

MARITIME MINING RECORD AND COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

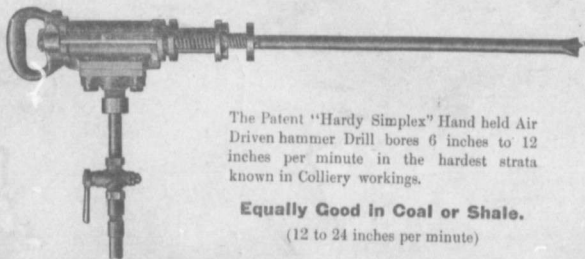
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Geol. survey dept.

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New Series Vol. 11 No. 2 JULY 22nd, 1908 STELLARTON, N. S.

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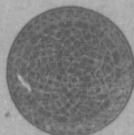
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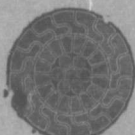
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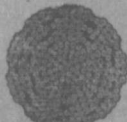
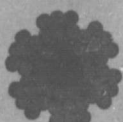
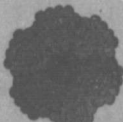
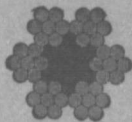
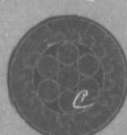
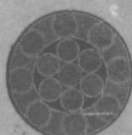
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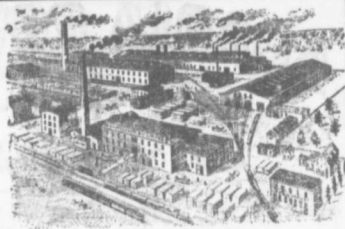
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18 Express for Halifax and St. John	7 40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7 40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7 45
62 Mixed for Mulgrave	8 30
19 Express for Sydney	11 05
62 Mixed for Pictou	11 50
56 Mixed for Truro	12 35
56 Express for the Sydney	12 40
56 Express for Halifax and Montreal	12 50
160 Mixed for Pictou	12 55
161 Mixed for Pictou Landing	16 30
22 Mixed for Howeell	16 10
62 Mixed for New Glasgow	19 50
62 Express for Halifax and St. John	19 50
17 Express for New Glasgow	21 15
62 Express for Pictou	21 15

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Trenton	6 30
61 Express from Pictou	7 30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7 35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7 35
56 Mixed from Truro	10 40
56 Mixed from New Glasgow	10 45
62 Mixed from Pictou	10 45
62 Mixed from Mulgrave	13 15
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	18 20
160 Mixed from Pictou	18 30
56 Express from Halifax and St. John	18 35
30 Express from Sydney	18 40
62 Mixed from Pictou Landing	18 40
77 Mixed from Hopewell	18 45
65 Mixed from Pictou	18 50
62 Express from the Sydney	19 40
62 Express from New Glasgow	21 40
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21 10

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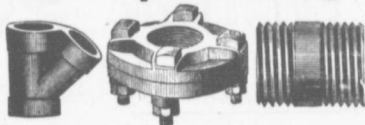
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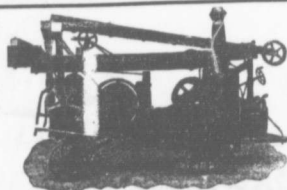


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It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

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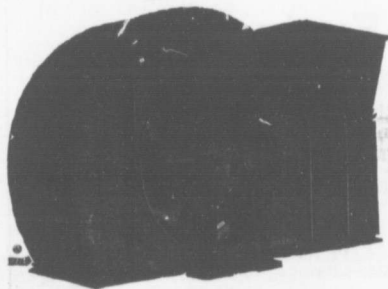
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Under direct special arrangements with the Inventor, we are building the "Capell" Patent Mine Ventilating Fan, for the Canadian Coal Mining Trade. They are largely used in the Coal Mines in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain and the Continent, probably exceeding in number any other high class fan in use to-day.

We invite inquiries, which will have our closest attention.

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No.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 1, No. 2. Stellarton, N. S., July 22nd, 1908. New Series

THE HEALTH OF THE MINER.

It may be of interest to enquire how far coal miners are afflicted by pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Thomas Oliver writes: 'Fifty years ago coal miners' phthisis or anthracosis, was a well known disease; to-day, thanks to the well ventilated condition of our coal mines, the malady has largely diminished in Great Britain. It will be found that taking ages up to 55 the death rate amongst all occupied males from lung diseases is 21.75 per 1,000 whilst that of coal miners is 16.3 per 1,000. Not only in this country but also in the United States coal miners appear to be less prone to diseases of the lungs than the rest of the industrial community, for a census taken there shows that whilst pulmonary consumption was responsible for 16.2 per cent. of the deaths of all occupied males, only 10.6 per cent. of the deaths of coal miners and quarrymen were due to that cause

'De Crocq speaks of the rarity of phthisis among Belgian miners. Arnold reports that in Germany tuberculous diseases are rare among coal miners.'

Although the miner spends a considerable portion of his time underground, there is some reason to think that the conditions under which he pursues his calling procure for him a certain immunity from lung diseases, not shared by the majority of occupied males. The prevalence, two decades ago, of coal miners' phthisis was most probably due, in some measure, to the faulty ventilation of the mines of the time, but quite as much, probably more, to the unhealthy dwellings that many of them had to occupy. The improvement in the ventilation of mines has done a great deal, both to reduce the unhealthy conditions of labour that old miners had to work under, and to contribute to the relative immunity of miners of to-day from lung diseases. The air, as it passes onward through the mine, becomes rid of bacteria and reaches the miner at his work in a purer state than the air breathed in the streets of a large town.

In some quarters the opinion is held that coal dust acts as an antiseptic and exercises a favorable influence on tuberculous processes already established. It is the common experience of surgeons that flesh wounds suffered by coal miners, although black and gangrenous looking at first, heal remarkably well, which would suggest some protective influence exercised by the coal dust. It is interesting to remember that coal is a vegetable product, and the result of microbial agency, yet coal dust, when subject to bacteriological examination, is sterile and free from micro-organisms. The coal dust on wounds suffered by coal miners is, therefore, sterile, and as it is not an irritant it does no harm. But whether it really does any good is a matter on

which some doctors have not quite made their minds. There are pros and cons to the case, but further investigation seems necessary to adequately decide the matter. It is on record that guinea pigs have first been exposed to coal dust, long enough for the lungs to be charged with a considerable amount of it, and then a pure culture of tubercle bacilli has been injected into the windpipe. Whilst the glands and abdominal viscera showed signs of tuberculosis, the lungs remained free. Other guinea pigs into which similar bacilli were injected, but which had not previously been immersed in an atmosphere containing coal dust, all became subjects of tuberculosis of the lungs. This experiment shows that a certain amount of protection from pulmonary tuberculosis had been given by the coal dust. Surgical experience of miners' wounds and these experiments appear to show that the coal dust prevents the germination of bacilli, yet when micro-organisms including the tubercle bacilli, are treated with coal dust, no germicidal effect is produced. To the lay mind it appears that if coal dust in the lungs prevents the germination of tuberculous germs, then if coal dust is added to such germs they should be destroyed, yet such is not the case. Dr. Oliver, the eminent Newcastle-on-Tyne surgeon, is not satisfied on the point. It may be remarked, however, that fifty or sixty years ago tuberculous disease of the lungs carried off large numbers of coal miners, yet the coal dust of those days was as sterile as that of to-day, and would exercise quite as great an antiseptic influence, if such influence is exercised by coal dust.

PREVENTION OF MINE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. H. O. Prytherck, one of the U. S. Anthracite Mine Inspectors, thinks that many accidents are due to the fact that the employees are not versed in their duties as set forth in the mines law and other rules. In the U. S. the Mines Department distributed copies of the Mines Act printed in the several languages spoken by the workmen. This did not effect improvement on account it is assumed, of the difficulty the workmen experienced in getting at the portions that applied to the different occupations or their particular calling. To help them over this difficulty the Inspector suggests that the following 'Don't's' be printed on cards in clear type:

THE MINER.

Don't hurry to the face until the smoke has cleared away.

Don't forget to sound the roof after each blast.

Don't undermine top coal or top rock more than to the extent of one row of shots.

Don't permit your labourer to load coal before you have replaced dislodged timber.

Don't conclude the roof is safe in spite of a drummy sound.

Don't take a lighted pipe or lamp to your powder box.

Don't forget to keep your labourer and his pipe at a respectable distance when you are handling explosives.

Don't fire two holes at the one time.
Don't shorten your squib in order to save powder in a wet hole.

Don't pass over danger signals.
Don't hurry in order to get out early.
Don't risk your life to save labor.

Don't forget the miner is responsible for the safety of the labourer.

THE LABOURER.

Don't go into the face until the miner has examined it, and pronounced it safe.

Don't fire blasts for the miner, nor in the absence of the miner.

Don't disregard the orders of the miner.
Don't run care out from the face. Let the runner come for them.

Don't roam through the old workings.
Don't walk haulage roads; go the manway.
Don't forget to close all doors as you pass through them.

Don't forget to retreat to a place of safety when blasts are about to be exploded, etc., etc.

THE RUNNER.

Don't allow drivers to run cars. Run them yourself.
Don't ride between cars in a moving train.
Don't ride on the side of the car.
Don't allow the drivers to make flying switches.
Don't ride on the front bumper of mine cars.
Don't run cars on a grade until you know it is clear below.

Don't forget that head-blocks are to be put on for the protection of runners and drivers.

Don't forget to call the attention of the driver boss to bad roads.

DRIVERS.

Don't take the door boy away from his post to drive your mule.

Don't ride on the bumper, trailing your feet along the road.

Don't forget that a blast follows an alarm.

DOOR BOY.

Don't leave your door.
Don't allow your door to remain open longer than is necessary.

Don't run around after mules.

The papers have it that as a result of Mr. James Boss' visit to Britain, an English expert, Mr. J. Kirby, will join the staff of the Dominion Coal Co'y. The Record is of opinion that Mr. Kirby comes not as a permanent official, but as an expert on submarine coal mining. The Record is greatly mistaken if Mr. Ferguson's place will be filled in the meantime.

BURNING ASHES AND OTHER ECONOMIES.

Within the last year or two there have been several idealists who have rather ingeniously exploited methods of reusing partly burned coal by adding to ashes combinations of heat generating chemicals. The first of these was John Elmore, a cobbler of Altoona, Pa.; but he was quickly followed by another man in Allentown, Pa., still another in Philadelphia, another in Iowa, another in Michigan, another in Missouri, and at various times and in various places local papers have portrayed, under circus-poster headlines, the wonderful discoveries of some local notable

Adding any chemical substance that will, when heat is applied, generate gas, ashes can be seemingly burned for a time; that is, the unburned particles of coal, rather of coke or semi-consumed Anthracite coal, that have not been separated from the ashes, will burn and hold fire, and the gas generated from the chemicals will facilitate the combustion to exhaustion of all the carbon of such particles. This is about all there is to the question of burning ashes—a condition like that observed when certain chemicals are brought into contact.

For instance, unslacked lime, when brought into contact with water, will generate an intense heat, intense enough to set fire to a building, as has often been proved; or strong spirits of ammonia will develop an intensity of cold, when diluted with water, sufficient almost to freeze ones fingers when grasping the flask or other vessel, glass, clay or metallic, in which it is contained. The faculty of generating heat by chemical admixture has been much speculated about by chemists as a probable source of heat in that remote time when our coals will have been exhausted, but at the present time it is an ideal condition that science determines is feasible, but which commercial conditions pronounce impracticable. Coal is likely to continue to be used for a long time yet.

At the same time, there are signs and portents that it would be just as well for coal producers and others who have an interest in fueling commodities and investments to take cognizance of. It is well known and recognized by the few that certain economies that are being practiced, and others that are being tried out by some of the large consumers of coal, mean a distinct reduction of the quantity they use for the generation of a certain fixed amount of power; in fact, it is indicated that with no increase of the quantity of coal, they will be able to generate a considerably greater amount of power. In the metal making industry, a considerable declension of coal use is not only indicated, it is actually in effect. At various blast furnaces of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and some other metal-smelting companies, blast-furnace gas, that is, gas that is created as the result of the admixture of ore, coke and lime stone in the furnace during the process of roasting out the ore, is now being used to develop the blast for the fanning of the fires of the furnaces themselves. This is about as near to perpetual motion as men are likely to get—a self-generated power to continue operation. By such means the Carnegie Steel Co. is now operating furnaces at its Carrie and Duquesne plants, and its extension to the plants at Donora, South Sharon and Youngstown is to be made.

For these furnaces, gas engines of a special construction and of 5,000 to 7,000 horse power are used.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

Moreover, the quantity of gas recovered from the furnaces is greater than is needed for the feeding of the engines, and the surplus is used to heat soaking pits and heating furnaces for the manipulation of raw steel into higher forms. This means a material reduction in the consumption of coal.

Another factor that is of growing prominence is the use of gas engines of smaller power for many uses, especially in small power plants, and in cities where the room occupied, the dangers attending, and the cost of installing steam plants require consideration. It is demonstrated that there is not yet a gas engine that, without grave troubles, will operate successfully under gas made from bituminous coal; but this is being carefully investigated, and a process of making, rather of washing, such gas so that it can be so used is now claimed, and if it is not yet achieved, it doubtless will be. The field is so broad, and the reward promised so remunerative, that it is not guessing to predict that the time will come when the desired results will be obtained.

What does it portend to the coal trade? Much, in the opinion of those who have given it serious consideration. Among other things, it portends that those coals that are high in volatile constituents will bring a higher price in the future than they do now; that coals low in volatile, and particularly if non-coking, will have a limited field for usefulness. Even in domestic consumption, gas is encroaching on raw coal consumption in populous communities. At the same time inventors are spending nights and days seeking to devise better appliances of the use of gas, to reduce the cost of fueling and in hope of expanding the field of use for their devices. Stove manufacturing companies are spending large sums in this direction.

Gas engines are largely in use wherever natural gas is obtainable, and also where gas made from an anthracite coal culm is available. Anthracite culm makes such a gas, and at so low a cost that its extended manufacture is indicated, among other lines of evolution.—(The Coal Trade Journal.)

THE GREAT U. M. W.

As a part of the plan for the upbuilding of the union in the Anthracite region, the U. M. W. announces a reduction in the initiation fee, effective during the ensuing months of the summer and fall. The regular fee is \$10, but during the current month applicants for membership will be admitted upon the payment of \$2. This rate will be increased 50 cents a month till December, when the full rate will be restored. It is estimated that not over 20,000 or 25,000 of the Anthracite mine workers are at present members of the union in good standing, with all dues paid up. To effect an increase in membership to the 1906 basis, preliminary to negotiating with the operators next spring, unusual efforts will be made. Organizers are being sent to the field, and it is anticipated that President Lewis will take a personal part in the movement this summer.

They had last month a strike in the greatly heralded 'Land without strikes' New Zealand. We thought it might come to that. The masters have been taking a leaf out of the men's book.

The following sketch appears in The Coal Trade Journal of the 8th. inst. :—

"Mr. James Ross is president of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., the largest coal producer in Canada, and one of the largest in the world. The output this year will be over 4,000,000 tons. The company employs 8,000 men, owns large areas of coal lands in Nova Scotia, and controls its own railroad and steamship transportation, with modern terminals in the principal Canadian cities.

Mr. Ross was born in Scotland in 1848, where he was educated as a civil engineer, and served for a time on the Highland R'y. When a young man he emigrated to New York and engaged in railroad construction on the Ulster and Delaware and Lake Shore R'y's. When in Ulster County, Mr. Ross married Miss Kerr, of Kingston, N. Y., and has one son, J. K. L. Ross, the commercial manager of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd. Mr. Ross moved to Canada in 1873, and since then has been identified with some of the largest and most important railroad and industrial enterprises. He was general manager of construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and carried through successfully the most difficult sections in the rocky mountains. He also built the Calgary & Edmonton, and Qu'Appelle & Long Lake Rys. in Alberta and Manitoba. He was largely interested in electrifying the street railways of Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, and is president of the street railway company of St. John, N. B. Subsequently Mr. Ross went to England, where he acquired franchises and organized the City of Birmingham Tramways Co. Ltd., of which he became president. Mr. Ross was for several years president of the Mexican Light Heat and Power Co., a corporation controlling valuable franchises in the city of Mexico. He is a director of the Bank of Montreal, president of the Dominion Bridge Co., director of the Royal Trust Co., director of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Co., and other industrial companies.

From 1902 to 1904 Mr. Ross was president of both the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel Co's., and during that period he rescued the Steel company from serious difficulties by financial support and the adoption of a policy for financing the company to complete construction of the plant.

As president of the Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., Mr. Ross takes the keenest interest in all the details of its operations and large business affairs, and, to more fully devote his time to this work, he has withdrawn from the Mexican and other corporations. He makes frequent visits to Sydney, N. S., in his large ocean-going yacht 'Sheelah', on which he is at present cruising on the coast of Norway. He is a forceful, energetic president, and has surrounded himself with a loyal, enthusiastic, efficient staff, all of whom, like himself, are devoted to the interests of the great coal company and have unbounded confidence in its future.

Although one of the most active men in the financial and industrial life of Canada, Mr. Ross takes a keen interest in the educational and other public institutions of Montreal. He is a governor of McGill University, and also one of the governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Mr. Ross founded and endowed the Ross Memorial Hospital, in memory of his mother, at Lindsay, Ont. In Montreal, where he resides, Mr. Ross has one of the largest and best collections of pictures and art treasures in Canada. His summer residence is at Sydney, N. S.

SCOTTISH MINERS UNEMPLOYED.

For the past three or four months the coal trade of Scotland, following upon a brief period of activity, has been in a depressed condition, and most of the pits have been working little more than half time. In Lanarkshire, within the past fortnight, the outlook for the mining community has been made even more dismal by the complete stoppage of a number of collieries throwing as a result between 3,000 and 4,700 men out of employment. At several of these places there is every indication that even with a revival of trade there would not be a resumption of operations, as the underground appliances for the haulage of coal are being brought to the pit bank, and preparations are in progress for the removal of the machinery on the surface. This latter circumstance has given rise to an opinion that the coal fields of the county are becoming exhausted, and that within a very brief period the staple industry will be to a large extent a thing of the past. Already there are imaginative pictures being drawn of the breaking up of homes, of forsaken villages, and deserted heaps of refuse, which will alone remain to mark the scenes of the former labours of the Lanarkshire miner. Any one who has given even a little thought and inquiry to the subject must know that very many years must elapse before it can be said that the coal trade of Lanarkshire is doomed. Two things go to weaken this gloomy suspicion, which is apparently being built upon a superficial view of the situation. One is that some of the collieries that have been stopped were owned by firms which procured them within very recent years and did not want to keep them going longer. Previously they were owned by small companies or by individuals who made them profitable investments; and were they still controlled by these same proprietors they would be working to-day and supplying their quota to the coal demand. Another fact to be taken into account is that, while it is the case that in some districts the coal has become exhausted, there are other districts where pits have been abandoned, not because of exhaustion, but because the seams of coal are at too great a depth to be worked so easily as it is now the custom to work them, while there are still coal fields in the county lying untapped. Deep mining is unknown in Lanarkshire as compared with other districts in Britain. But in the opinion of experts coal could be raised profitably even supposing shafts were much deeper than they are at present, and it is interesting in this connection to note what the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies (1905) have to say in their final report on this part of the subject. "The evidence," they say, "indicates that no insuperable or mechanical difficulties are likely to arise in connection with deep workings, and that excessive pressure is not likely to prove an insurmountable obstacle. The increase of pressure with depth has some advantages as well as disadvantages. It may increase the per centage of small coal and the cost of maintaining the roadways and timbering, but it assists the working of the coal."

In the case of thin seams, coal cutting machinery is an aid to the profitable working of them, but even with hand labour these could be wrought at a profit. No doubt there are always a combination of conditions necessary in connection with the working of a coal field to make it profitable for those who invest their money in mines. Within the past thirty years the handling of an output on the surface and preparing it for the market has been entirely revolutionized. Seams that were longer so and this change has taken place through the introduction of screening and washing plants, with

which every up-to-date colliery is now equipped. How far the use of mechanical appliances is taken advantage of may be gathered from the fact that at some of the mines newly opened up in the county the coal is never touched by human hands from the time it leaves the miner underground until it is loaded in the waggons on the surface ready for the market. This is more astonishing when it is known that the coal passes through the process of being coked in ovens. One, however, in an inquiry of this kind, naturally turns aside to find what are the conclusions of mining experts on the question of the duration of the Lanarkshire coal supply, as long before either the coal miner or the general public became interested in the subject inquiries were being vigorously prosecuted with the view to the acquiring of coal fields for the profitable investment of capital. Dr. Dixon, a large owner in Lanarkshire, in his report to the Commission already quoted, gives the following figures:—"The total available quantities of coal in Lanarkshire at a less depth than 4,000 ft., after making deductions for faults, barriers to be left in for supports, etc., are 2,604,515,996 tons." He further makes the statement that "the output from Lanarkshire is now unlikely to much increase, and a decrease once begun will continue, so that the resources of available coal, which at the present rate of output is fully 17,000,000 tons per annum would be exhausted in 150 years."

WAGES IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Compared with the British workman, the German workman gets ninepence for a shilling. That is the epigrammatic way an economist describes the lesson to be derived from some facts and figures just published by the British Board of Trade. The Board of Trade has conducted an elaborate inquiry into working class rents, housing and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in the principal industrial towns of the German empire. Aftet a general report of unusual interest, very carefully compiled tables are given comparing as precisely as possible British and German conditions. Summarized, the conclusions of the investigators show that the net rents of working class dwellings in Germany are gross rents of working-class dwellings in Britain are as 101 to 100. The net rents of working-class dwellings in Germany are, to net rents of working-class dwellings in Britain (excluding the portion of British rents representing local taxation) as 123 to 100. The expenditure on food and fuel of the workman in Germany is, to his expenditure in Britain, as 118 to 100. The expenditure on food, fuel and rent of the workman in Germany would be, to that of the same workman in Britain (including local taxation), as 115 to 100, or (excluding local taxation), as 119 to 100. The weekly money wages in Germany are, to the weekly wages in Britain, in the trades selected for comparison, as 86 to 100. The average working hours per week of the working classes in German towns are, to those of the same classes in British towns, in the trades selected for comparison as 111 to 100. Consequently the hourly rates of money wages for the working classes of German towns are, to those of the same classes in Britain, for the trades selected for comparison, as 75 to 100. In other words, the German rate of money wages per hour is about three-quarters of the British rate, and the cost of rent, food and fuel is nearly a fifth greater than in Britain. The British laborer's wage, therefore, buys half as much again as the German laborer's wage. Such an authoritative statement will hardly encourage the British workman to vote for food and other tariff taxation.

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AROUND DOMINION NO. 12.

Dominion No. 12 the new colliery of the Dom. Coal Co., is some ten miles by the main road distant from Glace Bay and about six miles distant from the nearest other colliery of the company. It is approached by the road from Lingan two miles or so beyond the Barrasois pond, where some forty years ago the General Mining Association purposed to open a colliery, and make a harbour of the pond. A pit was started and considerable coal raised but the project was abandoned as the demand for coal then was limited.

When two miles beyond the Barrasois a turn is made to the left, and after travelling say a half mile the colliery is reached. The colliery is not set on a hill neither is it in a hollow. The slopes enter the ground midway between the top and the foot of the inclined ground, and against the incline. The distance from the slopes to the shore is some 3000 feet, and where they strike the waters edge, the thickness of strata is 700 feet. This is good cover and will allow of the extraction of coal without the necessity of an undue proportion of pillars, indeed it is possible that the drawing of pillars may be proceeded with at this point without fear of any break to the surface or the bed of the ocean.

Two slopes have been sunk, the main slope being down already over 1400 feet. Levels have been driven on each side, and balances are being started as it is thought the angle of the seam is suitable for this system of taking the coal from the bords. There will be twelve bords to each balance. These may be 18 feet wide, with 18 feet of a pillar. Mr. Maxwell, the energetic superintendent of the colliery prefers the single to the double balance, his contention being that when it comes to the drawing of pillars the single balance permits of more economical extraction with less risk. The energies of the management from the start to the present time have been concentrated on development underground. Before the railway taps the colliery or a permanent building erected, the work underground will be so far advanced as to give warrant for the erection of a sufficient and substantial surface plant. This is the proper plan to pursue. By and bye a third slope will be driven. The hoisting slope in centre the others to serve as returns for the air. This is also an improvement over the common order of things. There are about sixteen thousand tons of good

looking coal on the bank, ready for shipment as soon as rail connection is made which is expected by the first week in September. And then things on the surface will begin to assume shape. As yet all appears, stumps, stones, and half orderly confusion. Foundations for main and fan engines are being prepared, and repair, blacksmith's, carpenters, etc., shops are being erected. All the surface arrangements are under the direction of Mr. Lang, whose energies are restrained until railway connection is obtained. Then things will hum. Mr. Lang has the reputation of being a hustler, but he is better, he is thorough. He knows how to handle men and knows how to make them work steady and retain good humor, and he knows how to reckon costs, and this pleases the general management. In the course of a few months Dom. No. 12 will be something worth looking at.

- Rubs by Rambler.

Steel—Coal talk is not so loud as a few weeks back, but it is as insistent in a way as ever. It still forms an interesting topic of conversation in the smokers, and it is there one learns,—let it be so supposed at any rate,—of the true inwardness of affairs. I learned in one of the cars the other night such that I was long in search of, something new on the case. One speaker told us that our popular friend the ubiquitous J— had consigned all the banks and the bankers in Canada to pot; that in a few weeks they would pay them back their money, and snap their fingers at them. Mr. Plummer, we were told, was on the other side making all the necessary financial arrangements, an as easy as snuff affair. He would come back sure with bulging pockets. The banks could not force the Steel Co. to take coal on other than its own terms, or those of the contract. One chap said the case would never come up before the privy council; that at the last moment, and after he saw that bluffing would not work, James Ross would take cold feet. 'Yes,' chipped in another, "Senator McKeen is so confident of the Steel Co's winning that he now calls Mr. Ross 'Jimmie' and not James." "And," said another, "the Steel Coy. have arranged exactly what they will do. The council will give about ninety nine million dollars as damages for breach of contract, and as the Coal Co., will not have quite so much ready cash the Steel Co. will foreclose, and get the Coal Cos. property, the whole of it." "And what about the bonds?" queried one, "they have the first lien." "Oh, the bonds, these have not been overlooked. The property will be bid up by the Steel Coy. five millions, ten millions, fifteen millions, and if the Coal Coy. puts its nose in, then the Steel Coy. bids up to forty, sixty, ninety millions or the amount of the judgement if necessary." 'I suppose,' asked a timid one, 'it all depends on whether the privy council adjudges that the contract was broken by the Coal Coy.' "Of course, of course, but the Steel Coy. have no anxiety on that account. So confident

are they that I heard a seven thousand shareholder declare that rather than allow the Steel Coy. to be bluffed he would buy seven thousand more shares even had he to pitch them ultimately in the St. Lawrence." "That proves 'said a free lance, "that there are more bluffers in Montreal than McKeens Jimmie". A judicious person here broke in "I scarcely think we will have the opportunity to attend the Coal Cos. funeral this fall. I do not think the case will go to the Privy Council. I do not think James Koss will pay damages. I do not think that Plummer can raise the money in time, I don't think under the circumstances the banks are unduly harsh I don't." Here some one shouted, 'don't' and the speaker forbore. If after this you have not formed a conclusion as to the outcome of the fight it is not my fault.

I have missed Probus very much during the past three weeks. If he was not an instructive he was at least an amusing fellow. Indeed, he interested me. He must be off to Springhill having failed to induce the workmen of Pictou to consent to run a labor candidate. And 'Miner' too has not been so frequent of late in the Herald. Perhaps he is growing wiser. Every man in Nova Scotia has a right to express his opinions. But then the expression of these opinions carries a certain amount of responsibility. If I am an employee, in a semi-official position, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., I am yet a free subject—to a certain extent—and with the right to give expression to my opinions—also to a certain extent only. If I want to denounce the Steel company and call them grabbers and robbers, then the manly course for me to pursue is to quit their employ before I begin my denunciations. If I am in a position, in their employ, which carries with it a small degree even of trust, then I am a bit of a coward, and a bit of a traitor if, while working fair to their face and drawing from them a salary, I stab them surreptitiously in the back, by means of the press or in other not daylight ways. I am afraid we are, in Nova Scotia, lacking in esprit de corps. I rather like to hear a boy say 'my father can do'—this and that. It shows he is loyal. And I like to hear employees stick up for the firms or the individuals for whom they work. If they cannot be loyal—no call for being exuberant—then they certainly should seek other means of a livelihood. The man who is not loyal cannot give honest work. He certainly should lift his graith and his to some other locality where sedition and treason are not looked upon with disfavor.

'Aberdeen' bobs serenely up again. He is a pliable sort of chap, and can face about in double quick. His last letter is didactic in style. Instruction is not his forte, for in his early training the fundamentals were neglected. I like him best when he gives rein to his fancy, and yet in spots his present letter is funny. He says that Mr. Drummond criticised him abusively. How could he possibly do that seeing 'Aberdeen' declares he is an Aberdonian while the man supposed to be abused was thought to belong to the Herald office, Halifax. And how can one abuse a man who has no identity. One may rail at a 'Nom de plume' but that is about the same thing as scolding a shadow. 'Aberdeen' in his latest

declares, "that in his letters he never made allusion to mines, miners, or mining. Now that is passing strange. I confess that I read his letters in the Herald; without according them that attention which they no doubt deserved, but I could almost take my affidavit that reference was made to miners. The Dom. Coal Co. for instance, are miners and shippers of coal and they own coal mines. Did not 'Aberdeen' refer to the company in various and variegated terms? Did he not refer to shacks, and bogs and to the mining company having absorbed the land and been favored by the government in its grab all policy. Did not he weave a pitiful tale of the miners hardships etc. etc. at Aberdeen. If he did not refer to the miners, his effusions were mere gush and gab. Now that 'Aberdeen' has revealed, to a few, his identity by repeating part of a conversation, held not in public, there is not much relish in replying to his effusions. When the knowledge of who 'Aberdeen' is was distant, there may have been some little enchantment in a playful parry. With the knowledge comes disillusion. To my regret Aberdeen's extreme candor robs me possibly of a future pleasure. By the way and as a postscript when in his last 'Aberdeen' has got fairly under way, he almost had a return of the tornado fever. For instance he bursts forth as follows:

"Mutato nomine de te fabula navistur".
Bravo Aberdeen. Without looking at the foreign phrases at the end of Webster et al, I quite appreciate the quotation. True for you. A sheep may be made mutton, but mutton will never make a sheep. But my friend why rack your brains over so small a matter? Why not say 'the boot is on the other foot', and be done with it. The English way is the more euphonious, and frees the quoter from any charge of trying to ape the pedagogue.

The socialists of the U. S. nominated for the Presidency, Martin R. Preston, a convicted murderer and below the constitutional age of eligibility. The nomination was not intended as a joke but in dead earnest. Martin Preston is now undergoing a sentence of twenty-five years' imprisonment at Goldfield, Nev., for killing a restaurant keeper there some three years ago. The man had incurred the displeasure of a labor-union by discharging some waiter girls, in defiance of union rules. A boycott was pronounced upon his place, and Preston was stationed as a 'picket' to enforce the boycott. Trouble ensued, and that Preston shot and killed the restaurant keeper is undoubted; but the Socialist-Laborites hold that the act was in self defence and justified.

As a U. S. paper remarks "to have killed a restaurant keeper is the very latest thing in Presidential qualifications". Mr. Preston, if elected could not qualify because he could not pardon himself being convicted under state laws. And if he could be pardoned he could not qualify. The constitution would be in the way. But the constitution of the U. S. is no more to the socialists than is the constitution of the P. W. A. to Wm. Watkins. Like Watkins the socialists laugh at all constitutions. In fact the delegate who put Preston in nomination used almost Wm. Watkins words. What are constitutions for. The majority can make or mar constitutions. "We are for

the U. M. W." says Watkins "and to pot with such an old farce as a constitution. The socialist organ says of the nomination: "It is a summons to every bona fide unionist to rush to the support of his fellow unionist who is thrown in jail by class justice for his firmness in the firing line."

Socialism is a thing that has always existed and which goes back historically to the Cave of Adullam. There are always with us the unfortunate, the miserable, the people in debt, and those who see little ahead for them under existing conditions—as for example the Probuses, and the Watkins and the Aberdeens. Their effort to improve their situation is not to be sneered at, but to be treated with pity and consideration. The Socialist-Labor platform is based on antipathy to capitalism of every sort, which it holds has captured in its own interests the school, the Church and the professions. But the Watkins's go further than that and include governments. For instance: "They—the P. W. A. men in Pictou Co.—have been rubbed over with a brick and after the operators took some of the skin off the Governments took up a fresh one and got down to the narrow bone." So the Springhill socialist blames governments as well as capitalists. They want more than Karl Marx ever demanded. They think there is no property except in labor, and that an equal distribution according to the amount of labor (by which they seem to mean largely manual labor) of all the property in the country is the only solution of the many ills that flesh is heir to.

This is not new in theory. It is chimerical, of course, and it is destined to constant failure until the world is absolutely changed and human nature put on a new basis.

A writer to the Halifax Herald, by the name of Wm. Watkins, an importation four years ago from the other side, a wandering Willie without any fixed abode or fixed principles a fellow who would as lief wave the Stars and Stripes as the British Ensign, flouts the Pictou workmen in the following fashion:—

"We can understand those districts that voted P. W. A. They do not yet see the need of greater organization because they have not received any great lesson on its necessity. . . . The miners of Pictou County have liberty to stand by the P. W. A. come what may, as is reported, but their attitude is a breach of faith. . . . Now it seems there are those who have practiced deception did never intend to do that which they at first led US believe they would do."

Who is 'us', Watkins or Pioneer Lodge. Besides being a comparative stranger, Wm. Watkins must be naturally, and particularly, slow in the uptake or he would have known that the Pictou men came through the fire without the aid of foreigners. The first and only battle for the recognition of the P. W. A., the Union, was fought in Westville. The soldiers were brought in but the P. W. A. men stood pat, smiled and won. In Pictou too, was fought the battle which broke a system in vogue for forty years of pittance payments to surface men. And these battles fought and won were for the benefit of the whole province and not a section merely. And these battles were won without the aid of foreigners and at a time when public opinion did not look with kindly eyes, as now, on unions. From his writings it is clear that Watkins is

lamentably—and as he professes to be a teacher—culpably ignorant of the early history of the P. W. A.

Of all the peculiar, puerile, productions, in reference to the Labor problem, which have appeared in the Herald, since its conversion to independence, the letter of Wm. Watkins in last Saturday's issue of that paper easily ranks first. Mr. Watkins is sanspareil the Herald's prince of prattlers. Take the following, put forth as an argument why the P. W. A. should consent to be swallowed up by the foreign U. M. W.:

"The toiler is abused and condemned because he desires to co-operate with his fellows over the line, but not a word is spoken of the foreign capitalist."

"These people come into Nova Scotia and scoop up fortunes out of the bones of home workers, carry them off to enjoy, and leave the producer any scraps that fall through their grappling fingers."

"Why not advocate the development of Nova Scotia's resources by Nova Scotia's own settlers, for the benefit of themselves and the commonwealth of the province? Here is a field for superfluous energy of law makers, and a step in the direction of ideal government."

The above clearly demonstrates that Wm. Watkins, in his references to capital shows as deplorable ignorance as in his references to labor. Why does not the Herald tell its correspondent that but for foreign capital Nova Scotia at this time would not have the honor and feclicity of Mr. Watkins' presence. The Herald might tell him a lot of things, for instance: That Nova Scotia, fifty years ago, was a poor country, with precious little capital out of Halifax. That Halifax capital was invested chiefly in shipping, and that Halifax capitalists who may have had a little not so invested, were afraid to put it in mines; that after the Duke of Yorks lease was broken, native capital being timid, foreign capital stepped in and started the Acadia mine at Westville, the mines at Glace Bay, Bridgeport, Block House and Caledonia, and also the worked out Black Diamond at Westville. Further it might tell him that not a single large producing coal mine now in operation was exploited with Nova Scotia capital. Sydney Mines, Albion Mines and Reserve were exploited by British capitalists, Springhill by New Brunswickers, and the Drummond colliery by Quebeckers. Still further might the Herald inform him that the Blockhouse and the Caledonia and the Black Diamond and the Glace Bay mines took no fortunes out of the bones of home workers, but that their promoters, chiefly Americans, lost very heavily by them. And yet further, that no coal mine,—with perhaps one exception in the late seventies and early eighties—in Nova Scotia has as yet returned to the shareholders anything like a fair return on their investments. Some Americans would gladly to-day dispose of their stock in Nova Scotia mines—not Dominion stock—at fifty per cent. of its face value. And what applies to our coal mines applies equally to our gold mines, and our gypsum quarries. Foreign capital chiefly was employed in their development. But what analogy is there between the investment of foreign capital in N. S. and the entrance of the U. M. W. to take possession of our work-

men. None in the remotest. In order to prosper Nova Scotia must have outside capital. Without capital there can be no employment for labor, while without the U. M. W. Nova Scotia workmen could get along bravely, as they have in the past, without being shown the way by foreigners. All our coal mines are now run by Canadians, and they would go out of the business if they had to confess to foreigners that they could not run them without American assistance. The Nova Scotia operators never asked foreigners for assistance, when they were hard pressed by the men, and it is a confession of weakness upon the part of the workmen that they seek to throw themselves upon the tender mercies of an alien organization, for fear they may not be able to meet some possible imaginary emergency.

"The man of capital who comes to Canada and invests so as to produce additional wealth, is something more than a valuable member of the community and should be heartily welcomed. . . . Dollars, like people, need encouragement. They will go where there is an inducement, but they are not likely to stay where there is indifference. They will live where they see light ahead for profits. But if the sentiment of a community is so mean as to be jealous of a man's dollars which come among them and do what nobody else has done before, that community is not likely to get rich, except in spite of itself. . . . This business of development is a moral business, a social business, as well as financial business; and if people could only forget their littleness and rise above the things that make them look despicable, there would not be so many half dead towns and cities crying out for more capital, capital, capital. Places which stand thus in their own light need character more than they do capital."

The Record endorses the sentiment expressed by the Port Hood Greetings in the following paragraph:

"The Board of Conciliation made no material concessions to the Port Hood colliery employees. The wages received by miners are very good. The great enemy of the working classes to day is not capital but intemperance. If total abstinence from alcohol were made a condition of membership in labor organizations, the latter would be of real service to the working classes. But while drunkards and toppers are admitted to membership, labor organizations will not make much headway. It is up to labor organizations to expel from membership the habitual boozers, who work but half the time."

'Aberdeen'—present address Dom. No. 2—has a fierce yearning to be made a martyr, even to burning at the stake, and all for the freedom of the workmen. Rambler will be no party in touching the faggots with the torch. It is told us that 'Freedom shrieked when Kosiusko fell'. Were 'Aberdeen' to fall there would be nothing left for freedom to do but to utter one continuous, unearthly, blood curdling yell.

The Nova Scotia miners are told by the U. M. W. propagandists, alias P. W. A. renegades, that by remaining in the P. W. A. they can only hope to secure a half loaf, while the U. M. W. holds out

to them the whole loaf. Oh, well, but what of the size of the loaf. The U. M. W. may give them the whole of a one pound loaf, whereas the half loaf of the P. W. A. being from a four pound loaf weighs two pounds or double the weight of the loaf of the foreigners.

THE OLD RESERVE PIT.

We take the following from the Sydney Post. Every word of it may be true, but there is no penalty for a shake of the head:

"The Dominion Coal Co. are now getting ready to pump out the old east pit at Reserve preparing to sink a shaft on the Lorway seam. Already there are two shafts sunk, one a haulage shaft to within forty feet of the coal and another, a pumping shaft, to within eighty feet. The location of these two shafts is about a mile south of Reserve. It is understood, however, that before the real work of working the Lorway seam begins another shaft will be sunk at the cropping at Reserve, so that the present plant may be used. This shaft will tap an enormous seam of coal. In area, it comprises more than three hundred million tons. This does not include the submarine areas, which are practically inexhaustible. In the new seam the long wall system will likely be worked, as under this plan it is possible to take out all the coal without in any way affecting the surface of the ground.

This move on the part of the Coal company will ensure the life of Reserve for at least a hundred years more. To show the extent of the coal lands held by the company it must be remembered that the Lorway, which is the Mullins seam, is 5½ feet wide, with coal of a particular good quality. Beneath the Mullins seam is the Tracy seam which is also about 5 feet thick. Upon a closer investigation being made of this latter coal, it was found that it is practically free from impurities of any kind whatever.

We were told to-day by a man well qualified to speak that the Mullins seam contained more coal than has so far been taken out of the Phalen and the other seams mentioned, also contained hundreds of millions of tons. Bearing these facts in mind, it can readily be seen that for hundreds of years yet to come in Cape Breton, coal will be king, and the prosperity which is enjoyed by its citizens instead of diminishing, will, on the contrary, continue to grow.

It may be interesting if we give the position of the different seams in this locality. At Glace Bay the first coal is known as the Hub seam, then comes the harbor seam at a distance of about 400 feet below the harbor, now a distance of 400 feet, comes the Phalen seam, and 150 feet below the Phalen seam comes the Emery. The Lorway is about 350 feet below the Emery, and the Mullins is still 400 feet below the Lorway. Down 1,600 feet further is the Tracy seam.

There is very little additional cost in mining the coal even though the depth of the shaft be much greater. Of course the deeper the shaft the more money it costs to sink, but after this initial outlay the cost of the additional power necessary to raise coal is comparatively speaking a very small item."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

There are three steam shovels employed at the No. 2 banking station. These can load into cars at the rate of 300 tons per hour.

The fan shaft at Dom. No. 12 has its sides of heavy concrete from within a few feet of the surface to the bottom. The shaft, however, is not a deep one.

It is rumoured that the Harmsworths are negotiating for the purchase of the Cape Breton colliery, and the submarine areas adjoining, but we cannot vouch for its correctness.

All things considered the old International mine is putting up a wonderful quantity of coal daily. Bart Connors is proving himself a highly competent superintendent.

Mr. Fergie expects to sever his connection with the Dom. Coal Co. about the time of the visit of the British engineers. He will take the British Columbia trip with the party, it is said.

There was an error in the figures—of shipments of Dominion Coal Co., last issue. The shipments for June 1908 instead of being 2272 tons less were 1171 tons more than in June 1907.

Dom No. 6 is to have one of the best and biggest fans in the Island. It is to be of Walker build and will have easily a capacity of 300,000 feet of air per minute, far more than will be needed for some years to come.

The Sydney Mines Conciliation Board met last Monday. No unanimous decision is expected, though it is surmised that the chairman, in order to keep up his reputation as a conciliator, may have filed a decision granting some little concession to the men.

Preparations are being made for the installation of a powerful permanent winding engine at Dom. No. 6. The present engine was temporary, meant to do the work until it was proven beyond dispute that there was a large body of coal of good quality at the colliery.

The days of the 'French' slope at Dom. No. 5, Reserve are numbered. Orders have been given to 'shut her down.' The men will be in part transferred to the Emery which is expected to show increasing outputs and keep up the reputation of the Reserve as a producer.

It is said that a Sydney steel "magnate" asserts he can buy, and has indeed been offered, slack coal at a dollar a ton at the pit mouth. It is quite possible, but he better not buy it until after the law suit is decided, else the outcry against No. 6 coal for metallurgical purposes will be proven to have been all a made up affair.

You can never tell a man until you give him a chance to show himself. Maxwell now at Dom. No. 2, previous to his promotion, was considered a mild mannered man, one not likely to set the heather on fire, and yet he is now the white headed boy, producing more coal, all things considered, than did his predecessors.

The men have named E. B. Paul as their arbitrator. We have not heard what action the company or government propose to take.

The editor acknowledges receipt from Mr. C. Ochiltree McDonald of that excellently written book "The Last Seige of Louisburg."

Mr. G. H. Duggan, of the Dom. Coal Co., passed through on Friday en route to Sydney from Britain, looking fit to tackle any proposition, even the getting of three hundred millions of coal by way of the old Lorry shaft.

Governor Fraser was in a poetical vein when he told a Scotsman—Governor Fraser still uses the word "Scotchman"—that the East River was "bigger and better than the Clyde." Why did the Governor stop there; why not also say deeper.

As it is conjectured there will be a considerable amount of barking before the Eight hour day Commission, it has been decided not to begin sittings until after the August dog days. The Commission has a lot of work to do before the sittings begin.

Mr. William Wilson, superintendent at Hub has been induced to withhold his resignation until after the arrival of Mr. Duggan, or at least until Mr. Fergie's retirement. The Hub is in good form. Mr. Wilson has proven himself an efficient superintendent.

Owing to the very large outputs of the several collieries of the Dominion Coal Co., neither the bank at No. 2, or at International is growing less so rapidly as last year. The large quantity still left will however come in very handy when the pic-nic and holiday fever is at its highest.

"Will two shots with a centre shearing do better work than two shots and a centre plug shot," was the topic of interest among a number of the superintendents of the D. C. Co's collieries lately. Several tests were made. At Dom. No. 1 the tests were all in favor of the shearing; The Record has not heard the result at Dom. No. 2.

The Spring cleaning at the several collieries of the D. C. C. has been more thorough this year than on any previous occasion. Some of them, for instance the Reserve, have undergone a wonderful transformation. The junk man has had a busy time. Big wooden fences now enclose the works. This seclusion is also noticeable at Dom. No. 2.

The first steel vessel to be built in N. S. was launched in New Glasgow Tuesday morning of last week. Very many enthusiastic admirers witnessed the proceedings. Mr. J. C. McGregor, of the firm of James Carmichael & Co., has been the moving spirit in the matter and his patriotic and progressive spirit is appreciated on all sides. The vessel is not a large one, but it may be the forerunner, who knows, of leviathans. Most of the material employed in the construction of the craft was made in the province.

The Sydney Post's Staff correspondent says of Drummond Lodge, Sydney Mines:

"The lodge has decided to maintain its allegiance to the old P. W. A., and adhere to the old charter under all and any circumstances."

A large number of houses for workmen are already up at Dom. No. 12, and Rhoads Curry and Co., are busy at work building more. The houses are single and look a trifle small. In the writer's opinion the style of topping the chimneys gives the buildings a squatty appearance. The finish of a chimney has often very much to do with the appearance of a house.

Mr. W. F. Davis, lately of the Inverness Ry. & Coal Coy's staff has been appointed a Deputy Inspector of Mines for Inverness and Richmond Counties. Mr. Davis will, no doubt, fill the position admirably. No higher recommendation can be given than that he has been a persistent reader of the Record since he joined Inverness, and a consistent payer.

The federal government, at the solicitation of Mr. Logan, has granted a subsidy of three thousand two hundred dollars per mile for twenty-six miles for a railway from Chignecto to a point on Northumberland Strait. A survey of this line was made some years ago by the Maritime Railway, Coal & Power Co., with the aim of securing a shipping port on the Northumberland Strait for the output of its mines. The development of the Chignecto field of coal has passed the speculative point. Since the survey was made the company has established at Chignecto Mines a large power plant, the first of its kind in North America. It has acquired the areas formerly known as the Joggin Mines. It has sunk a new slope in this property and made other improvements thereon at much cost. The men at the head of the company have clearly shown that they are progressive. Hence, when through Mr. Logan, they renewed their application for a subsidy for the line, it was granted and there is now no doubt that this line will be built at an early date to secure for the company a shipping port on the Northumberland Strait. The Maritime Railway, Coal & Power Co. has shown both at Chignecto and the Joggin, its determination to make its coal areas one of the largest producing fields in the province.

The Springhill miners have asked for a Board of Arbitration under the Mines Act. The Act provides that the amount to be docketed for sending up other than the mineral contracted to be gotten, shall be determined by a Board of Arbitrators. It is claimed, we understand, by the management that such determination was made several years ago and confirmed after amendment by one of the late boards of conciliation. It may be a nice point to determine whether after an agreement has been entered into, a board can be called for to modify it, or enter into a wholly different agreement. The sections of the law bearing on the point read:—

"22. (1) When the amount of wages paid to any of the persons employed in a mine depends on the amount of mineral gotten by them, such persons shall, if the majority of them so desire, and unless the mine is exempted by the Commissioner, be paid according to the weight of the mineral gotten by them, and such mineral shall be truly weighed accordingly at a place as

near to the pit mouth as is reasonably practicable.

(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude the owner, agent or manager of any mine from agreeing with the persons so employed and paid that deductions shall be made in respect to stones or material other than mineral contracted to be gotten which are sent out of the mine with the mineral contracted to be gotten, or in respect to any tubs, cars or hutchies being improperly filled in those cases in which they are filled by the getter of the mineral, or by the loader, or by the person immediately employed by him, and no such deductions shall be made until such agreement is made in writing on behalf of both parties."

The hearts of the stock-holders in the Lake Copper Co. are in a flutter over the news that an 11 inch vein of native copper has been struck in the shaft. The Record sincerely hopes that this find will not be like some of the native copper in the Lake Superior mines, which is so good that it is no good. By no means known to science can the native copper at Lake Superior be blasted. Tempered steel leaves no impression and dynamite leaves no mark.

VERY OPTIMISTIC

The following is part of a despatch in Saturdays Chronicle:—

"After an absence of seven weeks, the president of the Dominion Coal Co. has returned from London. Mr. Ross was asked if his opinions had changed as to his company's chances of winning the cause celebre now pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and here is what the president said:

"We have submitted the case to the very best legal minds in England and now I have returned home absolutely certain of winning before the highest Court of the realm. Mr. Lafleur shares my views, and I may also say that he won two cases during the last term with Sir Robert Finlay, the Steel Company's lawyer as his opponent. In reply to your other question, touching the reorganization of the Steel company's finances, I have to tell you that I never met a single banker or financial man in London who did not intimate that it would be absolutely impossible for Mr. Plummer to succeed in his present mission."

"Yes" added Mr. Ross, "I discovered why the president of the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. wanted the case postponed. Mr. Plummer felt that he was playing a losing game before the Privy Council and he knew well enough that should the Coal company win he would have no possible chance of floating his bond project in the English money market, hence the determination to secure a postponement till the October sitting of the Court. With the case now put over till the autumn he supposed there would be a better opportunity of reorganizing his company's finances, but I tell you that his mission will end in a complete failure."

Before the Royal Commission on Mines the representative of the Yorkshire Miners' Association recommended that winding enginemen and shot firers undergo an examination, and be granted certificates. Nova Scotia is ahead of the old country in these respects.

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A roofing that consists of smooth materials, made to receive a heavy coating of paint, is not a roofing at all—the paint is the real roof.

If you are told that certain roofings don't need painting when first laid, don't be deceived into thinking that they are like Amatite. The first coat of paint has been applied at the factory—that's all, and it will wear off in a little while and require renewal.

No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface is far better—and that means Amatite.

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A Free Sample with Booklet will be sent on request to our nearest office.

If you had a sample of Amatite in your hand you would see in an instant why it needs no painting or coating to keep it waterproof.

It has a rough surface of real mineral matter on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone needs no paint; neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of wind and sun without a protective coat of paint.

To paint Amatite would be a waste of time and trouble.

Amatite will last for many years without any care whatever. It is made to be trouble proof as well as weather proof.

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Owing to the high cost of production compressed air can only be economically applied for the purpose of ventilation in rare instances. It would be ruinous to adopt a system of ventilation by compressed air in any of our modern mines, owing to the large quantity of air required and the high cost of production; but compressed air may be adopted in metal mines economically.

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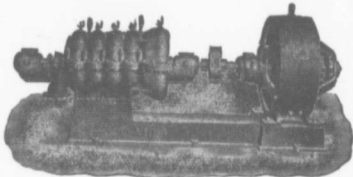
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Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1200 x 1200 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$10 renewable yearly.

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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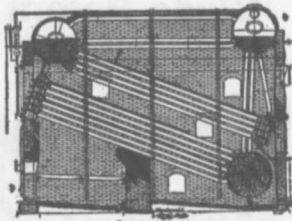
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EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Read Down	No. 22 No. 24		No. 21	No. 25
a. m.	p. m.			p. m.
L 11 15	L 3 25	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 55	A 3 55
S 11 25	S 3 35	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 25	S 2 27
A 11 40	A 4 00		L 10 37 1/2	L 2 10
	L 4 13	PORT HASTINGS	A 10 32	
	P 4 25	TROY	P 10 27	
	P 4 30	CRENSHAW	S 10 00	
	P 4 40	JUBILEE	P 9 52	
	S 4 55	CLAYTON	S 9 25	
	P 5 15	CATHERINE'S FOND	P 9 18	
	A 5 25		L 9 17	
	S 5 30	PORT HOOD	A 8 57	
	S 5 40	GLENGOE	S 8 47	
	S 5 50	MABOU	S 8 37	
	S 6 00	GLENDYNE	S 8 27	
	S 6 10	BLAIR RIVER	P 8 17	
	S 6 20	SPRATHLORE	S 8 07	
	S 6 30	INVERNESS	L 7 57	
	A 7 15		a. m.	
	p. m.			

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Steam

JOGGINS

—AND—

Domestic

COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipment by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy

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The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

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Coal and Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

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.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.

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

Estimates cheerfully given

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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COAL

High Grade Fuel
for Steam, Domestic and General
Purposes.

COKE

From Coal Washed by Latest Process,
Growing more popular daily—and considered
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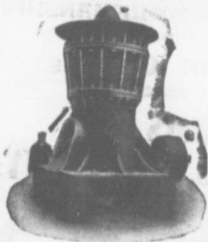
FIRE BRICK

Better than
Scotch seconds for
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD.,
Westville Nova Scotia.

HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co., Limited. SHEFFIELD



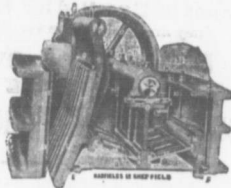
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STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
BRONZE BUSHED.
SELF OILING

WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE
CRUSHING ROLLS,
ELEVATORS,
and Gold Mining Requisites



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JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction.)

The Parts which are subject to Excessive Wear are made of

Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel.

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

PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.



HOBSON AND HOUGHTON
SHEFFIELD.
TOOL STEEL.

OCTAGON, CRUCIFORM, AND OTHER MINING STEEL
THE GREATEST TIME SAVING AND BEST WEARING
STEEL IN THE WORLD.

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— THE —
Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. ST. JOHN. WINNIPEG. CALGARY. VANCOUVER.

CHAINS. CHAINS.

(All Sizes in Stock.)

"EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for **HIGH CLASS QUALITY** and **WORKMANSHIP**
They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

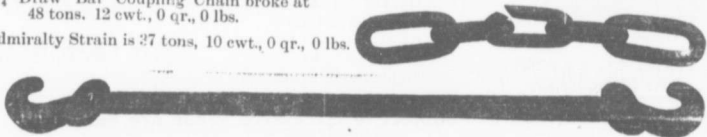
Makers of every description of Chains
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,

Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars

— For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.

This 1 1/2" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at
48 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

The Admiralty Strain is 27 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.



Draw Bar for Coal Car.

Edge & Sons, Limited,
SHIFNAL, England:

Tel. address "Edge" Shifnal.
"Codes" A. B. C. and Bedford McNeills"

CUMBERLAND

RAILWAY AND

COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	5.8%	.79%

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines
SPRINGHILL

N. S.

Head Office
MONTREAL

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

Miners of

Bituminous Coals, the celebrated "Reserve" coal for household use, "International" Gas coal, and the best Steam coal from its collieries on the Phalen seam.

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

ANALYSES.

ANALYSES OF GAS AND STEAM COAL MADE BY J. & H. S. PATTINSON, CHEMISTS,
—NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.—

	STEAM COAL.	GAS COAL
CARBON.....	80 18 per. cent.	77 51 per. cent
HYDROGEN.....	5 11 " "	5 22 " "
OXYGEN.....	7 34 " "	6 72 " "
NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR.....	0 56 " "	1 07 " "
ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
WATER.....	3 35 " "	2 11 " "
	100 00	100 00

Caloric Power of Steam Coal :—Pounds of Water evaporated from 212 per cent Fah, by one pound of the coal as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter,—14.8 lbs.

Shipping facilities at Sydney, and Louisburg, G. B., of most modern type. Steamers carrying 6000 tons loaded in 24 hours.

Special attention given to quick loading of sailing vessels. Small vessels loaded with quickest despatch.

:: BUNKER COAL ::

The Dominion Coal Co. has provided unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going Steamers with Dispatch. Special attention given to Prompt loading. Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

By Improved screening appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied of superior quality.

Prices. Terms, etc. may be obtained at the Offices or the Company.

ALEXANDER DICK Genl. Sales Agent, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.

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112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
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Quebec, Que'

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Hull Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C.

Peake Bros. & Co. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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