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Maritime Mining Record

JUNE 22 1910

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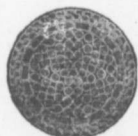
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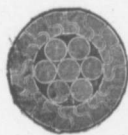
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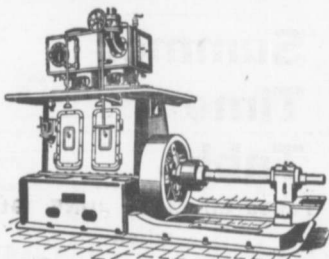
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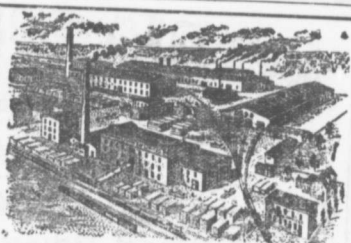
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Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,
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Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold valued at \$19.00 per oz.

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Gold and Silver.

—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

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The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron-ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

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FOR STEAM PIPES, ETC.



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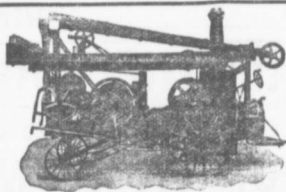
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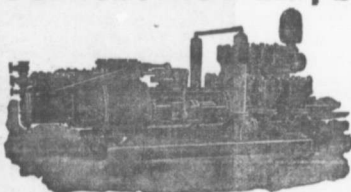
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A Reliable, Efficient, and Substantial,
Because almost Fifty Years Experience
Stands back of Every Machine. Fol-
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DIRECT ACTING and CRANK and FLY-WHEEL.
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“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock Boring Machines, Miners’ Tools, Copper Headed Stemmers Copper Pointed Needles, Miners’ Picks, Mauls, Wedges, and other mining appliances.

Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship
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The firm a month or two ago secured an order from the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Ltd., 200 pit tubs. So highly satisfactory was the work that the first order was, after receipt of the tubs, duplicated.



Jeffrey 17 A Electric Chain Coal Cutter.

Except where the cutting is extremely hard this machine is usually employed in all seams four feet and over in thickness.

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The....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 24

Stellarton, N. S., June 22, 1910.

New Series

KANSAS STATE COAL MINE.

The State of Kansas owns a coal mine which is operated in connection with the State penitentiary at Lansing. While the point of greatest interest is probably the fact that the mine is worked by convict labor, there are some things of interest about the mine itself, and a short description of the mine and the method of operating it will make the conditions of labor more readily understood.

The mine is situated near the penitentiary at Lansing, in Leavenworth county. It has railroad connections with the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Missouri Pacific.

The coal is found at a depth of 720 ft. in the Cherokee shales of the Lower Carboniferous. It is called a 22-in. seam, but varies in thickness from 19 to 27 in. In all questions at law concerning the amount of coal within a certain area, the bed is assumed to produce 70,000 bu. per acre.

Below the coal, is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. of clay, which makes a convenient mining. In the State mine about 14 in. of this clay is mined, though in other mines in the same district somewhat less clay is taken out. Below the clay is 3 ft. of limestone.

Above the coal is 45 ft. of shale, which forms an excellent top. Above the shale is a thin layer of limestone and above this is a bed of coal about 10 in. thick. This latter coal is interesting principally as being the probable source of the gas which is found in small quantities in the mine. A little water also finds its way into the mine through fissures in the roof, but the quantity of water is small and it gives very little trouble.

The coal is not of high quality, having a large amount of ash and a considerable amount of sulphur. The ash is so high that it gives considerable trouble on the grades and an attempt is to be made at the State University to wash the coal. For the purpose of determining the advisability of installing a washing plant, and also to give students an opportunity to study coal-washing methods and apparatus, a washer of rather small capacity will soon be installed in the laboratory of the mining department. The work done with this equipment will not be confined to the washing of the so-called Leavenworth coal, but experiments will be made with all of the other coals of the State which give promise of being benefited by washing.

The mine is reached by means of a shaft 6x16 ft. in size, having three compartments, two used for hoisting and one for pipe and wire. Another shaft about 200 ft. from the main shaft serves as a upcast airway and an escape shaft. The main shaft is equipped with a Litchfield first-motion hoist with a 12 ft. drum and cylinders 24x28 in. The rope is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. At each trip, two cars holding 1000 lb, each are raised. The engine is rated at 300 h.p. and steam is raised at 60 lb. pressure.

The mine is worked on the long wall system, as indeed might be considered necessary. With a depth of over 700 ft. it would be very difficult to operate the room-and-pillar system, even if there were any advantage in doing so; in this case the advantage is all with the long wall method. The coal is only 22 in. thick and there is plenty of material for filling. If the long wall method could not be used, the possibility of profitable operation would be doubtful.

In fact, very little attempt was made to make the mine a commercial success. This does not mean that the mine is poorly managed, but that more attention is paid to cleanliness, sanitation, safety and convenience than to cheapness of operation. The State employs the labor of convicts and furnishes the coal to the various State institutions free, each institution merely paying the freight on the coal consumed. Operating under these conditions, with no necessity for the most rigid economy, the penitentiary authorities are able to make the conditions underground much less unpleasant than they would otherwise be. Other mines in the immediate vicinity have been operated continuously for a long time by private capital and have apparently been able to show a profit. But an attempt to operate the State mine with a close attention to economy would undoubtedly result in so great an increase in the hardships of the miners that it would not be considered wise to require the labor of convicts.—(Eng. and Mining Journal)

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

—A Dying Institution.—

Operators are developing a spirit of resentment against the organization, and the report that the engineers and pumpmen in Illinois have seceded from the organization is regarded as the beginning of what will corroborate the precedents that when labor organizations grow to power in number and become arrogant they fall apart by reason of the lack of cohesion that is a necessary element of full development of discipline, many resenting the efforts of their officials to obtain honorable performance of contracts made for them.

There is trouble brewing for the organization and the attitude of mind among operators is such that little can be hoped for by the officers as to their assistance in maintaining solidarity. The strands in the rope have become worn and are breaking, one by one. It is confidently predicted that the last general agreements have been made, it is not clearly established that those districts where negotiations are yet pending may not rupture relations and go it alone yet for the 1910-12 term.—Coal Trade Journal

ILLINOIS STRIKE SITUATION.

Illinois coal operators were again in session at Chicago on Monday, this week. In regard to the extent of the mine idleness there was particularly no change last week. The operators are not only standing firm, but seem to be showing greater determination than ever to continue their present attitude and to adequately meet the more hostile determination of the miners. Same lawlessness was reported last week, the marching of men from one mine to another to pull out the pumpmen and engineers. Committees of the miners even requested the pit bosses and the mine superintendents, who in the emergency had taken charge of the machinery, to join in their ranks. To prevent interference with the operation of the mine machinery, injunctions were obtained and served in many of the districts last week enjoining the striking miners from trespassing upon mine property and from committing depredations.

Another development, which is significant, is a movement among the stationary engineers at mines to secede from the U. M. W. and reorganize their own brotherhood. It will be remembered they had their own organization a few years ago, but at the solicitation of John Mitchell and other labor leaders, went over in a body into the larger organization. The evil of that amalgamation from an operator's standpoint has just been forcefully shown. In order to keep their mines in good condition several of the Illinois operators were compelled last week to send stationary engineers to the mines to man the posts abandoned by the former engineers. The engineers last week held meetings in various districts and the proposition to organize a separate association may take definite form this week.

The relations between the operators and the miners of Illinois at the beginning of the week are distinctly more strained than a week earlier. Current incidents reveal on the part of the misguided leaders of miners the mistaken policy of violence and faithlessness to obligation, and the outbreaks seem to be drawing the operators closer together in a policy of self protection.

In the Southwest the strike continues without apparent change.—Coal Trade Journal

VERDICT IN THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

The coroner's jury which began last November to investigate the cause of the Cherry mine disaster, which resulted in the death of 265 miners in the St. Paul mine, has reached an agreement, and 250 separate verdicts have been returned. The jury says the mining laws were broken with the knowledge and consent of the mine inspectors.

The verdicts were in three sets, one set fixing the cause of the death of the 12 men in the rescue party who perished on the cage in the mine shaft; another set for the 187 men who were suffocated in the second seam; the third set is for the 51 men who were trapped in the seam and died of exposure and suffocation. The verdict of the coroner's jury vindicates John Cowley, the engineer who was in charge of the cage. The verdict blames "a confusion of signals" for the tragedy.

The following verdict was brought in for each of the 187 men who lost their lives in the second seam:

"We find that they came to death by suffocation and that the fire was caused by a load of baled hay coming in contact with an oil torch. And we further find that there was great delay in notifying the men of their danger."

The verdict giving the cause of the death of the men in the third seam says:

We find that they came to their death by exposure and suffocation. We further find that the mining laws of the State of Illinois in relation to means of escape were violated with the full knowledge and consent of the mine inspectors for district No. 2."

Although the operators thought they had reached a settlement with the miners of the eastern Ohio district some time ago, when the delegates agreed upon all points and drew up a contract to be presented to the men for their approval, President Lewis went to Wheeling the next day and overthrew the whole arrangement. As a result, the representatives of the operators were called back to that city on Monday of last week and told that they would have to make further concessions before the matter would be considered. This the operators flatly refused to do. Two days were spent in arguing the question, but the delegates failed to move the operators in the least.

Finally the operators asserted that they were willing to leave the contract to the men themselves and abide by their decision as to whether it should stand. On Thursday it was put to a referendum vote and won out by a large majority. Many of the locals voted almost solidly for the settlement, while others were divided. Both delegates and operators worked among the men, explaining the settlement. This is another pretty hard jolt for Pres. Lewis and his friends. His election was opposed in eastern Ohio and it is the belief of the operators that he interfered with the settlement in order to even matters somewhat with both the miners and operators. After he had accomplished his errand at Wheeling he left the city and the operators did not have an opportunity to talk with him.—Coal Trade Journal

SOMETHING FOR INSURANCE.

The Troy 'Times' says: 'Colliery disasters are costly affairs. Judgments against the Cherry company amounting to not less than 400,000 have been secured. Economy no less than humanity suggests the advisability of adopting effective means of preventing such catastrophes.'

But nothing is said about how these are to be avoided, for some of the very worst accidents have occurred in mines equipped with every known modern device for preventing them. With a business so dangerous, an outsider would think that there ought to be some kind of a self-insurance laid up, by charging a little in excess of the actual amount necessary to take coal out of the ground, but too often we find that useless competition is responsible for prices too low even to be profitable, or with a percentage of gain below that of even ordinary commerce.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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

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

Subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

June 22

Two or three weeks ago, with a seeming disregard of consequences, the Morning Chronicle took the bit between its teeth and ran out of the strict partizan rut. It took the government to task for the shabby way the province was treated in regard to the despatch of the British mails from Rimouk. The consequence has been that on the last two occasions the British mails have been delivered in Nova Scotia two days earlier than on the occasions preceding. The Chronicle can claim the credit for this, we presume. This should encourage our contemporary to further frankness. There is no use in blinking the fact that Nova Scotia in many respects is treated as a step child. The government of course is to be blamed for this. So also is the party press and above all the liberal members from the province who are woefully lacking in gumption. There may be considerations which hamper outspokenness on the part of the federal members, to kick might affect their chances, but the Chronicle is too strongly esconced to be afraid of a diminution of patronage and therefore should hit out and keep at it.

Though the Record has at times criticised freely many of Keir Hardies doings and sayings, it willingly admits he is the possessor of good qualities. While claiming to be a socialist he is not, like many of his comrades, inclined to scoff at the church and religion. At the instigation of some who are not socialists Mr. Hardie and some 150 more Britishers went to France and Belgium to talk christianity to the men who cry on every opportunity, 'Down with the clergy.' There are 60,000 socialists in Lille and there the Britishers spoke out on religion, a thing unheard of. They were not hissed at but applauded, and this created the greatest surprise. It is admitted that Mr. Hardies presence and speech had a great deal to do with the heartiness of the reception of the brothers. It was a great idea this of sending one of the leaders of the British socialists to Belgium and France to tell his comrades that he was a christian before he was a socialist and that he drew his inspiration for his labors in the cause of the working classes, from the example of Christ, and the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. One who gave \$3000 towards ground for a socialist colony, said after the Lille meeting, "I praise God I have lived to see this day. This is the first meeting of the French workmen that I have attended at which the attempt to introduce religion did not provoke violent protest."

Belgium is one of the homes of socialism and yet judged by the late elections socialism is not making progress. The clericals rule. There is perhaps a little excuse for the Belgian miners being socialists and discontented. In 1909 the average wage of the Belgian miners was less than \$1.30 a day. Truly Belgians may be classed among the discontented for in Nova Scotia with nearly double the wage they are ready to join hands with those who think they are ill-used and underpaid.

Though the output of the third largest colliery in the province has been practically cut off for the first five months of the year it is gratifying to know that the output, for the period mentioned, over the province is considerably ahead of that for the same months of last year. The chances are that after June is out the increase for the months to come will show handsome increase over those of last year. The Dominion Coal Co. alone for the last half of 1910 should show increase of about a hundred thousand tons per month. Though profits are not large the increase of 1910 over 1909 will be highly satisfactory. The new blood in the shape of Belgian money put into the Acadia Coy. should begin to show some effects before long.

A fortnight or so ago the Scottish miners had their annual Gala day. Vast crowds attended the demonstration and many notable speeches were made. Among the chief speakers were Mr. Adamson, miners sec'y, Keir Hardie, M. P., and Barnes M. P. Mr. Barnes was the freest of the three. He said the miners formerly labored under hellish conditions. That is true, but Mr. Barnes seemed to have no gratitude over the improved conditions of affairs. He said he hated the whole business in which labor was bought and sold in the market of to-day, just the same as boots and shoes and clothing. Commenting on this passage of his speech the Glasgow Mail sensibly remarks:—"It is true that labour is sold in the market of to-day. It is equally true that other men, in whatever business they make a living sell their labor to the highest bidder. This is the age of open competition. Open competition applies to every calling. It is fierce, demands the very best, and when the best is not given or men are unable to keep up to the standard demanded, others take their place. The weak and incompetent go to the wall. We are afraid that Mr. Barnes, if he is to abolish competition all through the social system, will find the job a difficult if not an impossible one. The state cannot regulate the employment of all the workers. Even allowing it was possible to do so, the nation would be isolated unless the labour and capital of other countries were put on a similar basis. We would be unable to compete with other nations, and the State would soon go bankrupt. The rewards of labor cannot be regulated without regulating the return of capital. Capital like labour, is in the open market. We have evidence that this is so every day. Capital is bought and sold, and when there is a glut of money in the market the interest declines just as surely as it increases when it is scarce. We should like to see a fairer distribution of the world's wealth; we look forward

with hope to the dawn of a better day for the workers; but we are afraid that for many years yet to come labor will be bought and sold as described by Mr. Barnes."

The world is full of ingratitude. No matter the tone of voice in which the phrase is uttered, it is true, and holds good whether you say it with a simper or say it with a sigh. The Record in commendation, rushed to the assistance of Dr. Kendall in an effort to second his efforts to induce the local government to go into coal mining, and pointed out several fields, for government operation, and yet our efforts have failed to call forth appreciation. The Doctor has failed to call forth with cold disdain. The Doctor, however, having done its duty, and the quiet satisfaction of that the reward of labor will yet, at some time, appear. Perhaps after all the Doctor is wise in going slow. There is now a labor government in Australia. Coal in that country is exorbitant in price, the government intends to try its hand at coal mining. If it manages to mine coal and sell it much cheaper than companies or individual operators then Dr. Kendall will have an argument to place before the provincial government. State operation in New Zealand has not effected any radical change in price, nor in Germany. So the doctor may be wise in waiting.

JIMMIE'S HOT AIR.

Some few years ago there arrived in C. B. a man, who, as the saying has it, left his country for his country's good and landed in the vicinity of Sydney Mines. When he first came to this country he claimed to be a Scot, and went by the name of McLaughlin. It was pointed out that the name was inconsistent with the claim so without compunction and without act of parliament it became McLachlan. Those who heard him orate in Cumberland concluded that he was a mongrel and dubbed him McGlocklin. To paralyze his own language, as applied to a better man, he is by birth an Irishman, by choice a Scot, by adoption a Canadian, by instinct a sneak, by profession a slanderer, and from long and continued habit a lurid maligner. Indeed his base fictions are as red as the tie of the revolutionary socialist. Since coming to this country he has had a swelled head. He was a cipher in Scotland, and though he has made bold since to become a unit he is a cipher still. To Jimmie, abouts, is the biggest man in Glace Bay or thereabouts.

So much by way of introduction. Some kind soul in Glace Bay has sent the Record a copy of the International Socialist Review, in which the gentleman has an article entitled "Still fighting in Glace Bay." The friend who sent the article was not inspired in the so doing by love, for with intended for the benefit of Scotsmen, generally, and John Moffatt in particular. The verses run:

"And well I know within that bastard land,
Hath wisdoms goddess never held comand,

A barn soil where natures germs confined,
To stern sterility can stint the mind
Whose thistles well betrays the niggard earth.
Emblem of all to whom the land gives birth,
Each genial influence nurtured to resist,
A land of meanness, sophistry and mist,
Each breeze from foggy mount and marshy plain,

Delutes with drivel every frizzly brain,
Filled, burst at length, each watery head
oreflows.

Foil as their soil, and rigid as their snows.
(This may be fair poetry, but the spelling is execrable)

The burlesque is so extravagant that it will not hurt a genuine Scot, only cause him to smile. A caricaturist, who overdoes the thing, brings ridicule only on himself. The lines, in this instance, were meant to hit a few, but they hit fifty per cent of the population of Cape Breton, including the McDougalls, McLellans, McLachlans and other Macs of the U. M. W.

Mr. McLachlan in his article tells some big, fishy, stories. For instance, he says economic necessity forced the miners to appeal to the U. M. W. Mine Workers. This is false. The U. M. W. for years maneuvered to get a footing in Nova Scotia and at last succeeded with the co-operation of a few disgruntled, swelled heads, who imagined they were born for big things. This historian says, "The P. W. A. in its palmist days was never anything but a little toy trade union." Give us, then, toy unions, of the P. W. A. kind. No union that exists, or ever existed, all things considered, ever secured so many reforms, concessions and privileges for its members as the P. W. A. It set the pace in mining legislation not only to the United States, but in some cases to Britain. It secured assistance from the government in establishing mining schools in advance of any English speaking country. No country has such a splendid system of Relief Societies. It has secured a thousand and one privileges for its members; and the prosperity of the miners so excited the cupid-ity of the U. M. W. that they planned to annex them. Why, even McLachlan has become fat due to the fact that he was enabled to learn a lot of things at Sydney Mines, thanks to the P. W. A.

Mr. McLachlan calls John Moffatt the Grand Secretary of the P. W. A., a fellow. To have called him a traitor and a scab and a lick spittle was rubbing it in, but to call him a fellow, "cows a," Jimmie must be mad indeed to allow his passion to get the better of him so far as to call a man a 'fellow.' Mr. McLachlan tells of a meeting of 'all' the operators of the province in Truro to deal with the U. M. W. invasion. Between fear and greed, he declares, they carried a compromise motion which bound each not to deal in anyway with the U. M. A.

It seems that all the U. M. A. leaders dwell still in heathen darkness. Jimmie is as ignorant of history as Peter. All the operators of the province did not meet in Truro, nor the half of them. We are further told by this reliable historian that the men of the P. W. A. who did not come out on strike gave the glad hand of welcome to every thing supported by the Dominion Coal Co. The Dominion Coal Co. must have had a hard lot of it for it took time, trouble, and money to

look after the numerous cowardly thugs of the U. M. W., who did their dirty cowardly work not in the open, but in the dark, and in lonely places. We are further told the strikers were arrested in scores on frivolous and trumped up charges. Evidently in Jimmie's opinion dynamiting and bloody rioting are frivolous affairs. After comparing the Dominion Coal Co. to Nero and Nana Sahib (What will Keir Hardie say to this sneer at Nana) we are told, in tearful tons, that in the dead of winter the cruel company evicted from their homes hundreds of mothers with crying, clinging, trembling little children, and they were not only evicted but thrown on the streets. Horrible—if true. But, say, go easy Jimmie. Don't you see the reflection you are casting on your brothers. They surely are not all bigamists. Hundreds of mothers mean anywhere from three to five hundred mothers. Now, if there were hundreds of mothers thrown out and not a hundred evictions your brothers, Mr. McLachlan, must be bigamists with at least three wives each. Things we know, were hot during the strike; McLachlan is the first to show they were hellish. With fine heroics he further declares that the strikers were filled with the spirit which preferred "a freemans grave to a coward's job." That's fine—coming from one who wolf like is fattening on lambs. Then we are told the men would not go back to work "on promises which appeared to them little airy nothings." And yet, and yet, they went back on a promise which was neither picturesque or pretty, but which emanated from a concealed place on McCulloch's person. On that promise unsubstantial, lighter than air, the men went back; and are waiting for the fulfilment of that promise and if it does not come soon some heads may come off. We are promised that every mine in Nova Scotia will be tied up if a settlement is not effected in a few days. Alas for human hopes. There has been no settlement, the men at all the collieries are at work, and the U. M. W. house of cards has fallen. But listen to where Jimmie caps the climax: "Hundreds of the men imported were the discontented of the capitalist countries of Europe. The writer visited a shack where sixteen of these men were. They were told I was an officer of the U. M. W. They grinned and nodded. Then they were told I was a member of Glace Bay socialist local. That did the trick, in a moment they were round me shaking my hand and the grins gave place to beaming faces." Jimmie's candor is almost confusing. How quickly these imported strike breakers, thugs, and discontented of European countries recognized in him a friend and brother.

- Rubs by Rambler.

Though New York, the greatest city in America is a comparatively short distance from Nova Scotia, but few of us have an idea of its greatness. Though I have visited New York many times I was startled at some thing I read in an article the other day and it may be pleasing to many to give extracts.

'New York is a city in America,' said a New York publisher the other day, 'but no one can say that it is American city.' It is the Jewish capital of the world,

In New York to-day one man in every four is a Jew. In its greatest days Jerusalem contained less than one-sixth of the number of Jews who now live in the metropolis of America. The population on the lower east side of New York is almost entirely foreign. Russians and Hungarians, Syrians and Turks, Italians, wild-looking folk from Roumania and the Balkan States—they pour into New York in their thousands, and each nationality takes possession of its special district. And thinking men are beginning to face the fact that the immense majority of immigrants are now coming from these countries that are most backward in civilization, and they are asking what is to be the outcome of it all.

New York is to-day one of the most amazing cities in the world—sleepless, relentless, bewildering. Just over 280 years ago the whole of the Island, the Indian's hunting-ground, was sold to Peter Minuet, of the West India Company, for a handful of paltry trinkets—worth less than £5. Some years ago a site at the corner of Wall-street and Broadway was sold at over 16s. per square inch. The building plans for one year represent an outlay of nearly £50,000,000.

The parks of New York cover fourteen square miles and occupy some of the most valuable land in the heart of the city. They could be sold for a sum large enough to pay the national debts of Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey. Last year New York paid over £7,000,000 for public school education, whereas in 1907 London spent only £4,000,000 for the same purpose. Of all the money in circulation in the United States, one-third is in the vaults of the New York banks. The streets of the city extend to almost exactly the distance between New York and London. The population of New York is equal to the combined populations of Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans and Washington.

In 1895 there were 15,000 telephones in New York; to-day there are 369,000. London has only about 140,000 telephones Paris has only 65,000. The New York telephone service requires 59 buildings, 56 central offices, and nearly 17,000 employees. The Underground telephone wires would go round the world 40 times. There are 215 hotels in New York, with 42,000 employes, and rooms for 53,000 guests. It takes 10,000,000 pounds of food per day to feed the vast population. There are about 1,300 churches, but nearly 10,000 saloons.

The people of New York, judging by the statistics, are the greatest travellers in the world, and one is not surprised to learn that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads are each spending more than £20,000,000 to improve their facilities for handling traffic at the city terminals. Four hundred passenger trains come into the Grand Central Station every day, and four hundred go out. Over 50,000 people find employment on the city railroads alone. On these railroads 5,000,000 fares are collected every day. Even on the Underground alone more than a million fares are taken in one day. A Londoner makes 188 trips a year on the street cars; a New Yorker makes 375. Restlessness seems to be a national characteristic, for I am told that Pres. Taft has travelled more than 23,500 miles since his inauguration.

Every second two telephone calls are answered in New York, twenty-five letters and cards go through the post office, and 3,750 gallons of water are consumed

ed. Every two seconds an arrest is made. Every thirty seconds an immigrant lands. Every hour there is a fatal accident. Every hour and twenty-four minutes there is a fire. Every hour and twenty-four minutes there is a divorce. Every ten hours a case of suicide. New York overdoes everything. It overcares, overdresses, overworks, overpays, overborrows, overmarries and certainly overdivorces—but, up to now, it does not overdrink.

The supreme danger that threatens New York and other great cities is not the tyranny of the trusts or the menace of the millionaires, but the decay of home life. The new standard of living leads to discord and dissatisfaction. Frugality is dead, and there is a vengeance in dress, indulgence in a constant round of exciting pleasures, engrossing materialism and small families or no families at all—these are some of the evils which are cursing the life of American cities. The Century Magazine declares that in the face of such perils airy optimism is an impertinence. It says that what is needed most is moral motive power—the love of righteousness, the impulse to integrity, the love of virtue. Another pressing problem is the increase of crime and the impotence of the police. The jewellers and bankers and hotel-keepers. The jewellers and bankers and hotel-keepers, unable to rely on the police force, have been compelled to maintain their own detective organization. They find it pays them well to keep up their private police system. American murderers only two in every hundred are punished. Is it any wonder that thoughtful, serious Americans—prudent, as they may well be, of their wonderful country and of their amazing cities—are beginning to be afraid, and that secular journals are calling for an ethical revival, that shall cleanse the springs of character?"

From a rather taking essay on 'Jouaneying' I make the following extract, also with a desire to please:

"We are all travellers, and on the great scale. Our little peregrinations on this planet are a very small part of the journeys we are taking. We shall finish up in a different part of the universe from where we started. Every year we have a jaunt of some hundred million miles round the sun. And we are accompanying him in another journey which he, with our planetary system, is taking towards some unknown bourne. It is probable also that the whole visible universe, of which he is part, is also on the move, journeying, journeying—ye gods, whither! Then alongside this journey through space is our journey through time. We are on the move from a beginning towards an end, and we have been already a tolerably long time on the road. Our biology, our physics, our geology, send us back through a series of infinite gradations, in which all the present phenomena of life trace down to simpler and simpler forms, until at last we come to a motionless ether, and then to a whirling, spiral motion there as starting point of all that follows. ad. But was that the veritable beginning? How or whence did the first spin come; why did it take that form; and how came it about that it should contain in itself all this universe of matter and of mind? There seems here need of a first class engineer who wrapped up all this machinery in a spiral; and of a first class geographer who mapped the road of its movement.

This conviction is more and more forced upon us

when we consider the course which things have taken. The journey has been a journey upward. Why that? If chaos started us, we should keep in chaos. Why did not the original ether-whirl just keep on whirling and nothing more? If all is an affair of aimless forces, why did they not go on for ever clashing at and wrecking each other? Instead there has never been a standstill even: always the upward climb. The seeming standstills are only what appear such to our impatience, to our limited view. Even the brief history of man, as we know it, makes mock of our pessimism. How often he has declared his world at an end! How utter is the despair of Lucretius!

Janique sicut fracta eat aetas
Ethereque tellus

'Already is our age a broken age, and the earth worn out? Poor Lucretius! The human age has hardly begun. We are only now beginning dimly to perceive the length and the bourne of its journey. It is curious, in this connection, to note how evolution, which in the lifetime of many of us was regarded as the deadly enemy of religion, is at last becoming discerned as the teacher of its greatest truths. Observe what it reveals to us. In its ever upward trend it discovers to us the mystic secret of the double nature, of two natures in one. The vegetable kingdom has come out of the earth. It contains the matter and obeys the laws of the inorganic world. But with this it has its own vitality. Further on the animal comes, holding in it the material and the forces of the vegetable, but with another realm of things brought in—the realm of its brute consciousness, of its animality. But things do not stop here. The first man appears. Into animality there comes with him an incarnation of intellect, of conscience and of will. And is that all? With all this history behind us, why should we think

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, one of the cleverest of the British labor members has been visiting Germany and saying some hard things about that country which torments are so fond of lauding. Besides he maintains that the lot of the workmen is not bad in Britain certain socialists to the contrary. In a speech lately delivered—and we commended the remarks to the Halifax Herald and others of its way of talking, Mr Macdonald defied any Tariff Reform speaker, whether paid or unpaid, to point to a single country of the world where Protection had been the rule that had less unemployment on the average than this country had got. From the official chart in Munich he found that unemployment in the metal trade in 1908-9 had exceeded the wildest estimate that trades unionists had ever made. Protection, in the opinion of trades unionists, of ninetenths of the manufacturers, and of the majority of what is known as the intellectuals of Germany—were neither workers nor manufacturers—had not assisted Germany to avoid or solve or ameliorate in the slightest degree the unemployment problem with which she was faced. Wages in Germany now stood at 82 per cent as compared with Britain's 100. Giving details of hours worked and wages paid, Mr Macdonald said that in Dusseldorf ironmoulders worked eleven hours a day, with no Saturday afternoon, and were paid 5 marks a day; metal workers received 5 to 6 marks a day, regulated by piecework; and machine shop workers 4 to 5 marks a day of ten working hours.

He had been challenged by several writers, who stated that in saying that horseflesh was sold in Dusseldorf he was not correct. The writers had communicated with the Dusseldorf authorities, who were wild with indignation at the statement. Horse flesh, said they, was only sold in eleven shops in Dusseldorf, in Chemnitz only nine, and in Frankfort-on-Maine only four. He repeated that if they went to the industrial district of Dusseldorf, the old part of the town, on the bank of Rhine, they would find horseflesh butcher after horseflesh butcher, who actually used signs of a prancing horse and plaster coats of horses to show what kind of trade they were engaged in. They would find women and children buying the food, and they would tell them, if they asked, that they were doing so because it was cheap, and they were not able to afford better. Tariff Reformers told them that the people only bought horseflesh because they liked it. Tariff "Reformers" stated that horseflesh had been prescribed by doctors for consumptive patients—(laughter)—and for people suffering from aneurisms. He would tell them what horseflesh was good for—it was good for an empty stomach, and the people who could not fill their stomachs otherwise were compelled to fill them with such food. (Cheers.) Again, he had been accused of inaccuracy when he stated that a fraudulent kind of coffee was being used in Germany, and his opponents said that persons suffering from nerves preferred to use malted coffee. He repeated that such curious concoctions were bought because the poverty of the people compelled them to buy them.

EXPANSION AT TRENTON.

Two more buildings are being erected by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at their New Glasgow works in order to handle their largely increasing business in finished steel products. One building, 800 feet long, will replace the present shipping room and warehouse while the other, 600 feet long, will be known as the Manufacturing building. Here the manufacture of the more highly finished products will be centered instead of being scattered about different portions of the plant as at present.

The cost of the two buildings will exceed \$100,000 and they are to be completed by December 1st. The Brown Machine Company, New Glasgow, have the contract for the structural steel work and the remainder of the work is being done by the company. Work on the foundations was started some days ago.

Each of the buildings will be 75 feet wide and they will adjoin each other. The shipping building will be erected over the building at present used for that purpose and will be equipped with two overhead travelling electric cranes. By means of these, material will be shipped much more cheaply and expeditiously than at present and the services of about twenty five men at present employed handling material be available for other purposes.

The present building is too small to permit handling the rapidly growing tonnage expeditiously and much finished material has now to be stored outside. In the new building, however, all the finished material will be under cover. The old building, being of wood, is one of the few places on the plant in which there is any danger of fire, in the new structure, which is being built of steel and brick, that risk will be re-

duced to a minimum, when the new building is finished, the old one will be removed.

In the manufacturing building will be located the spike, bolt and nut, rivet, polished shafting, machinery steel and straightening departments. All these are now in different portions of the plant but by concentrating them in this building much greater efficiency will be obtained. Further spike machines of a much improved pattern will be installed, extensions will be made to the bolt and nut and rivet departments and in the polished shafting department additional drawing and reeling machines and pickling troughs will be put in. By means of these pickling troughs, which are a new process in New Glasgow, the smaller sizes of shafting can be made much more rapidly.

Mr. Peter Patteason, organizer, or rather who is a conspicuous failure as a U. M. W. organizer, is the most windy person to be met with in a year's pilgrimage. He is pushing and gas full. To a *Truro Sun* reporter he said, the other day that "they were meeting with much difficulty in their organization work, particularly among the employees of the Acadia Coal Co. owing to the decidedly hostile position of the officials." He further added: "About one hundred employees of that company who were members of the U. M. W. had been dismissed by the company". It is a common report that hot air is the chief stock in trade of U. M. W. officials, at least of the kind that come to Nova Scotia. The U. M. W. in the first place is not a hundred strong, except perhaps, on paper, in Pictou County, and in the second place there have not been a hundred dismissals from the Acadia company in years. The exact number who have been discharged within the past three months, for one cause or another, is eleven, nine of these being in Westville and two in Stellarton. Mr. Patterson in his tally of a hundred was eighty-nine out. Poor counter Peter. Mr. Patterson further told the *Sun* that "it was very amusing that Manager C. J. Coll was denouncing foreign labor unionism when he himself was an American citizen. Mr. Patterson is like all boasters, a little ignorant. Mr. Coll is not an American citizen, indeed ten to one he is a better British subject than Peter. What is Peter, anyway? Is he an American or a renegade Scot? Can anyone tell. Mr. Patterson, of course, must feel annoyed at non success, all the same he should not allow Mr. Coll to get on his nerves."

The Mining Journal, Toronto, says: "We have been credibly informed that grave abuses exist in the system of examining candidates for coal miners certificates in Nova Scotia. It is needless to go into particulars." Particulars are the things essential. The Mines Department will soon see to the remedying of abuses, but if abuses are not brought to their notice and particularized how can they be remedied. The Mines Department lately learned that the Examiners in Springhill met in the U. M. W. hall for the purpose of granting certificates. As soon as the Department heard of this it had the abuse remedied. There are no doubt many abuses in connection with the examinations, but if no one has the courage to inform the department the 'abuses' will probably continue.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

As a result of the 'coal' trouble, the Dominion Steel Co. figure a loss of \$165,000.

In the contest for check-weighman at Caledonia last week the P.W.A. candidate won with flying colors.

It is maliciously reported that Peter Patterson is aspiring to the office of District President now held by Dan McDougall. The soul of Peter would scorn to act such a scurvy part.

Mr. Thos. Cantley, General Manager of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., is now in Wabana, laying out ore areas, for extended development of the invaluable iron

The body to which Mr. Jas. B. McLachlan belongs never heard of Nelson or his doctrine. He and his comrades gabble away about their rights, but never a whist from them as to their duty and their obligations.

Jas. B. McLachlan who assails the Grand Secy. is after all only a question mark among the miners of the Province. When they read his effusions they ask, 'What is it', and when they see him in the flesh, still the question is 'What is it'?

Another for state operation. The men employed in the six state match factories in France get \$1.55 for a nine hour day, with about ten percent in addition for benevolent purposes. The state, it seems after all is not a very generous paymaster. Corporation laborers in Nova Scotia are much better off in the way of wages.

In the Equity Lodge moneys injunction suit, the Secy. and Treas. of the lodge swore that the membership of the lodge is over 400. At the time the U. M. W. tried to break up the lodge the membership was only 280. On the night the vote was taken to disband there were only 121 members present. It is likely the judgment which has not yet been given out will be in favor of the P. W. A.

A mine examiner named Wm. Stevens and his assistant Tom Wood were killed by an explosion of gas in Chignecto mine early last Monday morning. Stevens was an examiner and had gone to examine the mine before the men began to go down as required by the Mines Act. The accident is a peculiar one seeing that the object of the men was to examine the mine for gas. How the accident occurred will never likely be known, as no one was there but the two victims. Very many years ago there was a serious accident at Chignecto, but if we remember rightly the men were killed by the foul gas from old workings. That is our recollection. The writer was at the inquest but it is so long ago that the facts have grown dim.

Mr. Morine who for the past few years has been manager and salesman of the Port Hood Coal Co. has left the position and Mr. Law, of Toronto fills the place.

For the five months ending May—days worked 112½—Sydney No. 5 raised 56,354 against 55,527 tons for 121½ days worked in these five months of 1909.

Sir Wm. Dawson reckoned that in 5000 odd feet of strata in the Pictou coal field there were 141 feet of coal. If that be so there are some seams yet to be sought after.

At Reserve there are about a hundred who were U. M. W. men. What they are now nobody can tell. In the meantime seventy-five out of the hundred are idle, and anxiously enquiring as to the contents of Mr. McCulloch's breast pocket.

It is said the Dominion Steel Co. will erect shortly, not necessarily in Sydney, a big nail and wire factory, so as to meet competition from any quarter. The works at Sydney are kept busy and all of the departments are making big outputs.

Ladysmith Lodge, P. W. A., Westville, will celebrate P. W. A. day which comes round on 2nd. August, by an excursion to Glace Bay. A very favorable rate has been secured from the I. C. R., and the probability is that a great crowd will take in the proceedings.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. are putting up some big outputs. As high as 3,560 tons have been raised in a day. The worst of it is that this gain is not kept up. The idle time plays the mischief with maximum outputs. Up to date the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. is 65,000 tons ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

The importations into Quebec during May of bituminous slack were 4,262 tons and of round 20,622, a total of 24,883. Halifax imported a thousand tons of round, probably for the gas company. The following quantities of Anthracite were imported during May: Quebec 95,990; Nova Scotia 6,962; and New Brunswick 8,432, a total of 111,384 or taking both kinks of coal the total for May reaches 135,000. Our American cousins make a good thing out of Canada.

The London Gas and Light Co. a while ago made a contract for 800,000 tons of North of England coal. The price to be paid is 10/4½ or say \$2.51 c. b. Let this fact be noted by those who deafen one raving about cheap coal in other countries. The Dominion Coal Co., the only company, as yet, that could undertake to deliver so large a quantity, would willingly close a bargain at the same price. North of England and Cape Breton coals are similar in most respects.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A brakeman in trying to jump on a moving train of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. missed his footing, fell, and the two hind cars ran over him severing both legs above the knee.

To the Truro Sun Mr. Peterson said that the C. B. locals had added greatly to their membership since the strike was called off. Some have joined may be in the hope of learning the terms of settlement. By and by when they learn that there was no agreement and no settlement of any kind the locals will know them no more for ever.

Stephen B. McNeil, Grand Master P. W. A., spent the best part of a week in Pictou County. He had a splendid meeting with Ladysmith Lodge, Westville, which is in a fine healthy condition. On Thursday he met with Buller Lodge, Stellarton, which has been in a comatose state for some time back and succeeded in waking it up and in putting fresh life into it.

The shipments of slack coal from Nova Scotia to Boston are growing less year by year. The Free Coal League must be turning in its grave as it learns of the diminishing figures month by month. For the five months ending May 125,000 tons only were shipped, as against 196,000 for the five months of 1909. A decrease of 70,000 tons in the period stated is ominous for the reciprocity idea.

While one of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.'s locomotives was proceeding full speed to No. 4 colliery the driver and fireman noticed a child on the track. The train could not be stopped before it reached the child. The brakes were applied, Moore, the fireman rushed to the cow catcher and just as the engine reached the infant stooped forward, grabbed it and landed it safely on the engine. For their presence of mind and for the bravery of the fireman Supt. Brown presented the men with a set of pipes and said some very generous things as to their exemplary deed.

Sydney No. 5 has been smashing all records in June. On the 9th. of June 1041 boxes yielding 731 tons of coal were hoisted by 4.20 o'clock. The average is now 600 tons or over, a splendid showing for a re-opened mine. The coal to the rise of the main level on the North side has been extracted. From that section there are pillars to extract which will furnish work for a season. There is a piece of solid coal in advance of what is known as Sullivan's level. This block contains two years work. No pillars can be extracted here. The South side of the pit has very good coal of fair thickness. The drawback is the roof which is tender. The prospects are good for several years work in the old Queen pit under careful management. Mr. Robt. Robertson is in charge, and has added to his reputation as a mine man.

There will be no increase in 'Scotia' dividend for three months at any rate. This we hinted last issue. The Montreal Star says that the dividends on 'Scotia' have been very erratic; six per cent. one year nothing the next, then six then nothing and lastly four. That is correct, and just to avoid the recurrence of such irregularities the directors are holding back any increase until they see they can maintain it for an indefinite period. Better a steady dividend of four per cent. than an intermittent one of six. One thing that can be said of the present directorate of 'Scotia' is that it is not too proud to profit by experience. As was stated in last issue those who have patience and hold on will be well rewarded.

The U. M. W. leaders can be depended upon to contradict each other when occasion arises. For instance James McLaughlin says in the Socialist Review, "sheer necessity forced them (the N. S. miners) to appeal to the United Mine Workers to come over and organize them into a district of that body." In opposition to this we have the declaration of ex vice president McCulloch who candidly declared that the U. M. W. sent a delegate or commissioner of the organization to Nova Scotia in 1905 with the object of capturing the miners and drawing them away from their allegiance to the P. W. A. McCulloch speaks the truth. There came a delegate year after year, sometimes to get a word in at Grand Council, and at another time to harangue a crowd at Caledonia.

Times up, and more. In thirty-five days McCulloch was to make public the contents of the agreement made between the Dominion Coal Company and the International officers of the U. M. W.—Dan. was shamefully left out of the conference. As yet no one has seen the alleged agreement nor a copy. The C. B. members who have been deluded so long may be content to go it blind a while longer but the public think they have some say in the matter and are solid in the demand for a translation of the agreement if McCulloch is afraid to let it out of his hands. Let the agreement be made public. There are some people now saying that the ex Vice Pres. takes after the common fathers of most of the leaders of the U. M. W.; but the RECORD gives him one more chance.

THE MOST PERFECT PUMP.

The heart is the most perfect pumping machine in the world. No inventor has ever surpassed it, and none ever will. It is a double-acting pump, and for its size is more powerful by a thousand per cent than any made by engineers. Not only this, but nature has provided it with the most perfect oiling machine imaginable. But the heart and the lungs—the latter the most perfect air-pump and bellows ever devised—are surrounded by a double sac. Between the thin layers there is placed an inexhaustible quantity of lubricating material, which enables these two organs to go on ceaselessly without intermission from sixty to a hundred years.

Coal Shipments MAY, 1910

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

—Output and Shipments for May 1910—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	47 231	
Dominion No. 2	58 034	
Dominion No. 3	27 007	
Dominion No. 4	34 872	
Dominion No. 5	29 905	
Dominion No. 6	15 310	
Dominion No. 7	19 803	
Dominion No. 8	13 423	
Dominion No. 9	25 305	
Dominion No. 10	12 700	
Dominion No. 12	9 308	
Dominion No. 14	3 671	
Dominion No. 15	865	
	297 669	248 826

Output for April 238 909

Shipments April 1910.....	290 013
" " 1909.....	190 670
Increase " 1910.....	9 373
Shipments May 1910.....	248 826
Shipments May 1909.....	284 505
Decrease " 1910.....	35 679
Shipments 5 mos. 1910.....	958 080
" 5 " 1909.....	852 342
Increase 5 " 1910.....	106 638

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1910.....	17 906
" " 1909.....	12 155
Increase " 1910.....	5 751
Shipments 5 mos. 1910.....	97 880
" 5 " 1909.....	82 294
Increase 5 " 1910.....	5 595

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1910.....	24 336
" " 1909.....	24 158
Increase " 1910.....	178
Shipments 5 mos. 1910.....	95 716
" 5 " 1909.....	73 115
Increase 5 " 1910.....	22 601

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments May 1910.....	81 869
" " 1909.....	66 475
Increase " 1910.....	15 494
Shipments 5 mos. 1910.....	242 564
" 5 " 1909.....	178 559
Increase 5 " 1910.....	64 003

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1910.....	19 531
" " 1909.....	24 562
Increase " 1910.....	5 031
Shipments 5 mos. 1910.....	103 010
" 5 " 1909.....	100 303
Increase 5 " 1910.....	2 617

Justice Drysdale has filed judgment on the application in the case of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. vs. McDougall et al. to continue injunction until the trial. His Lordship examined with care the affidavits produced by defendants counsel in answer to the case made for the injunction and was of opinion the case had not been met. He was satisfied that since the strike and since plaintiff company have been endeavoring to carry on their works by the hiring and introduction of men for that purpose, defendants have been parties to an organized system of intimidation and coercion intended and having for its object the prevention of employment by the company of men, and the prosecution of work by men engaged for work about the company's property upon terms mutually agreed upon between the company and such men. This, he said, was clearly against the settled jurisprudence of the country and should be restrained. In his opinion a case had been made for a continuation of the injunction until the trial.

At the No 36 mine of the Berwind-White CM. Co., in Somerset County, 4,400 tons of coal was dumped at the tippie in ten hours one day last week. The achievement was the more notable on account of the thinness of the seam at that point, $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

EDGE & SONS, LIMITED.

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CABLES:—"EDGE" Shifnal.
CODES:—A.B.C. 4th. Edition.
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Have always in Stock every size of their standard

TREBLE BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS

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Mine Car Drawbars and Hitchings a SPECIALTY.



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Needs No Painting.

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If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection without painting of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

First—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.



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Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are saved all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you hav'nt seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it does'nt require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

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St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

PRIESTLEYS' *Mohairs and Lustres*

Have Excellent Wearing Qualities.

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

Spring and Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

All Ladies who wish to look well
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STEEL BUILDINGS
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Blasting Gealtine.**CHEDDITE,**
(Does not Freeze or Exude)Blasting Gunpowder,
Compressed Pellets,**PERMITTED
EXPLOSIVES**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: "Roperly Rutherglen"
Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.Cables, A B C (4th & 5th Eds)
A. L. Lobbens 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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For Everybody.

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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

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—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		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND	
Superior Div.			Inferior Div.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	9 45	11 00
9 35	10 50	INVERNESS JCT	9 50	11 05
9 37	10 59	PORT HAWKESBURY	9 55	11 11
9 40	11 10		10 00	11 20
P. M.	10 07	PORT HASTINGS	10 05	A. M.
	9 57	TBOY	4 25	
	9 44	CRENSHAW	4 28	
	9 37	CHAIGMORE	4 50	
	9 08	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	8 55	CATHERINE'S POND	5 15	
	8 40	PORT HOOD	5 25	
	8 55	GLENCOE	5 28	
	8 50	MAROU	5 35	
	7 50	GLENDYNE	6 20	
	7 35	BLACK RIVER	6 48	
	7 12	WELATHLOKNE	7 00	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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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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Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

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Makers of

HIGH GRADE MINING ROPES

Agents for Nova Scotia:

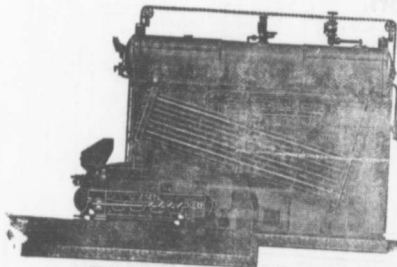
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Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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"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 113 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 pithead pulley when the cage was being lifted from pit bottom, gave a breaking strain of 53 tons, while the other which was cut from the rope where it showed most signs of wear—about 60 ins. from loose end—gave a breaking strain of 55 tons. The Certificate you gave with this rope gave a breaking strain of 47 tons."

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Imperial Pneumatic Tools,
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"EVERYTHING IN AIR MACHINERY."**

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ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
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For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
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Endless Haulage Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

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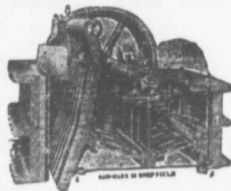
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... ANALYSIS ...

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

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