WINDING.

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Entirely free from twist.

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



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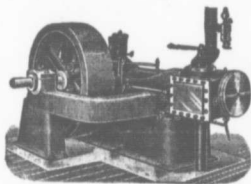
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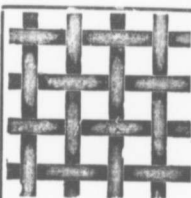


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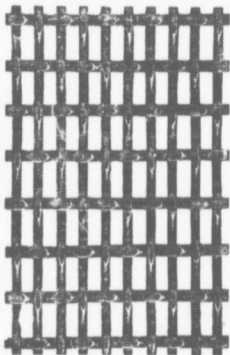
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Royalties are as follows:—

Gold, two per cent. on the gross value thereof; Copper, four cents a unit; Lead, two cents a unit; Iron, five cents a ton; Tin and Precious Stones, five per cent.; Coal, ten cents on every long ton sold or removed from the mine.

Copies of the Mining Law and other information about mining in the Province, can be had gratis, by applying to the Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Mr. John Howard, Agent General for Nova Scotia,

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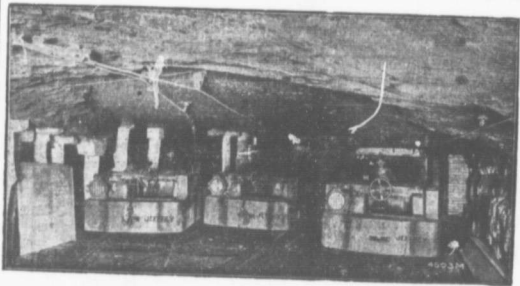
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 10, Stellarton N. S., Nov. 22nd, 1911. New Series

PRESERVATION OF MINE TIMBERS.

"From a bulletin of the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, we take the following:—

"The preservation of mine timber by chemical treatment has not yet been adopted by the mining industries of Canada. In many localities, however, the distances required to transport mining timbers are becoming greater, poorer qualities of wood have to be used and the annual cost of the upkeep of mine timbering is becoming greater. In the United States much has been done in the treatment of mine timbering and it has been proven that a treatment of croosote or zinc chloride decreases the destruction due to decay, fire and insects. This increases the life of the timbers and decreases the annual cost of replacing mine timbers. Timber used in mines has, on the average, a shorter life than wood used for any other purpose. The surroundings in a mine are very conducive to rot, which, after a period of three to five years, causes the timber to break, crumble and become useless. Experiments have been conducted in the United States mines with a row of untreated and treated mine props alternately placed. In one instance, after 18 months, every untreated stick was weakened by decay and broken, while the treated props were sound and useful. From various practical experiments of this kind with different species of wood important results have been obtained.

Douglas fir has average of five years life when untreated. Treated, it lasts twelve years. Hemlock, lasting as a natural wood five years, doubles its term of life when treated, as does tamarack. Spruce is one of the species which decays quickest when untreated, lasting only three years. If treated it will last twelve years, thereby increasing its life 300 per cent. To sum up, wood preservation not only prolongs the life of durable timbers, thus decreasing their annual consumption, but also permits the substitution of inferior species, whose use considerably reduces the drain upon the more desirable kinds.

PIT BROW GIRLS.

A deputation chosen from the pit brow workers in Scotland interviewed the Home Secretary with regard to the proposals in the new Mines Bill to abolish female labour at pitheads. The pit brow women were informed, on behalf of the Home Secretary, that it was unnecessary that he should again receive a deputation on the question

of the deletion from the Mines Regulation Bill of the clause prohibiting the employment of women on the pit banks. He is already convinced that the clause ought to be deleted, and the Government will make a motion to that effect at the report stage.

A memorial of Scottish women has been sent to the members of Parliament for Scotland protesting against the exclusion of women from pit-brow work. Attention is directed to the following points:—

(1) No proof had been brought forward to show that the trade is injurious to health. On the contrary, medical evidence in Scotland (as in Lancashire) bears witness to its hygienic advantages over factory or workshop employment.

(2) No proof has been produced in support of the charge that the conditions of employment are conducive to immorality.

(3) The object of the agitation among male workers in the trade is to substitute old men and youths for the girls, though they are admittedly less skilful at the work. The memorialists suggest that with the provision of wash-houses or baths and adequate sanitary accommodation for all mine workers the pit-brow employment will be more satisfactory for the women engaged in it than any other unskilled work in which they are likely to engage.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the enemies of labor? We do not think that 'labor,' and by that we mean organized labor, has many 'enemies' among employers. Employers as a class are not hostile to the principle of organization. The many and great benefits that have come to wage-earners through the information of their unions and federations are universally recognized. Organized labor, to be sure, does not win friends when by threats or duress, by strikes, boycotts, or violence, it tries to prevent unorganized labor from earning its wage. It does not win friends, either, when it makes altogether unreasonable demands of employers and seeks to enforce them by threats. But these are not of the essence of the principle of collective bargaining; they are abuses, excrescences, which, it is to be hoped, will sometime disappear. Nobody makes friends by murder and the destruction of property. Men who think and reason in an American way will certainly be led to the conclusion that the worst enemies of labor are those men of the unions, whoever they may

be, who go about with dynamite blowing up buildings and killing their fellow-beings. That inhuman business must be stopped. It is not exactly a service to the cause of labor to abuse those who are trying to stop it.

Around the Collieries.

Mr. Harry Coll, formerly of the Allan Shafts, is spying out the land around Edmonton.

Now that shipments by water to the St. Lawrence have ceased, the people in the provinces will be able to get all the coal they want.

INCREASING THE PRICE OF WET IRON ORE.

One of the simplest methods of increasing the price of wet iron ore is to drive off the moisture as it is the substance to the blast as offered by fine ores when reduced wet. In reducing the moisture from say 21% to 8% the ore is discharged by the dryer in nodules varying in size from peas to marbles. The usual method of drying consists in putting the ore through a double shelled dryer. The material enters the space between the shells at the feed end and on account of the rotation of the dryer, together with its inclination, is carried through to the discharge end, meeting on the way the hot gases which have previously passed through the inner cylinder.

A recent test made on a Ruggles dryer at the Pequecote Co's mine No. 3, Buttzville, N. J., gave an efficiency of 89.05%. The dryer was installed in an open and driven by a vertical steam engine which ran the dryer as well as the fan. By speeding up the fan which is designed to run at low speed, the capacity of this type of dryer is increased in almost direct proportions. It is said that the installation of this dryer has proved to be a profitable investment and the increase in the price obtained for the ore has been such that the dryer will pay for itself.

SPECTACULAR EXPERIMENTAL MINE EXPLOSION.

The dust explosion at the Government experimental mine at Bruceston, Pa., arranged for the benefit of operators and others attending the mine safety demonstration at Pittsburgh last week, was an impressive spectacle for the 1,500 spectators grouped on the surrounding hills. It was dark when all the arrangements were complete and the dust ignited by the electrical device. There was a dull rumble far down in the earth and the heavens were lighted up by bursts of flame from the main opening and the air shaft, followed by a dense cloud of smoke. Dr. Homes, director of the Bureau of Mines, declared that the explosion was of great value as an object lesson in showing the dangerous character of coal dust, the mine being free from gas when the test was made. He issued the following statement:

"The great value of this experiment in the mining industry was in demonstrating to more than 1,500 operators and mine managers from every coal mining district of the United States the fact: That ordinary bituminous or soft coal dust will explode from a charge of black powder badly placed in a mine; that dust will explode with a violence sufficient to wreck the mine and kill every person working in the mine; and that poisonous gases are given off from such an explosion in sufficient quantities to suffocate and poison any persons in the mine who may have escaped the violence of the explosion."

For the three months ending October there were imported into Montreal and points east no less a quantity than 644,581 tons of American coal. Of the total 376,492 tons were of anthracite, and 268,159 tons bituminous, round and dust. This is a large quantity of bituminous coal to be brought into Montreal and the lower provinces. American bituminous dust is displacing a large quantity of Nova Scotia round coal. Talk about the slack coal that is being sent to Everett, U. S. The quantity coming into Canada of bituminous slack exceeds the quantity that is sent to the U. S.

The Dominion Coal Co. ended their shipments to the St. Lawrence for the season on the 20th. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. will send their last boat on Friday or Saturday 24th, or 25th. The total shipments by water this year will be, approximately, 1,910,000 tons, the largest on record, apportioned thus: Dominion Coal Co. 1,450,000, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 300,000, Inverness Coal Co. 90,000, Acadia, 48,500, Intercolonial 21,500. The shipments from Pictou Co. are substantially the same as last year. The increase in the total is to be credited to the Dominion Coal Co.

A few weeks ago we intimated that several important changes in the arrangement of the staff of the Dominion Coal Co. were contemplated. The first of these is announced. Mr. J. D. Maxwell, the white haired boy of Dom. No. 2, so called though he has raven locks, is now in charge of operations at Springhill. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Sharpe having resigned. Mr. Maxwell no better man for the position could have been selected. He has the right knack of dealing with the workmen, treats them courteously, will not be imposed upon and expects them to do their best. If they don't he does not storm, but— The RECORD hopes Mr. Maxwell's success in Springhill will be as conspicuous as at Dominion.

Owing to the great improvements in the machinery for making briquettes from bituminous coal it is probable that the Dominion Coal Company, instead of sending the surplus stock of Springhill slack to Maine ports will convert it into briquettes for domestic purposes. Oval shaped briquettes for domestic use of 3 or 4 ounces, are now being successfully made in Brooklyn. This fuel can be had by the ton, or by the pound. In the latter case it is put up in paper bags. It is said the demand for briquettes of small size is so great, that the Brooklyn plant is to be immediately enlarged. By a new process the quantity of binder required has been reduced fifty per cent. or over.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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

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

R DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

WELLINGTON N. S.

Nov. 22, 1911

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

What good can possibly come from fomenting discontent and from inciting people to multiply their hardships, it is hard to guess. And yet there are people and there are papers, who think they have found their mission in accentuating the misery of the lot of the toiler, and exaggerating the privileges of those more fortunately situated. The papers which, unwittingly it may be, demand an immediate adjustment of existing conditions and inculcate revolutionary ideas, are not a bit mindful of consistency. At one time they demand an immediate change, regardless of consequences, and at other times they tell us that innovations are unpopular and cannot be maintained till the people are ripe for them. A paper will demand the abolition of poverty, and that same paper will denounce a prohibitory law on the ground that it is in advance of public opinion. Let certain writers on social questions say what they will; the fact remains that until you abolish the drinking habits of the people you cannot abolish poverty. And before poverty can be coped with other things beside liquor will have to be abolished. One of these is thriftlessness. While people remain oblivious to the fact that one cannot have his cake and eat it, that is, be saving and prodigal at one and the same time, so long shall we have the poor with us. It is right to work heartily for the removal of wrongs and for the alleviation of hardships. But it is wrong to exaggerate the wrongs, and seek to intensify the hardships. And that is exactly what some are doing as instance the following from a late paper published in a locality where workmen predominate:

"But what about the great mass of the people who are not satisfied that economic conditions are as good as they might be? What about the toilers and wage earners who find the cost of everything they eat, wear and use constantly increasing; who find getting harder all the time, the struggle to make ends meet and, if possible, to lay a little away for their old age or to give their children a start in life? Don't they know that tariff taxation has a great deal to do with the increased cost of living?"

"We know that Canada is prosperous, but it is evident that notwithstanding this a large part of the population are no better off than they were ten or twenty years ago. Something has to be done to distribute the benefits of prosperity more evenly. It is time the consumer had his turn, time that something was done, experimented with, if necessary, in the hope of making a larger margin between living expense and

income for those who live on their day's wages."

The statement that workmen are day by day finding the struggle to make both ends meet becoming harder, and that it is impossible to put anything away for their children, is that of the demagogue. The lot of the workman to-day is not harder than it was ten to twenty years ago. On the other hand there has been great improvement, a mighty uplift. There are all classes of labor in our colliery towns. There is the skilled workman and the common laborer. To say that the lot of both has not undergone vast improvement is to be blind to the facts. The workman of to-day, as compared with ten to twenty years ago, is better housed, better clothed, more substantially fed, and has very many more comforts. And he is in a better position to provide against a rainy day if he so will. A leading general merchant in a colliery town was asked the questions: 1st. Have you fewer bad debts today in comparison with the business done than you had ten years ago? 2nd. What class of customers now find it hard to regularly square accounts? The answer to the first was emphatically, "I am making fewer bad debts. The answer to the second was, "Those who find it hard to square accounts are those who patronize saloons, or are recklessly extravagant." It is quite easy to say that something must be done to distribute the benefits of prosperity more evenly. That is a common place and a platitude. The millionaires that one hears so much about are not accumulating wealth through the grinding of the poor. The middle classes in most part contribute to the wealth of the millionaires. A reputable broker declared the other day that forty million dollars had been paid into his firm's hands as margins on stocks, and that none of those who had contributed to that vast sum had got their money out again. Where had it gone? To swell the coffers of those who had money enough to bide their time. Where are the men in Nova Scotia who are making millions out of legitimate business enterprises? Not one of them can be found engaged in the business of coal mining.

A WORD FOR THE EAST.

Under the caption "The Maritime Provinces", the Canadian Century says:

"The prosperity of the central and western provinces of Canada is now well known. If the new government could devise a policy that would give equal prosperity to the Maritime Provinces it would have something to be proud of. All Canadians are proud of the wonderful growth of the western provinces. Even those who do not own a foot of land in the West or sell anything there take the utmost interest in the development of that country. Canadians in general should take equal interest in the development of the East end of Canada."

They certainly should. The extreme east of Canada, Nova Scotia, has as a common thing been left out in the cold. It could not have been expected that during the past score of years the east should have developed as rapidly as the west, and yet had Nova Scotia had even a moderate amount of attention bestowed upon her she would have been a greater sharer in the general advance. There are prospects of a better day. Politics enter so largely into every phase of life that no doubt some may

take exception to the statement that Nova Scotia has been woefully neglected. Time and again has it been pointed out by the independent press that Nova Scotia was being neglected by the federal government, and that the local government of its own accord should inaugurate a forward movement. A little was done, some of it in a wrong way, but only a tithe of what should be done. Nova Scotia's agent has never had the ghost of a chance, through lack of funds, to bring the province to the front, and have its resources fully advertised. As an instance of the neglect of the federal authorities we have the following. A prominent and a patriotic Cumberland County liberal, and one who had the refusal of being nominated for the local legislature was in London the past summer. It occurred to him that he would find out at the Canadian immigration office what was known about Nova Scotia. He entered the office and assuming the role of a rustic, gaped around. He was approached by an official and asked what could be done for him. He replied that he wanted to find out about Nova Scotia and would like some books and pictures. He was asked if he wished to go farming. If so, the west was the place for him. The shelves were loaded with descriptions of the western provinces. He said he didn't know what he wanted to go into, but he wanted to learn something about Nova Scotia. Here you have a lot about Ontario and British Columbia. A great place B. C. for apples, was he thinking of an orchard. He didn't know what he was thinking about but he knew what he wanted and then in a tone that made the official 'sit up': "See here, I don't want to know about Ontario or the West or B. C., I want to know about Nova Scotia, or if you have no literature on the subject say so, and I'll see about it". The official searched 'up and down' and at length discovered an out of date and thin pamphlet which told little and told it badly. Nova Scotia, and yet no one seems to have set about to have the injustice remedied. Nova Scotia will have justice if one or two of the upper province papers, and the papers in the province which can consistently do so, set up an insistent cry for 'justice to Nova Scotia.' A portion of the provincial press are insistent at the present time that Nova Scotia should not suffer any loss of representation when representation comes. It will be a great pity if in this direction Nova Scotia suffers a loss, but it may prove a matter to mete out justice. The last loss of a reputation was taken so complacently or with so half hearted protest, that it may be harder at this time to so enter and utter a protest that it shall be heard.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

The coal trade is the very life's blood of the province of Nova Scotia, let those who will, say nay. Without it there would be infinitesimal sums for education for agriculture, for roads and bridges. Nova Scotia, we are told, is standing still because she has no markets for her natural products, no outlet for the things of the farm. That beats us. Is hay a natural product? If so, how is it that the Dominion Coal Co. imports vast quantities of that commodity from Quebec because it cannot be secured here. Is wheat a natural product? It does not matter whether or no, for Nova Scotia

imports flour, having no wheat to grind in quantities. Are butter and eggs products of the farm? If these could command higher prices in the States than presently obtained at home, then the poorer people in the towns and cities would be denied such common necessities. Is beef a product of the farm? If so, why do car loads come into Nova Scotia weekly from Ontario. Why sigh for a market across the line and neglect the home market. Is it simply a case of far away birds having fine feathers. Schooner loads of potatoes arrived in Halifax the other day from P. E. I. Had the Nova Scotia farmers sent their spuds across the line or what? If the rural population in Nova Scotia is decreasing it is not for the want of markets for the products of the farm. The rural population in Britain, in the U. S. and even in Germany is decreasing. In increasing in Germany? Yes, by great percentages, and yet in that country there is mutterings and riot because of the high cost of the necessities of life. Farmers are getting far higher prices than ever and yet people are leaving the farms. The attractions of the towns and cities are the main things in enticing population from the farming districts. The following from the Morning Chronicle, by no means a Tory paper, and not prejudiced in favor of the coal trade, of issue of 11th. inst., says,—and is the extract not apropos of the foregoing remarks: "Indeed, it is safe to say that only the coal and iron on industries founded under Liberal auspices in this Province have saved Nova Scotia from declining in population to where it was in 1871, forty years ago."

WHY MEN LEAVE FARMING FOR MINING.

The following from the 'Montreal Witness'—a staunch liberal may jolt those who have been in the custom of putting forward farming as the foremost occupation and the most independent, etc., in the province. We can scarcely take it in. Our idea was that the School of Agriculture at Truro was to give those who contemplated taking up farming, and those already engaged in it, some idea of the right methods to be adopted in order to make farming a success financially. It looks as if some of us have been mistaken.

Looking over a statement recently put out by the Truro Agricultural College showing what fine prospects had been secured by its graduates, it was a surprise to find that not one of those so singled for honor was on the land. Their boast was not that they had put out successful farmers, but that they had fitted men for other walks of life. On bringing this to the attention of an agricultural college professor he seemed surprised to think that any one supposed them to be graduating farmers. Their business was according to him to educate men for journalistic work or lecturing. Incidentally they ran short courses for the benefit of farmers. When it was pointed out to him that successful money making farmers as graduates would fill the college with applicants, his reply was that farming could not be run on a commercial basis, at least under our present system of taxation, that all the farmer could hope for was a more certain but low return on his investment without the risks of commercial enterprise. If that is the best these professors can hold out as an inducement to farming, it is idle to try to stop the steady flow from country to city with all the added attractions of the latter."

GLEANINGS FROM THE 1910 REPORT OF MINES BRANCH

The total value of minerals, metallic and non-metallic produced in Canada in 1910 was \$107,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over 1909. Of the total, Ontario has to be credited with 40.95 per cent., British Columbia 23.37, and Nova Scotia 13.68 or \$43,000,000, \$24,000,000, and \$14,000,000 respectively.

The increase in Nova Scotia is to be credited to coal and gypsum.

The value of gold production was \$10,000,000. Ontario's production of silver is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Nova Scotia produced 350,287 tons of pig iron of the value of \$4,203,000 against 447,296 tons produced in Ontario valued at \$6,956,000.

The total coal production is placed at 12,796,000 old short tons of the value of \$29,811,750 or say \$2.42 per short ton. The coal production shows an increase of 22 per cent. over 1909.

Of coal, Nova Scotia produced 6,467,000, British Columbia 3,319,000, and Alberta 2,824,000 tons. Alberta's increase over 1909 is 42 per cent., British Columbia's 27, and Nova Scotia's only 13 per cent.

The value per ton of Nova Scotia coal at the pit mouth is a fraction over \$2.00 a short ton, that of British Columbia a fraction less than \$3.20 per ton, and that of Alberta a little less than \$2.20 a ton.

There were nearly 200,000 tons less coal produced in all of Canada than was imported from the United States. This should make the coal men sit up. If that was the case with manufactures would not there be thunders and earthquakes.

Fourteen dollars worth of minerals are produced for every inhabitant of the land.

The outstanding lessons to be drawn from the report are, the small production of pig iron, the big advance made by Ontario, and the very high price of coal in British Columbia. This latter goes to prove that villains and bad robber barons—as the coal operators of Nova Scotia are alleged to be—are saints in comparison with their brother barons of British Columbia. The wonder is that the people in that province do not cry out insistently for government operation of coal mines.

- Rubs by Rambler.

The quaint old saw "The leaner pig, the louder the grunt" has the merit of truthfulness. Neither is it restricted in its application. It may well be addressed to the few in the province who periodically go into fits over the price of coal. These are the smaller of the consumers. The chief present offender since the genials Milner and Kendall have gone out of the business as a non-paying investment, is the man of the Dartmouth Patriot, who probably consumes on his premises a half dozen tons a year. His cries, that something be done to alleviate the wide spread suffering due to the price of coal imposed by the naughty coal barons, are truly heartrending. He has been rending himself and railing against the coal barons for the past four years, and alas and alas his mission and his missives have been, so far, failures.

Here are one or two extracts from the Patriot :

1. "In Pennsylvania the average price is rarely over \$1.05 per ton which includes of course the very high grade coals which are semi-anthracite, and hence burn without smoke. These coals sell in distant markets at a high price, and materially raise the average price.

2. "The coal users in Nova Scotia know what they have to pay for coal, and it is generally known that \$3.00 per ton is the price at the Sydney docks for domestic coal, although the same coal is regularly sold delivered at Montreal for \$2.50 per ton.

3. "If the whole output of the United States amounting to over 250,000,000 tons can be sold at the mines for \$1.00 a ton at a profit, and it must be or it would not be mined, why is it that the householders of Nova Scotia have to pay the prices they do?

4. "The above are the facts. They can be easily verified. But a press which does not know or is recreant to its duty to the people of this province does not tell those who have to use the coal the FACTS. Why is this the case? The Patriot does not know unless it is that the coal companies are so powerful that the great newspapers DARE NOT TELL THE TRUTH."

To the Patriot I make reply:

1. There is no coal in the United States, if anthracite be excepted, that burns without smoke. There are coals that burn without such black smoke as in some provincial coals. The price quoted for Pennsylvania coal is at the mines, and the high price of coal realized abroad does not once enter into the calculation.

2. The 'same coal' is not regularly sold, delivered in Montreal, at \$2.50 per ton. Except to the two big railways the regular price is considerably over \$3.00 per ton.

3. Lately it was shown in the RECORD where 1,800,000 tons of U. S. coal were sold at an average of a quarter of a cent a ton profit. Let me give an extract or two from a report of the late meeting of the American Mining Congress:

MR. KUHN:

"Eighty-five per cent. of the cost of coal consists of labor. There should be a re-organization of the coal industry on lines of concentration. Except in a few instances coal is now being produced at an actual loss."

MR. WILLIAMS:

"There is not a coal man in business to-day who is not hoping that the tide of prosperity may return before he is forced into bankruptcy. Trade must be placed on a basis of reasonable profit, but permanent. We are facing a changed sentiment in this country that means fair play. We cannot continue as we are. If we are not allowed to combine, those now engaged in business in the coal trade will be financially wiped out of existence."

MR. BOGLE:

"The present conditions of the coal trade are such that I do not care to dwell on them. The important question is relief. Two methods have been proposed; first, the formation of a large company to absorb existing companies and, second, a combine among the operators themselves. The first is impossible, because the credit of coal properties is so depreciated that no one would buy the securities. The other plan possesses merit but it would violate the Sherman law, and until that law is modified no relief is in sight. The object of the law is good, but its operation means unbridled competition. The choice of the coal oper-

(Continued on page 16.)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

In preparation for anticipated extended output, No. 2 slope of Drummond colliery is being double tracked. This should add largely next year to the Intercolonial Coal Co.'s output.

A new engine is to be placed underground in No. 4 slope of the Intercolonial Coal Co. All present fear of tinkering with the coal tariff being removed, even good political grit partisans are becoming optimistic.

Pictou County is the third largest user of electric light among the counties of the province. Halifax number of lamps is about 63,000, 35,000, and 18,500 respectively.

One of the larger steam colliers now in the Cape Breton trade will carry as much coal in a season as a fleet of a hundred vessels same as formerly in the trade, could do. This is evolution, and accounts in large part for the lessened number of schooners as compared with forty years ago.

The ore mines of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. at Wabana are doing splendidly. Though last year was a record in the way of shipments, the improvement on last year is gratifying. The shipments for 1911 will reach 500,000 tons or more, an increase of at far more than make up for the deficiency in the shipments of coal.

The Dominion Steel Co. will from this out strive to dispose of as little of what may be termed unfinished products as possible and persevere in the policy of shipping the finished article. Instead of selling billets it will sell rails, rods, nails, the finished product of these. The concerns that act on this policy are generally successful and that will be the case with the Dominion Steel Co.

The new rail mills of the Dominion Steel Co. are the latest word in efficient machinery laid out so as to be operated with the greatest economy. The buildings when completed will be 400 ft. x 700 ft., and a list of the various kinds of galvanized wire, plain wire and wae nails of all sizes for the manufacture of which the latest machinery is being installed, will make a fair sized catalog. The company expects to be selling these articles by next spring.

The value of the timber used in the coal mines of Nova Scotia is estimated, for the year 1910, at \$213,000. Props and booms cost the companies \$68,000, and sawn timber \$45,000. It is curious that though the output of coal in Alberta is less than half that of Nova Scotia, the value of the round and sawn timber used in that province is only \$4,000 short in value of that used in Nova Scotia. This may be accounted for by the large development work going on in Alberta. About a dozen different kinds of wood are used in

Floyd of the Drummond colliery is deep in plans for future improvements and extensions. He is bound that the colliery shall remain for some time to come among the dividend payers, though he does not expect to reach the dividend of the Lackawana in the U. S.

The new engine house at No. 2 slope, Drummond colliery, is finished and the work of erecting the new engine has begun. The engine, which is of 350 h. p. but too modest to have the name appear in the Nova Scotia trade journal.

The Editor of the MARITIME MINING RECORD acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following communication from the South Cape Breton Mining Society through its Secretary, Mr. M. A. McInnis:— "Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to inform you that at a regular meeting of the South Cape Breton Mining Society held on Nov. 4th., 1911, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society."

All the papers have given the population of Stellarton as 1,600 odd. This is too bad. This is not half of the population of the town. A similar mistake occurred ten years ago, and there is no excuse for being made a second time. If Stellarton's case is to be taken as a sample of census taking, no wonder the census is being denounced on all sides. The Secy. of the S. Board of Trade says the correct figures are 3,910.

The directors of the Intercolonial Coal Co. and the local management are in fine fettle these days. The Record's old friend 'Red' quietly smiles but makes no comment on the quickened beat of the pulse of the colliery's works department. It has been decided by the directors and the local management that a new lift must be added to No. 1 slope. The new lift will be some 500 feet long, which added to the present length will carry the slope the long distance of 9,300 feet from bank head. How is that for a fairly high angle slope.

Mr. Burchall of the Canadian Gazette, who has been visiting Nova Scotia said to a Sydney press interviewer: "You Sydney people complain that old country journalists and other prominent visitors from Great Britain when visiting Canada give your city the go-by and, you, perhaps blame the departments of your own governments for the failure of these parties to come to Sydney. After all it is advertising that draws these particular visitors westward and, quite naturally, heartily but little respecting Nova Scotia they are not particular about making the extra journey nor spending the extra time in order to look into what, on the surface, appears to them as doubtful or very limited possibilities."

"Mr. Burchall is right. The moral is plain: 'Advertise Nova Scotia', a thing in the past that has been neglected in Britain and other countries.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co's. works at Trenton are kept busy. A few weeks ago, "work on hand sufficient for three months" was the report. Business has improved greatly since then, and at the present time there is sufficient orders on hand to keep all departments busy for five months. By the end of the year we expect to be able to report six months orders on hand.

A thousand apologies to Mr. Lechien, Chief Accountant of the Acadia Coal Co. A villain of a monoline man, ignorant of Belgian or French, christened him Mr. Lachlan. Perhaps Lachlan is the best approach a highland scot can make to Lechien. The RECORD would like to claim the Chief Accountant as a Scot, but that we fear cannot be done even with the aid of a monoline runner.

They say that the new Minister of Railways has a 'mind of his own'. In reply to a delegation who requested that the 'branch' be re-transferred to the Truro division, he replied: "I cannot discuss the subject at present, there are always two sides to a story." As this is a family affair, so to speak, the best thing the minister can do is to hand it over to the Brotherhood for permanent solution. That would likely take the question out of politics.

Nova Scotia Steel is doing well, the output for October and September being as follows:—

	Oct.	Sept.
Ore mined	52,675	49,336
Coal mined	75,521	69,126
Pig Iron	7,253	7,605
Steel billets	6,656	6,091
Bars and plates	4,718	4,133
Shipments of steel, etc...	5,500	4,909

In several cases the October figures are new high records.

Referring to the wage agreement of the P. W. A. and Dominion Coal Co., the N. S. correspondent of the Coal Trade Journal hits the U. M. W. hard—deservedly:

"The wage agreement between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Dominion Coal Co'y. which expires at the end of this year, has been renewed and extended until the 31st. of December, 1913. The news of this renewal has been received with very general satisfaction, as it means settled conditions and an absence of labor troubles for at least two years. The leaders of the U. M. W. are likely to attempt to create dissatisfaction with the action of the local miners' union, but will meet with little success, as the U. M. W. is a discredited organization in Nova Scotia. The U. M. W. agitation has died away, and labor conditions generally throughout Nova Scotia are more settled than for several years past. The Nova Scotia miner is showing a decided disposition to manage his own affairs, and he does not approve of the possible entanglements with United States coal trade disputes which direction from the headquarters of the U. M. W. involves."

The cool weather is having an effect on absenteeism from the mines. Reports are to the effect that the attendance of workmen in the pits is more regular than a while ago. Lots of people who complain of not being able to make both ends meet always manage some how to meet at base-ball or other matches and each meet means an outlay of from two to two-fifty, exclusive of toasts to the winning teams.

The large buildings at Trenton for the new machinery are all but completed. The report is in circulation that if ship building is not inaugurated in Canada the installation of the improved machinery will not be of much advantage. This is nonsense. There is at present much loss at times at Trenton, as in other steel works, from imperfect castings. The liquid steel presses will turn out flawless billets, and thereafter there will be no shafts or axles, etc. condemned for having a flaw, however small.

Mr. G. W. Farrell of Montreal, who lately returned from England said to the Montreal Star:—

"As for all Canadian securities, they are in the ascendant. Although I am a Liberal, I am forced to admit that the defeat of Reciprocity has proved to be one of the greatest blessings we could have hoped for. The flow of English money in this country, which was interrupted by our political uncertainty, is now running strongly in our direction once more, and will continue to come, providing we use decent precautions and offer none but first class propositions. The capitalists of England greeted the down-fall of Reciprocity with undisguised satisfaction, and they intend to show, and are now showing their appreciation of Canada's action. Our great industries, as heretofore, will be built up by English capital."

The following from a mining paper published in an upper province, demonstrates how little is really known about Nova Scotia's chief industry:—

"The Dominion Coal Company has started the work of opening another new colliery at Lingan, near the scene of the mining operations conducted there about 30 years ago. It is not definitely known as yet when the new mine will be in a position to furnish a coal output, but the preliminary work will be started as soon as possible. It is the intention of the company to ship their entire output next year from Lingan direct. For this purpose the company will erect a new pier there and equip it with the most modern conveniences for the handling of coal and loading their steamers and vessels with as little delay as possible."

Lingan may be a nice enough and safe enough harbor for fishing vessels and schooners, but it would take many years time and a mint of money to make it a port from which the Dominion Coal Co'y could ship their entire output.

The eight hour day act is not working nearly so smoothly in Britain as its promoters expected. The 'truth is there is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the eight hours a day'. A most curious case occurred recently in Scotland. The sheriff who tried the case

was evidently in a dilemma. While fining the defendant a shilling he said he was justified in the work that he did. Any act that finds a man guilty of wrong doing, for working over the prescribed eight hours is harsh and inconsistent. Perhaps it would have been better the man had not gone to assist in repairing the machine. The twenty-four men who would be thrown idle might have come to look at the act in a new light. Here is the story from the 'Glasgow Mail' of Nov. 4: "Before Sheriff Moffatt, at Falkirk Sheriff Court, on Monday, David Easton, miner, Redding, was charged with having worked underground more than eight hours in one day. The accused had worked eight hours at Redding colliery, and then gone to assist with a coal-cutting machine at Meadowbank pit, the case in his opinion being an emergency one, for had he not assisted with the machine 24 men would have been thrown idle the following day. The Sheriff held the case against the accused guilty of contravention of the Act, although he quite understood the position, that, having worked eight hours in another mine, that, having worked doing the work he did. In the Sheriff's opinion, however, the case was not an emergency one, and might happen any day. A fine of 1s. was imposed."

A correspondent of the Halifax Herald, well-meaning no doubt, but who puts forward no solution of the labor problem, says:—

"Let the wage earner have his fair share of the prosperity of the country and it will go far toward solving the problem of a sufficient population. Give him the opportunity to secure a little plot of land where he may erect his cottage which he may call his home, and it gives him the feeling that he is a part of this great institution which we call the nation. It allies him to all that goes to the making up of the nationality of the country. In anchors him. Keep him constantly a tenant, and you have him always on the move. He has little part or interest in community affairs. He readily drifts to other places and contributes his quota to their upbuilding.

No greater mistake in community or nation building, was ever made than an unfair distribution of the rewards of labor."

The opportunity to secure a little plot of land where he may erect his cottage has been granted by one of the leading coal companies of the province. Farther, besides a free grant of land, he has been offered assistance in building a cottage and yet he has not embraced the opportunity. Another coal company offered to build cottages, to be paid in rental, and yet a surprising-ly small proportion of the workmen availed themselves of the opportunity. At a majority of the collieries the married workmen are given plots of land, but these remain unworked and uncultivated. The opportunity to secure lands and houses is not wanting in the colliery districts, and yet somehow it is not availed of. The workman has the opportunity but some mental quality, say ambition, or some moral quality, independence is lacking; he does not embrace it. Endow him with these, and other desirable things will follow. There are opportunities for all of us and yet we let them slip by.

RUBS.—(Continued from page 13.)

ator is between bankruptcy and a violation of the law."
4. In this instance the accuser is the offender. The great newspapers have time and again given

the facts as to the higher cost of coal in Nova Scotia, as to the price of coal in Montreal, and on all important points in connection with the coal trade. These facts were presumably not palatable to the Patriot, therefore were they ignored. If the Patriot really wants to know why coal cannot be produced in Nova Scotia for a dollar a ton or anything like it, if the Patriot is really solicitous for knowledge on the coal prices question, let him call up the Nova Scotia Mines Office and he will receive all necessary enlightenment.

A Halifax County editor who truth to tell wields a racy pen, blows off steam in the following fashion: "In other words if mine owners can raise coal and sell it at a profit why cannot the government of Nova Scotia, which owns all the coal in this province, mine it and sell it at that price? It may be held that there can be no question whatever in this regard, that if the people of this province were fully informed of the facts of the case that they would soon make short work of present outrageous conditions."

"That's the way to talk. Lets have a government operated coal mine. I want to see the kind of coal that can be produced at a dollar a ton and sold at \$2.00 a hundred mifes from the pit mouth. I go further than the Halifax paper. I not only say to the local government 'Go it', but I will tell them where to go, to try their prentice hands. The North Atlantic Collieries Co. is in the hands of the Eastern Trust Company and is soon to be sold to the highest or any bidder. The area of coal is extensive, way to Miquelon. Coal at this mine can be produced more cheaply than at any mine almost in Nova Scotia, for an ex-member of the local government said on the floors of the Assembly in presence of Moses Nickerson, M. P. P., that he was prepared to ship coal to the western counties and deliver it at a price lower than what the Halifax paper says is the Cape Breton coal sellers price. If the Halifax writer will step across and interview Colin Ochiltree Macdonald he will obtain some idea of the vastness and the richness of the property. It is the opportunity of a life time for the local government. The local government can buy the property \$20,000 cheaper than any individual or corporation as it will not require to pay back royalty, and for a no royalty reason it ought to produce coal ten cents cheaper than any coal company in the province. It is a glorious chance and the Halifax writer will be derelict of his high sounding professions for the weal of the common people if he neglects to go down on his knees, and beseech of the local government to instantly go into coal producing, and if failing and wave the popular big stick over the workmen's head. In any and every effort to induce or compel the local government to go into coal mining and show the tardy coal operators how easily the trick can be done—at a dollar a ton or a dollar ten at the most—the Halifax writer can rest assured that he has a hearty sympathizer and an earnest ally in the writer of this column.

"The liberals found out that the coal companies could not supply the demand"—in the Montreal paper. As a commentary on the foregoing take the following from one of the staff of the Dominion Coal Co. "In the months of September and October the output

declined, but this was due to dullness in the coal market and not to any diminution in capacity." There should have been no dullness in September and October if the Montreal market was unsupplied.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE?

Referring to labour unrest, Rev. J. D. Jones, M. A., B. D., of Bournemouth, says in his church magazine:—The Church neglects her duty if she does not lift up her voice against oppression and injustice of every kind. But when it comes to taking a direct and active share in our present-day economic struggles, I confess to being more than doubtful. Can the Church do more than try to instil into the hearts of her members those great principles of justice and love for which Christ stood? Can she, with any propriety or profit, even take to advocating in any particular industry a 'living wage'? What is a 'living wage'? Who is to fix it? And what about all those intricate considerations of prices and international relationships which so vitally affect wages? I am told, for instance, that in the jute trade in Dundee, and the linen trade in Belfast, wages are pitifully low. Nine shillings a week for a woman's labour—it sounds scandalously meagre. But everyone knows that if a 'living wage,' say, of twenty-five or thirty shillings a week were insisted on in Dundee, the jute trade would entirely vanish; it is as much as ever manufacturers can do to keep up in face of foreign competition, even as it is. What is the Church to do in such a case? Are not the scanty wages paid at present better than none at all? The question is a very difficult and complicated one. It is difficult for those Christian employers who want to do the right thing. It is difficult for the Christian church. I am not at all sure that the Church will not be helping on the Kingdom best by preaching righteousness, by creating 'new men' in Christ Jesus, and then allowing those men to apply their Christian principles to the details of their business life.

The Church must preach to the capitalist the absolute necessity of 'doing justly and loving mercy.' I think no Christian man will dispute the assertion that labour has not had its fair share of the wealth it has helped to create. At the same time, I think a faithful word or two needs to be spoken to labour as well. I confess to having been greatly startled and alarmed by the lack of order and discipline which the events of the past few weeks have revealed. The Church is invited to tell capital to do its duty by labour. It is no less incumbent upon it to tell labour to consider its duty towards the community. Much of the action of the past few weeks has savoured of anarchy. The men have repudiated their own leaders. Because of a petty dispute in a timber-yard the whole traffic of Ireland must be disorganized. These are grave and ominous signs, for they point to a certain levity and irresponsibility which bodes ill for the future of our land. We sadly need a quickened sense of discipline and order, and of our obligations to one another.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AS ARBITER.

In 1770, in the evening of the king's life, there

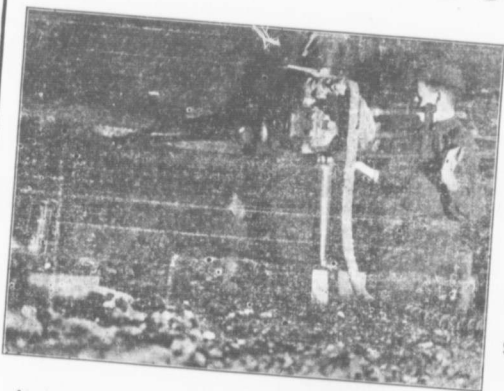
arose a lawsuit concerning a water-mill. A certain Arnold, of the peasant class, on the Silesian border, gained a livelihood by working this mill, which was fed by a neighbouring stream. A nobleman whose sea lay higher up bethought him of making some fish-ponds, the effect of which was to cut off the miller's water and so eventually to run him. Unable now to pay his rent, he and his family were sold up and turned out into the world. The miller petitioned the king, who appointed a legal commission to inquire into the affair. The commission reported against the miller. All was in order. The nobleman had perfect right to make his fish-ponds. As the miller's landlord, he had also perfect right to extract his rent, and to distraint for it. Beautiful case, with a perfect working of legal justice. But old Fritz, who had no great respect for the world of wiggery, was not satisfied. He sent one of his old soldiers to look into the matter with unbewigged eyes. Soldier reported in favour of the miller. Another session of the wiggeries, who stood again for their former decision. Whereupon the king sends for them and has a memorable interview. The old king lies in his chair, tortured with gout; but that eye of his, so terrible on a score of battlefields, is very terrible just now to the wig gentry. 'What,' says he, 'the miller loses his water and cannot grind; yet in spite of this he shall pay his rent the same as when he had full water for his mill! Do you think I do not understand you advocate fellows and their quirks? A court of law doing injustice is more dangerous and pernicious than a band of thieves; against these one can protect oneself, but against rogues who make use of the cloak of justice to accomplish their evil passions, against such no man can guard himself.' Finis: the king dismisses his vice-chancellor; sends the members of the High Court to prison for a year; and compels them to pay out of their own pockets an indemnification to miller Arnold for all his losses. A grossly arbitrary business, cried society, especially the wig portion of it. A trifle rough, we may well admit. But here at least was a king, determined if he could prevent it, that law should not be used to allow the rich man to rob and ruin the poor man.

Several very ingenious devices for the soldering of the joints of wires are being brought out by the Sloan Electrical Co., Ltd. London. The essential idea of these novelties is the combination of the necessary solder and flux to make a joint, with an aluminium sheath; for large joints a brass or copper sleeve is added, with a cartridge or capsule of combustible material to supply the necessary heat.—(Canada.)

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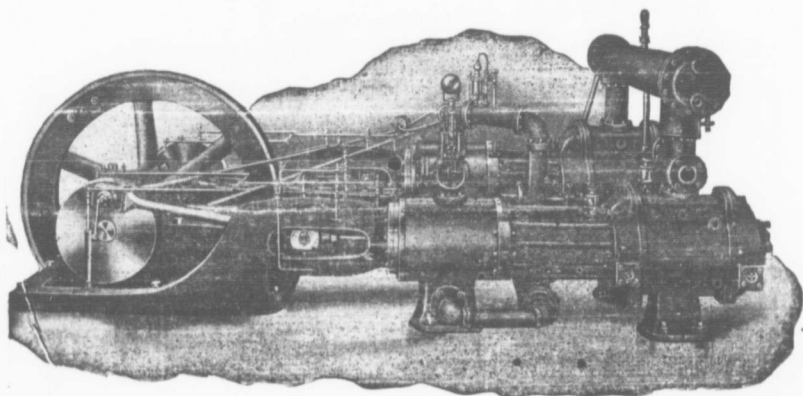
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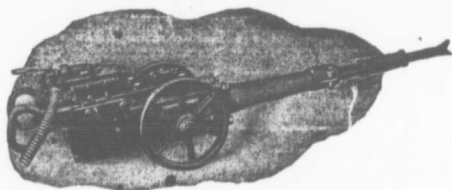
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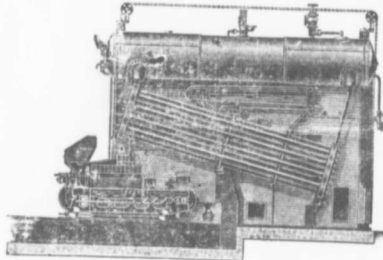
WESTBOUND		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND	
Superior Dir.			Inferior Dir.	
53	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	9 45	11 00
9 35	10 45	INVERNESS JCT.	9 50	11 05
9 40	10 50	PORT HAWKESBURY	9 55	11 11
9 45	10 55		10 00	11 20
9 50	11 00	PORT HASTINGS	10 05	11 25
9 55	11 05	TROY	10 10	11 30
10 00	11 10	CRENSHAW	10 15	11 35
10 05	11 15	CRAIGMORE	10 20	11 40
10 10	11 20	JUDIQUE	10 25	11 45
10 15	11 25	CATHERINE'S POND	10 30	11 50
10 20	11 30	PORT HOOD	10 35	11 55
10 25	11 35	GLENGOE	10 40	12 00
10 30	11 40	BARBO	10 45	12 05
10 35	11 45	GLENDYRE	10 50	12 10
10 40	11 50	BLACK RIVER	10 55	12 15
10 45	11 55	STRATHLOUNE	11 00	12 20
10 50	12 00	INVERNESS	11 05	12 25
10 55	12 05		11 10	12 30
11 00	12 10		11 15	12 35
11 05	12 15		11 20	12 40
11 10	12 20		11 25	12 45
11 15	12 25		11 30	12 50
11 20	12 30		11 35	12 55
11 25	12 35		11 40	1 00
11 30	12 40		11 45	1 05
11 35	12 45		11 50	1 10
11 40	12 50		11 55	1 15
11 45	12 55		12 00	1 20
11 50	1 00		12 05	1 25
11 55	1 05		12 10	1 30
12 00	1 10		12 15	1 35
12 05	1 15		12 20	1 40
12 10	1 20		12 25	1 45
12 15	1 25		12 30	1 50
12 20	1 30		12 35	1 55
12 25	1 35		12 40	2 00
12 30	1 40		12 45	2 05
12 35	1 45		12 50	2 10
12 40	1 50		12 55	2 15
12 45	1 55		1 00	2 20
12 50	2 00		1 05	2 25
12 55	2 05		1 10	2 30
1 00	2 10		1 15	2 35
1 05	2 15		1 20	2 40
1 10	2 20		1 25	2 45
1 15	2 25		1 30	2 50
1 20	2 30		1 35	2 55
1 25	2 35		1 40	3 00
1 30	2 40		1 45	3 05
1 35	2 45		1 50	3 10
1 40	2 50		1 55	3 15
1 45	2 55		2 00	3 20
1 50	3 00		2 05	3 25
1 55	3 05		2 10	3 30
2 00	3 10		2 15	3 35
2 05	3 15		2 20	3 40
2 10	3 20		2 25	3 45
2 15	3 25		2 30	3 50
2 20	3 30		2 35	3 55
2 25	3 35		2 40	4 00
2 30	3 40		2 45	4 05
2 35	3 45		2 50	4 10
2 40	3 50		2 55	4 15
2 45	3 55		3 00	4 20
2 50	4 00		3 05	4 25
2 55	4 05		3 10	4 30
3 00	4 10		3 15	4 35
3 05	4 15		3 20	4 40
3 10	4 20		3 25	4 45
3 15	4 25		3 30	4 50
3 20	4 30		3 35	4 55
3 25	4 35		3 40	5 00
3 30	4 40		3 45	5 05
3 35	4 45		3 50	5 10
3 40	4 50		3 55	5 15
3 45	4 55		4 00	5 20
3 50	5 00		4 05	5 25
3 55	5 05		4 10	5 30
4 00	5 10		4 15	5 35
4 05	5 15		4 20	5 40
4 10	5 20		4 25	5 45
4 15	5 25		4 30	5 50
4 20	5 30		4 35	5 55
4 25	5 35		4 40	6 00
4 30	5 40		4 45	6 05
4 35	5 45		4 50	6 10
4 40	5 50		4 55	6 15
4 45	5 55		5 00	6 20
4 50	6 00		5 05	6 25
4 55	6 05		5 10	6 30
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5 05	6 15		5 20	6 40
5 10	6 20		5 25	6 45
5 15	6 25		5 30	6 50
5 20	6 30		5 35	6 55
5 25	6 35		5 40	7 00
5 30	6 40		5 45	7 05
5 35	6 45		5 50	7 10
5 40	6 50		5 55	7 15
5 45	6 55		6 00	7 20
5 50	7 00		6 05	7 25
5 55	7 05		6 10	7 30
6 00	7 10		6 15	7 35
6 05	7 15		6 20	7 40
6 10	7 20		6 25	7 45
6 15	7 25		6 30	7 50
6 20	7 30		6 35	7 55
6 25	7 35		6 40	8 00
6 30	7 40		6 45	8 05
6 35	7 45		6 50	8 10
6 40	7 50		6 55	8 15
6 45	7 55		7 00	8 20
6 50	8 00		7 05	8 25
6 55	8 05		7 10	8 30
7 00	8 10		7 15	8 35
7 05	8 15		7 20	8 40
7 10	8 20		7 25	8 45
7 15	8 25		7 30	8 50
7 20	8 30		7 35	8 55
7 25	8 35		7 40	9 00
7 30	8 40		7 45	9 05
7 35	8 45		7 50	9 10
7 40	8 50		7 55	9 15
7 45	8 55		8 00	9 20
7 50	9 00		8 05	9 25
7 55	9 05		8 10	9 30
8 00	9 10		8 15	9 35
8 05	9 15		8 20	9 40
8 10	9 20		8 25	9 45
8 15	9 25		8 30	9 50
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11 00	12 10		11 15	12 35
11 05	12 15		11 20	12 40
11 10	12 20		11 25	12 45
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11 30	12 40		11 45	1 05
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11 40	12 50		11 55	1 15
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11 50	1 00		12 05	1 25
11 55	1 05		12 10	1 30
12 00	1 10		12 15	1 35
12 05	1 15		12 20	1 40
12 10	1 20		12 25	1 45
12 15	1 25		12 30	1 50
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2 20	3 30		2 35	3 55
2 25	3 35		2 40	4 00
2 30	3 40		2 45	4 05
2 35	3 45		2 50	4 10

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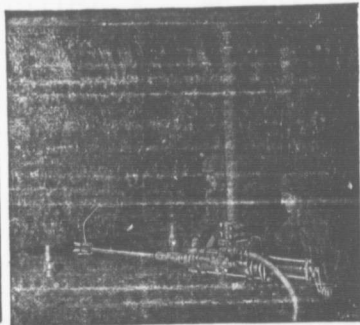
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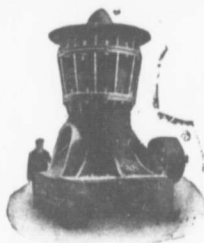
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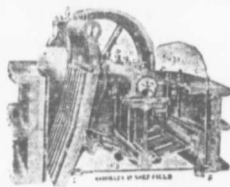
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