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# Maritime Mining Record

JUNE 8 1910

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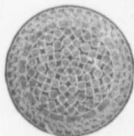
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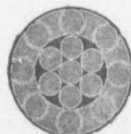
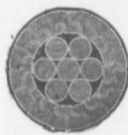
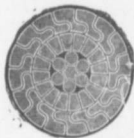
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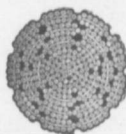
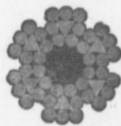
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**HIGH CLASS STEEL-WIRE.**  
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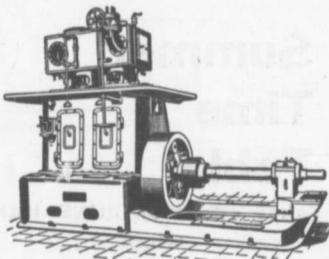
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*Genuine Garlock Parkings*  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.  
**Pipe and Boiler Coverings,**  
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PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE.  
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CAR DUMPS, CAR'S, CAR WHEELS, LARRY W 130NS, HITCHINGS, ETC.  
LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES,  
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**Coal and Coke Works Equipment.**

**COLLIERY SUPPLIES.**

Wrought Iron Pipe. Cast Iron Fittings.  
Brass and Iron Valves, Steam, Water and Suction Hose,  
Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.  
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**Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,**  
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Titles direct from the Crown  
 At Moderate Royalties.

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Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2,00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

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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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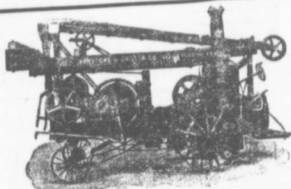
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**TESTING COAL LANDS.**

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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Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.  
We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers  
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Valves,  
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### Iron Pipe for

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—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO,**  
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**MONTREAL, QUE.**  
—Established 1852—

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For MINES, WATER WORKS, SEWAGE,  
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A Reliable, Efficient, and Substantial,  
Because almost Fifty Years Experience  
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**Jeanesville Iron Works Co.,**  
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for excellence of display, awarded to  
**J. W. CUMMING & SON,**  
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—MAKERS OF—

"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  
 —is the motto of the Firm.—

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 Rubber Belt Conveyers

Are the most efficient—Last longer and Cost less for upkeep than any other make.

The Belt used is of the very best quality obtainable for conveying purposes.



**The Belt Carriers** are exceptionally strong, accurate and light running. They are continuously and perfectly self oiled, and are so constructed as to permit a minimum over all width of conveyor. The carrier pulleys are offset, and the pulley edges overlap to prevent the belt from cutting.

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The....

## MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 23      Stellarton, N. S.,      June 8, 1910.      New Series

## ECONOMIES IN PRODUCTION OF MINERALS.

(Dr. Haanel)

There is this difference between mineral resources and other natural resources, that while a forest cut down may be replanted, an exhausted soil, refertilized, and a river or lake depleted of fish, restocked, an ore deposit once worked out can never be recovered.

We allow ourselves great latitude of language when we speak of this or that deposit as being inexhaustible. The economic mineral deposits accessible to man are finite in quantity, and the time required for their exhaustion depends solely upon the rapidity with which they are exploited.

The immense pressure exerted by the acquired needs of civilization, reinforced by the commercial spirit of the age, will render futile any effort that might be made to curtail the exploitation of the mineral resources of the world.

We can pass no laws for a close season in mining, during which mines or smelters should cease operations. All that we can do is to employ such methods in mining that no waste shall occur. The mine must be worked out; nothing valuable must be left behind. Existing methods require to be perfected, or new ones invented, to enable us to discover new mineral deposits at present buried out of sight. The problem of successfully substituting for certain vanishing resources others which are still abundant and capable of taking their place, will have to be solved. Metallurgical investigation must be directed to the invention of processes which are capable of handling economically lower and lower grades of ore. Much is being done in these directions, as will appear later.

Only a few years ago ironmasters on this continent would hardly look at an iron ore if it contained less than 62% of metallic content now on ore of 50% is gladly accepted.

Iron—The question of the world's supply of iron is of such grave importance that the International Geological Congress has invited some twenty-six different countries—Canada among the number—to prepare estimates of their respective iron ore resources to be presented at their meeting at Stockholm next summer. This action of the International Geological Congress is an indication of the general anxiety and uneasiness created by the enormous demand upon this resource, for which there is no substitute, and without which modern civilization cannot continue.

But, whatever the fears regarding the world's future supply of iron ore, this pessimistic outlook does not apply to Canada, for at the present time, we are dependent upon other countries to supplement our own

product by importing of their iron in the crude and manufactured state of the value of about \$62,000,000 annually. In 1908 it was \$61,819,698. We thus see that conservation of Canada's own iron ore resources has, unfortunately, been practised only too successfully. We are, and will continue to be, industrially handicapped until our iron industry is developed sufficiently to meet the demands of our own country and render us independent of outside sources for this all important metal.

What we need is not conservation of our iron ore resources, but vigorous development of our iron industry. The very fact that the Government has been, and is, giving a bonus on pig iron and steel produced in this country shows how great is the need for such an industry.

By the methods hitherto employed in the production of pig iron and steel, cheap metallurgical fuel was a necessity; hence blast furnaces could only be erected and do a successful business where iron ore, coal and flux could be cheaply assembled. This is possible, however, only in the extreme east and west of the Dominion.

The middle provinces, though possessing iron ore deposits and fluxes, lack the needed metallurgical fuel. The development of a vigorous iron industry, with coke at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton, could not be looked for in these provinces, if it was necessary to depend on blast furnace methods.

The comparatively recent investigations of the electro-thermic process for the smelting of iron ores have demonstrated that only one-third of the carbon necessary in the blast furnace is needed in electric furnaces. This brings the cost of the metallurgical fuel required for smelting down to a reasonable figure. The adoption, therefore, of this process would lead, not alone to the utilization of our domestic iron ores in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but would greatly conserve our fuel supply by substituting hydro-electric energy for the heat energy of two-thirds of the carbon required in the blast furnace.

It may be interesting to state briefly what has been accomplished up to the present time in the development of electric smelting processes.

It is only five years since the Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel, which were in operation in Europe, presented its report. There were then only five small electric steel furnaces in existence, and only two of these were seen in actual operation. To-day seventy-seven are in operation in Europe, and a number have recently been erected in the United

States, some of which are of fifteen tons capacity. Indeed, electric steel is rapidly pushing crucible steel out of the market. Italy and France have the honour of having been first in the field to apply electricity to the commercial production of steel. Germany, which had no part in the original invention of the electric steel furnace, has recently been especially energetic in the adoption of the electro-thermic process for the production of steel and in the modification and improvement of existing patents.

While engaged in superintending the electric smelting experiments at Sault St. Marie in 1906, I noticed that the yard adjacent to the rolling mill was covered with many tons of the waste ends of the Besemer steel ingots used in the manufacture of rails. No use was made of them at the time, and they were allowed to accumulate and eat up interest. An electric steel furnace set up in the works of the Lake Superior Corporation—for which every facility existed—could profitably have converted this waste into high priced tool steel. I understand that these waste ends are at present being utilized in the open earth furnaces lately erected.

A process that removes from steel, more perfectly than any other, those deleterious ingredients which render it fragile under shock, and deprive it of its lasting qualities, is manifestly the more economic process. This purification is more effectively accomplished by the electric steel furnace than by any other metallurgical process; its introduction in steel plants is, therefore, in the interests of economy.

It has, within recent years, been demonstrated that, in steel manufacture, carbon is not the only substance which imparts valuable properties to the iron; but that tungsten, chromium, vanadium, nickel, molybdenum and manganese add special economic qualities to iron; and for some purposes, either separately or in combination, are far superior to carbon alone.

A tool made from these alloy steels, which will hold its edge longer under severe stress and do a greater amount of work than another, is the more economical tool. A rail which can stand longer under severe shock and resist better than another the constant wear and tear of heavy traffic is undoubtedly the more economical rail. It is manifestly in the interests of economy, not alone to employ these alloy steels for the purposes for which they are best fitted, but to manufacture them in furnaces best adapted for their production, namely, the electric steel furnace.

The process made in the application of electricity of the production of pig iron has been much slower than in the manufacture of steel, since it was feasible only in countries possessing water-powers which could be developed at a reasonable figure. The central provinces of Canada are in this position because they possess the ore, the fluxes and the needed water-power.

With a view of testing the feasibility of introducing the electric smelting of iron ores into these Provinces, the Dominion Government authorized the making of experiments with Canadian ores. It was not alone proven by these experiments that excellent pig iron could be produced in the electric furnace, but the remarkable discovery was made that, from a refractory ore high in sulphur, a pig iron containing only 0.035% of sulphur could be produced. This is an exceedingly important result, since, by this new process, the large

number of sulphurous magnetite deposits which abound in Canada, and which have hitherto been useless, are now rendered available for the production of high grade pig iron and steel. The world's supply of useful iron ores will thus be greatly increased by this electro-thermic process of smelting. The experiments made under the auspices of the Dominion Government at Sault Ste. Marie have been productive of another important result. Roasted nickeliferous pyrrhotites, carrying 2% of sulphur, has been smelted in the electric furnace into a pig iron virtually free from sulphur, and containing from 3 to 4% of nickel. About 165 tons of this nickel iron were produced. This is the first instance in the history of metallurgy where the iron content of the residue of the roasting of iron pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid—which so far have been useless, may now be smelted by the electric process into excellent pig iron. These two instances are brilliant illustrations of the conservation of our iron ore resources.

Immediately after the publication of the results of our experiments at Sault Ste. Marie, Sweden—which has abundance of excellent iron ore and numerous water-powers, but, like Ontario and Quebec, lacks metallurgical fuel—was not slow to perceive the advantage which the introduction of electric smelting would prove in the development of its iron industry. Hence, without hesitation, it proceeded to take an active part in perfecting this method by the invention of a commercial furnace. In the report on the experiments at Sault Ste. Marie, definite suggestions were made as to the lines upon which a commercial furnace should be constructed, and these ideas were incorporated in a furnace designed by three young engineers of the Aktiebolaget Elektrometall of Ludvika, Sweden, who succeeded, after repeated trial constructions, and outlay of \$102,000 in building a furnace which has proved satisfactory. To anyone who has seen a blast furnace, the construction of this furnace will easily be comprehended. The general design is similar to that of a blast furnace, with the tuyeres replaced by electrodes. The fact that the output per electric horse-power year with the Swedish furnace did not reach our best results at Sault Ste. Marie is not due to faulty construction, but to want of the proper amount of energy. The capacity of the furnace was at least 1,200 H. P., whereas only about half that amount was available.

(To be continued)

The chief engineer of the "Euretic" ascended from the depths of the engineroom to get a breath of air. Strolling along with a cigar in his mouth was an American gentleman, homeward bound. He stopped for a chat. The engineer was a Scot, so that the other had most of the talking to himself. Conversation turned on the navies of the two Powers. As to which was the greater the American had no manner of doubt. "Waal," said he, "I guess our boats are all right. They can beat your British boats for speed and guns all the time. Why, it war broke out betwix the States and Great Britain, I reckon our fleet would just lay 'hold of yours, the doors after them before your officers could draw a gun." "Ay," replied the Scot, "ye might do that; yes ye might do that; but it would tak' a much better man than Columbus to discover America again afterwards.

## 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 8



## THE COAL YOKE.

The Farmer's Sun says:—"Reports of coal discoveries in New Ontario are again coming to hand. It is, therefore, opportune to renew the suggestion that the Ontario Government undertake the development, as a public enterprise, of whatever coal fields may be discovered in the Province. Let liberal rewards be paid those who make discovery, more liberal than they would receive from private capital, but in any case let it be provided that no such immensely important natural resource shall be left for exploitation by selfish interests. The history of the Pennsylvania coal fields is an eloquent warning against allowing a private monopoly to control an essential to modern existence."

Commenting on the foregoing, he of the Dartmouth Patriot, with exuberance says: "That is the kind of talk we like to hear. It makes a person sick to see the prices charged for coal in this Province when it is so much cheaper elsewhere. In 1908 the average price per ton for soft coal at the mines was, Pennsylvania \$1.13; Maryland \$1.31; West Virginia \$1.09; Illinois \$1.12. So says the Mining Record and it is sure to be high enough." It is an easy matter to demonstrate that the Farmer's Sun and the Dartmouth Patriot are void of either rhyme or reason. The Sun's remarks are rendered ridiculous by the comments of its approving contemporary. The history of the Pa. coal fields, says the Sun, is an eloquent warning against allowing a private monopoly to control an essential to modern existence, and then the Patriot shows that this alleged monopoly of the Sun is one of the finest things on earth in that it sells coal at a cheaper rate than in any other part of the world. We rather suspect that the Sun man has been the innocent cause of laying a trap into which the unwary Patriot unthinkingly fell. The Sun had not likely in its thoughts bituminous coal at all. Up in Ontario the farmers burn anthracite, and as anthracite is admitted free, the Americans tuck it on. The Patriot jumped to the conclusion that the Sun was referring to soft coal, in which there is no monopoly, neither in Pennsylvania or Nova Scotia. Evidently the Patriot thinks Nova Scotia coal should be sold about the same price as United States coal. That can never be. We have pointed out, time and again, that nature has ordered it so, and that the 'coal barons' are in no way responsible if coal costs higher here than in Pennsylvania. The statement was made by a

person of eminence in the United States press ten days ago, that in the past ten years, 14,000 lives had been lost in coal mining. Did it ever strike the Nova Scotia howlers, for cheap coal, that there was a very close connection between the great sacrifice of life in the United States, and the low price of coal. As the Halifax Recorder, when presented with this aspect of the case, said: "We would all, of course, like cheaper coal, but rather dearer coal than cheap, if cheapness can be had only by the sacrifice of life." There are some men, thank goodness a very few, in Nova Scotia, who want cheap coal no matter what that may cost in the way of lives. The Patriot from 'Shipping' quotes the price of Welsh coal f. o. b. The shipping price of coal does not enter into the question of high priced domestic coal in Halifax. In big cargoes the coal companies having piers will be glad to sell it f. o. b. at the same price as Welsh coal. The coal companies have nothing to do with the price paid for re-screened coal delivered in cellars in Halifax; they have only to do with the price f. o. b., and as we said that is not dearer than Welsh coal. The fact is, and we challenge denial, that Nova Scotia consumers get cheaper domestic coal than the people in any other country save the United States, and even there some pay more for coal than do Nova Scotians. A ludicrous and almost unpardonable blunder is made when the coal trade is judged by the price paid by Halifax consumers. But why did the Sun select coal for a diatribe and not butter and eggs. These commodities have risen so in price that even the highest priced coal blushes. The Sun, if it shone for Nova Scotia, might know that the times that Nova Scotians as a whole felt happiest were the times when coal was highest. Why, because there was at such times unusual activity in the coal trade, and in this province revived coal trade and prices mean revived trade and better prices all round, more especially for the farmers. There are no grones heard outside of Halifax County over the high price of coal. Halifax papers and a Halifax man or two should not become too strongly possessed of the idea, that they constitute all of the people of Nova Scotia who count.

## IRON ORES.

We hear of no effort being made to develop the spoken of deposits of iron ore in Guysboro and Antigonish Counties. It was said some time ago that these deposits were invaluable. If so it is strange that no movement is heard of looking to their development. It will scarcely do to say that the ores cannot be utilized at present owing to lack of transportation facilities. These in our opinion would surely follow if it were first demonstrated that the ores were of present day commercial value. It is said the ores are not as rich as those of Wabana, and that it would be too costly on that account to make pigs by the common process. But it is possible that the electrical treatment now advocated might render the ores valuable. And as markets are at present being freely supplied with known ores it cannot be expected that furnace men will go searching for new sources of supply. The owners of the areas must

search out markets and put forth efforts to interest capital in the development of the areas, as well as urge upon the government to assist in securing the necessary transportation facilities. If the owners of the areas have faith in their properties they should put forth efforts to make them of value.

#### DISSENSIONS IF NOT REBELLION.

The seat of war in C. B. has shifted. There has been a cessation of hostilities between the P. W. A. and the U. M. W., and now there is war, or rebellion in the camp of the latter. The rank and file of the U. M. W. trusted their local leaders; these in their turn pinned their faith in the International leaders, and the local and district officers from the President down are demanding of the chief International officer, by name of McCulloch, why he put his finger in the pie without consulting the district leaders, and what sort of plum he drew forth, and nothing short of that will content them. In Springhill, so it is faithfully reported, the ex-vice president tapping his hand on his breast, where his inside pocket is, said with dramatic tones and gesture, "I have here something, a settlement, a secret at present, but which may be made public some day." The rank and file and the district officers in C. B. think it time the secret was out and they are requesting, nay demanding that the ex-vice president tap his breast in earnest and let the precious secret flow forth. All the U. M. W. s at first actually believed there was a settlement and a written agreement, now their faith is beginning to waver. It is said that only modesty, and the fact that the locals contributed little or nothing in the shape of dues, keeps Dan. back from saying to McCulloch, "Stand and deliver." If Dan McDougall can get McCulloch to bring forth the alleged agreement, he is a made man, for its said the coal officials will give \$50,000 for the production of a bona fide agreement duly signed by a responsible official of the coal company. Fifty thousand dollars for so trifling a service is not to be lightly looked at. The public from the first could not think there was any agreement between the coal company and the U. M. W. If there was such an agreement they could not imagine any reason why it should be kept from publicity. And now six hundreds of the U. M. W. men, who have not yet got places in the pit, want to know the terms of settlement and how it happens they are still idle. These have a perfect right to demand the production of the alleged agreement. As The McCulloch and the Treasurer of the U. M. W. s were to be in Glace Bay on Tuesday, it is possible the demand for the production of the agreement may have been made to the former before this.

The RECORD, an issue or two back, called attention to one of the planks of the Socialist labor party holding forth at Dom. No. 1. This particular plank was "A Compensation Act for miners." Since then I have seen that John Moffatt is attacked for insisting before the legislative committee that the act of last session should not be applicable to certain coal companies, and I have also read articles in the C. B. papers on the Benefit

Funds versus a Compensation Act, which leads me to believe that there are some crazy men who think a Compensation Act will be more beneficial to the body of miners than the present excellent Relief Funds. Of a truth some folk don't know when they are really well off. At the time this subject was referred to in these pages, the writer did not think there were many men so blind as to wish to throw over the Benefit societies for any Compensation act likely to be enacted in the near future. The U. B. papers have led me to think differently for it is stated that some of the men are asking the Dom. Coal Co. not to stop dues for the Relief Fund. I cannot understand this. The coal companies can, if they choose, in my opinion, continue to collect. At all the collieries where there are relief societies it is understood to be a condition of employment that the employees, each and all, must contribute to the Relief Fund. If this condition is not in all cases expressed, it is implied, and rightly so. The workers at the collieries also insist that all the employees become members of the Relief societies, otherwise they might be subject to the begging abuse, from which it is the aim of the Relief Funds to free them. At some of the collieries the members and the manager have a tacit understanding that no one shall be hired who is not a fit subject for the Relief Fund, that is, who has a chronic ailment likely to cause him to be a burden on the Fund. This understanding, of course, may work an occasional individual hardship, but it is held to be necessary for the stability of the Fund.

But why should any one prefer a Compensation Act to the Relief Fund. In 1908 the total number of non-fatal accidents was 190. Is there any sane man who will question the statement that the cases of sickness were not four to six times as numerous. Is the majority of the men ready to sacrifice the Relief Fund, so that the small minority may receive a little larger, or greatly larger even, weekly indemnity? Are the six hundred to a thousand men, who are off work during some period of the year from sickness, to look on when those laid off from accident are being well paid? And then what is to become of the widows and children of the men who die what is called a natural death? Are they to be denied all assistance? The reply may be: "Oh, the men will still keep up some sort of benefit society." Yes some sort, and a very ineffective sort. If they succeeded in establishing a satisfactory society they would have to pay for it. All of them would have to pay double the amount they are now contributing, and without obtaining a cent more benefit. Some socialist workmen think a Compensation Act would be harder on the companies, and for that, if for no other reason, they are in favor of it. It was pointed out in a former reference that the companies would not lose much, if any, by dropping the Relief Fund grants and coming under the Compensation Act, and now it is pointed out that the greatest losers by a Compensation Act would be the workers. They would lose the score of thousands of dollars which the government may be called at any time to hand over to the Relief societies. This payment by the government—not to exceed three-fourths of a cent per ton—may appear insignificant, when only a ton and a fraction of a cent is mentioned, but in the aggregate the grant is not

tribution and will become princely in appearance to be cavilled at, indeed it is a handsome when the government agrees to the request to increase its contribution to a half cent per ton. The Compensation Act is not once to be named with the Relief societies. Indeed a Compensation Act is a last resort. In Britain much of the unemployment is due to the stringent Compensation Act. Employers refuse to give work to men who betray the slightest appearance of age. At the best it is a selfish measure, though its promoters profess not to look at it in that light.

#### A NASTY BUSINESS.

If the provincial government wishes to bring itself a peck of troubles, break its heart in short, it will go into coal mining. The Engineering and Mining Journal in its June coal number says, "There is no great industry in the United States in which the returns to the producers are so small as in the mining of bituminous coal." If that can be said of coal mining in the States it also can, with emphasis, be said of coal mining in Nova Scotia. To the Record, a leading coal operator said, coal mining in this province was a perpetual source of worry. The operators were harried by the men and hounded by a number of howlers for cheap coal, and what had they for it all? A profit less for the capital invested than could be made in any other business. He summed up by saying coal mining is a wholly nasty business. And, though humiliating to say, it cannot well be denied that there was much truth in the operator's statements. Those who are continually jibing at the coal barons may not believe the statement. Indeed it is probable they will disbelieve it, and therefore it is that the Record would like nothing better than see the provincial government enter upon coal mining. When it made its annual statements coming out at the small end of the horn, the wise men who know it all might begin to realize they did not know quite all. If the government will not listen to Dr. Kendall then it is up to him, if he really believes the people are being robbed, to form a company and demonstrate how cheaply he can produce and sell coal. His, hitherto, has not been a voiceless patriotism, therefore to be consistent the way is clear before him for action.

### - Rubs by Rambler.

I see a third party has come to the aid of Dr. Kendall in his demand for government ownership of coal mining. This party is a socialist. Of course it is known that the genial doctor is peculiar, on some points, and the same, with emphasis, may be said of this addition to the doctors forces, I think this Dartmouth addition to the ranks of the cheap men, and government operation of coal mines, got his ideas on the subject from Germany. He read or heard that the German government had great mines in Westphalia and jumped to the conclusion that the German people, who are not coal barons, must be getting their coal at cost price, the while the very opposite is the case. The

German government is into coal mining not for the purpose of selling coal cheaply, the common people, but for getting all the money there is in it to swell the exchequer. Coal is dear in Germany, and the dearer it is the gladder are the hearts of the government. On what and on such broken reeds do the cheap Nova Scotia coal men lean. Says our socialist friend of the Patriot:—"Dr. Kendall made a move last session in the direction of government ownership of coal mines, or some of them, by the provincial government. It is to be hoped he will stick to his guns and not drop the plank as if it was red hot as C. E. Tanner did when he led the opposition." Wise man Tanner. Since Dr. Kendall moved in the direction of government operation of coal mines I have been directing him to several available openings for a trial of his proposed experiments. He has so far shown no signs of enthusiasm. I may as well confess I have joined forces with the doctor for an exactly opposite reason to that of the editor of the Patriot. He thinks government operation means cheaper coal. On the other hand I am convinced that the government will find it so expensive an experiment that they will drop it as if it were a red hot plank as quickly as did C. E. Tanner. The surest means to stop the mouths of the few noisy clamorers for cheap coal is for the provincial government to go into the business.

Seeing that Dr. Kendall persistently remains mute notwithstanding my gracious and genuine efforts to draw him out and get a move on so that his cheap coal principles may be put to a test, I am forced to go elsewhere for a text. Well then—this is not a mining matter—I see the Londoners have been hauling Pres. Roosevelt over the coals for having said when referring to British rule in Egypt, that timidity, weakness and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and injustice. A writer in the Times says he should have said sentiment and not sentimentality. Pres. Roosevelt says, no, that sentiment and sentimentality are in no way kin. Now, while I may not agree with the sentiment expressed by the president, he was right in using the word sentimentality in the connection in which it was employed. I refer to this because I myself, oh, ever so long ago, had a row over these same two words. My opponent on this occasion was a fair damsel and we both were fired with the ardor of youth. The argument curiously was on predestination and eternal punishment. Both were Presbyterians, of the bluest kind, and yet I took the free will view of the matter. You see, my uncle was an elder in the Morrisonian church, and anything believed in by anyone from my mothers side of the house had my fierce endorsement. Somehow I used the word 'sentimentality' and then my fair opponent fastened on me, metaphorically, of course, I was as stubborn as Roosevelt and barked back which I should not have done. We parted good friends but, do you know I commenced a study of doctrine, and ever after, though assenting formally to the letter of the shorter catechism, in my heart I paid fealty to Morrison and McRae. But about the difference between sentiment and sentimentality, Sentiment is sentiment and may be praiseworthy, whereas sentimentality is 'slushy' sentiment and is to be deprecated. The pity is that it is com-

mon these days, more particularly among highly strung humanitarians.

Socialists, of the red tie variety, declare solemnly that they are in the business solely for the good of humanity. One would therefore think that they would love the brethren, of which humanity is composed. Well they may love them in the abstract as church people love the heathen; but they are willing to help them en bloc, but don't want to have individual intercourse with them. The way of the Socialists to which I refer is to trounce every individual man who differs from them in opinion. They grieve over the ignorance of humanity as a whole; they are wroth over the ignorance of any individual they come up against. That is the general rule, but then, you know, every rule has an exception, and the Dartmouth whole crowd, and get mad at whole communities. He evidently is not one of those who glories in being in a minority, in this respect differing from the general run of faddists. He is so mad at the Barons that he blows off at the following tremendous rate:

"It is absolutely amazing that the people of Nova Scotia shall continue to pay two prices for their coal without a word of protest. They must have more money than brains, or they would surely make the situation lively for the coal barons who are so mercilessly mauling them." That's not bad, is it. And yet it might have been as elegant and it would have been shorter had he called all the people of Nova Scotia—with three exceptions—and the exception of the coal operators—cows—and these latter, milkers. It may be said in extenuation of the harsh language of Dr. Kendall's second that he doesn't know what he is talking about.

It might be foolish and fool hardy to essay the task of trying to convince certain writers in the press that even were the coal operators the robbers they are alleged to be, of the consumers of domestic coal in this province, the sum total of their robberies would be wholly insufficient to enable them to maintain the dignity of the title 'baron'. Is it impossible for the writers in the press, and their one or two followers, to get it into their heads that the domestic coal trade of the province is no more than the proverbial drop in the bucket. The domestic trade, in comparison with the total trade, cuts an insignificant figure. To hear some people talk, and to read what others write, strangers might come to the conclusion that the domestic coal trade was of gigantic proportions, and that without it the coal barons might still be proud but very poor. And one cannot convince them that Nova Scotians as yet, as a whole, are not dependent upon coal for fuel. Over by far the largest area of the province, wood is still the chief article in use for heating purposes. Let us make an attempt to convince those who groan over the injustice done the people of Nova Scotia in the way of coal prices of this fact, however futile the attempt may be—we have a suspicion that the growlers do not wish to be convinced, still we will make the attempt. We will take the villages along the line of the I. C. R. between Halifax and Truro, and between Truro and

Sydney, omitting Windsor Junction, as the coal sent there is chiefly for the D. A. R., and omitting the manufacturing towns such as New Glasgow, as the coal used in manufactures cannot be separated from the total coal carried. From Waverley to Brookfield inclusive, the quantity of coal delivered by the I. C. R. was 1,805 tons. West River to Ferrona Junction 1,401 tons. Merigomish to Pirate Harbor, 5,496 tons, and Point Tupper to Sydney 2,600 tons. The total for forty-one stations is less than ten thousand tons. In the discussion we are confining ourselves to domestic coal, for the manufacturers, who are the largest consumers, are making no outcry. We think we are safe in saying that on the mainland—there is no outcry in C. B.—the quantity of coal used for house purposes does not exceed a hundred and thirty thousand tons. Let the alleged and thirty thousand dollars. We presume there are four or five thousand shareholders of the Dominion Coal Co., a thousand or two in the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., a few hundreds in each of eight other companies, and a hundred in each of remainder. The total number of investors in the coal mines of the province will be of and on 13,000. If we divide the sum stolen among that number it will be found that the robbery nets each shareholder ten dollars a year. The question narrows down to this: Is a person who squeezes ten dollars more from the public, than some say he ought, entitled to rank as a robber baron? If so, the Nova Scotia woods are full of them, and it is more than likely they are to be found in the most unlooked for places.

We in Nova Scotia used to con'ole with Ontario not being a land abounding in minerals. 'Abounding' was the phrase used by older Nova Scotians when speaking of the minerals of the province. It may turn out that Ontario will in the future be able to pay back our sympathy with interest and commiserate Nova Scotia on being a province with one mineral or two at the most of commercial value. Cobalt is not the only mining camp in Ontario and there are prospects of more. It is now said that at Port William a vein of silver has been struck assaying \$1,500 to the ton. That is over seventy times the value of the ordinary run of Nova Scotia gold quartz. Ontario had better not crow too loudly. East Bay has to be heard from, and the mine of the Exploration Co. in Pictou Co. the right of search of which alone is put down as worth \$50,000, and that does not weigh more than four ounces. Any reader can figure out the following: If a right of search weighing four ounces is worth \$50,000 what would be the value of rights of search weighing a ton. Port William isn't in it, not by thousands and thousands of dollars. Simple.

The Chronicle and Sydney Record say that as stated some time ago the North Atlantic Collieries Coy has sold its total coal output to the Dominion Coal Co. It was the Mining Record that stated the fact some two months ago and was rapped over the knuckles for so doing. We were told the statement was premature. We were a little too previous seeing at the time the strike at Glace Bay had not been settled.

## THE WHITEHAVEN DISASTER.

The explosion which occurred at Whitehaven on the 18th ult. had some unusually pathetic features. Four men had been rescued after the explosion, two at a time, which led to the hope that many might be saved. But this hope gave way to a feeling of despair as hour after hour passed without further rescue. Heroically gang after gang of volunteers entered the mine, risking death by suffocation in the hope of saving their comrades. Each attempt became more dangerous than the last. The fire which followed the explosion on Thursday night was spreading with great rapidity, and the passages of the mine were charged with noxious fumes, and after a consultation the officials came to the conclusion that life being impossible in the pit the only course open to prevent the complete demolition of the colliery and the adjoining William and Lady-smith pits was to brick up the passage through which the fire was fed with air. Only by the suppression of the fire could the bodies of the unfortunate victims be recovered, so after midnight a gang of workmen descended the shaft, not with any hope of rescue, but to carry out the only possible method of smothering out the fire. There was something grim in the thought that they were cutting off the only possible exit of the imprisoned miners, should by any chance any of their number be alive yet. That was an impossible idea. The atmosphere of the pit some distance beyond the shaft, was such as to cause instant asphyxiation. Referring to the attempts at rescue the Glasgow Mail says:

"The terrible nature of this heroic struggle can only be estimated when it is remembered that the Wellington Colliery ramifications are almost wholly under the sea, stretching out to the furthest point for some thing like four and a quarter miles, with embankments, passages, and alleys cutting up the long main thoroughfare. The shaft of the pit is 137 fathoms deep, while the total length of the rope haulage for working the mine to its extremities is six miles on an endless chain. This indicates how far some of the men were away from the shaft bottom when the explosion occurred. There was no indication from below to those on the pithead as to what was going on, except by telephonic underground communication to the officials. It was gleaned, however, from those on the bank, that the work of rescue had been pushed on then to within sixty yards of the point where the disaster occurred. The men worked in relays under great difficulty, chiefly occasioned by fire and smoke. For hours they battled on against atmospheric drawbacks, never giving way, or, if partially overcome, only retiring towards the pit bottom, where the air was purer, to get revivification and nourishment. A band of volunteer caterers and helpers stood ready on hand to minister to the requirements of those who returned from the fiery front. When refreshment had been partaken of, back the plucky members of the rescue party went again to push on to the very heart of the trouble. Several doctors were below, ready to forge forward through the workings when their services were demanded. As the weary day advanced and the curtains of the night closed round, matters grew more depressing. Hope for a time burned brightly in the hearts of all, because the rescuers had not met with obstructions by falls of roof and the air was fairly good, yet the result appeared to be nil, for no men came up, and sullen hopelessness invaded many bosoms. Two district nurses spent

a long vigil on the pithead, but their services were, unfortunately, as all felt, not required; but gleams of hope, in fact, continued to lighten all hearts until it suddenly transpired that the rescue party had met with an appalling reverse. On getting nearer to the seat of the disaster, they were suddenly obstructed by a terrible fall of roof, which forced them to beat a hasty retreat. They returned down the workings to the pit bottom in an exhausted condition, and when the full extent of their experience became known, hopes of rescue were, for the time at least, practically abandoned. The imprisoned 136 unhappy colliers, it was inferred, were absolutely cut off from all human aid. After a hurried consultation, the heartrending decision was come to by the officials that nothing further could be done beyond walling up the roadway. This signified inferentially that the conflagration was raging, and there was not a shred of bright thought left. The lost were wailed up.

## COAL WILL COST MORE.

Whatever happens, says 'Fuel,' the days of the lowest prices for coal, steam or domestic, have passed. Mining is becoming more costly every year and with the present tendency—which is approved and aided by the coal operators—towards making the mining of coal safer for the workers and improving the methods of production so that there may be less waste of the unmined coal, there must be a steady advance in the price of fuel for the largest users. The advance in the cost of living and doing business effects coal mining as much as any other department of human endeavor. Coal has not kept pace with the other necessities of life in the recent years, and operators have been either influenced by unthinking clamor or stirred by unhealthy competition to keep down the prices or find some other pursuit which they may follow for a livelihood. Men who have their entire capital and experience invested in the production of coal, who work more hours against greater disadvantages, and give to coal production just as high talent and as great business sagacity as men in other branches of industry have universally less return on their investment, more anxiety and less stability than any of their competitors. It is high time these conditions were changing, and they must be changed now.

The coal operators are engaged in the most uncertain business that engages the attention of good business men. They are subjected to such scrutiny and comment as is given no other class of reputable producers. Legislators have lain in wait to hamper them, and the man with a grudge has only to write it out and mail it to get it printed in some otherwise fairly reliable public print. And were the same man to attack one of the great department stores for some raise in prices on an article that had increased in cost, or to viciously attack the miller who has raised the price of his flour, the editor would be ready to show how the cost of the wheat and the higher price paid for labor had made this a necessity. Not one newspaper in 50 has printed the information that practically all of them had, that despite the cessation of operations in nearly all the bituminous fields, the anthracite companies have made the usual reduction of 55 cents a ton April delivery. Yet on the first day of each succeeding month there will be noted in some of these same papers the fact that "Coal Makes a Jump of Ten Cent a Ton To-day."

# AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The spicy Springhill correspondent of the Free Lance, suggests that every time 'The McGlocklin' looks in the glass he beholds and pays homage to a fool. That's rather hard on the misguided man.

The name of the amalgamated Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel companies is The Dominion Steel and Coal Co. May its reign be long and just, or as a modern reformer might say, as long as it is just.

The report in certain of the C. B. papers that the Scotia company had found a new four foot seam of coal at Florence, may be correct, but it is unlikely that the company will tackle a four foot seam so long as they have seams of greater thickness.

So far the Acadia Coal Co's men have not been caught by the sweet blandishments of the well paid organizers of the alien U. M. W. Up to date the Pictou men have not forsworn their independence. They are spunky and not spooney. They listen to the U. M. W. orators and then tell them that old foxes need no tutors.

Following the example set by their brethren of Glace Bay, the Springhill clergymen and merchants are putting forth efforts to settle the Springhill strike. Mr. Cowans is not unreasonable and it is possible he might consent to the men returning to work on a five per cent and not a ten per cent reduction. At any rate a trial along these lines could do no harm.

On the eve of his departure for Alberta, where he goes to open up mines for the Pacific Pass Coal Co., Mr. Peter Christianson, late a district superintendent of mines for the Dominion Coal Co., was presented by delegates representing several P. W. A. lodges, with a pleasantly worded address and with substantial tokens of esteem and regard. The best wishes of the RECORD are joined to those of the P. W. A. men.

Some of the directors of Scotia met in Montreal lately. The meeting was informal though not without a purpose. It is said that overtures were made to the Osler group of shareholders looking to a joining of forces as a check to the Forget influence. It strikes the RECORD that the present management are not worrying themselves about either Osler or Forget. They are attending strictly to duty which means to the enlargement of the plant, increase in output and introduction of still more economies.

The re-constructed Board of Examiners for Mining Officials certificates met, to prepare the questions to be solved by candidates, in Stellarton last week. The new board is not as cumbersome as the old; whether it will be more efficient remains to be seen. The Board consists of John Gray, Inverness; J. Higson, Pictou; H. McCarther, Cumberland; Thos. Hale, Pictou, and A. B. McGillivray and Isaac Greenwell, Cape Breton, R. D. Anderson of the Mines Office, Halifax, is Secretary of the Board. The examinations come off on the 15th. at Sydney, Mabou, Stellarton and Springhill, as announced elsewhere in this issue.

James Ross, former president of the Dominion Coal Co., has returned from the other side, and has intimated that he doesn't like the British radicals. If we were millionaires we might wish that the radicals would not interfere with our monetary matters.

A Halifax shareholder of Scotia gives it as his opinion that the N. S. S. & Coal Co. will by and by merge with the Dominion Steel and Coal Co. One who knows something of the mind of 'Scotia' directors says the Halifax shareholder knows no more than a Halifax man who is not a shareholder.

The Montreal City Water Works have accepted Wm. Muir & Sons tender for 10,600 tons of coal at \$3.68. Let the Free Coal League take notice that if in any one in Halifax wants a similar quantity deliverable the freight from the mines to Halifax is higher than to Montreal.

According to the Labor Gazette, which should be looked upon as a reliable source, there were fewer fatal accidents in April in mining than in either agriculture, fishing, lumbering or railroading. The totals of injuries fatal and non-fatal in the leading trades were as follows:—Metal trades, 59; Railway service, 56; Public employees, 34; Wood-working 29; Agriculture, 28; Lumbering, 27 and Mining 17. This is a better showing for mining than people generally might look for. It is the big accidents which make mining deserving of being placed among the hazardous occupations.

Some folk up Montreal way are in a hurry to get a six per cent dividend on 'Scotia.' These people ought to know 'Scotia' by this time. It is a staid stock now, and moves on its course regardless of stock market prophets. Of course there will be an increased dividend, but the directors will not announce it until they are certain they can keep it up regularly for a certain time, and not spasmodically, or for an uncertain period as in the past. It is demanded of shareholders of 'Scotia' that they possess their souls in patience. It'll a' come richt.

The Glace Bay correspondent of the Toronto Mining Journal says that "those who are advocating the enlargement and consolidation of the relief societies at the collieries have a more intimate knowledge of the needs of the miner than either the legislature or the press, and are building wisely and well". Oh, say, why so grumpy. Where's the qualification? Why not have said some members of the legislature, and, a portion of the press. Consolidation is an instance of an outsider knowing what was best for the miner. It was an outside idea opposed by insiders at first. The G. B. correspondent knows well that outsiders are responsible for not a few improvements in matters affecting mining communities. Take age restrictions as an instance, and then again who so urgent on behalf of the well being, the big wages, the advancement to proprietorship, or co-partnership of government and miners as that rank outsider, Dr. Kendall.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Record has been favored with a sketch of J. B. McLachlan, and an article by him which appears in a socialist publication. The sketch is short and true to life, and will be referred to next issue.

The Glace Bay Gazette says that two constables of the Dominion Coal Co. were shot at from ambush at Dominion last Friday, one of them receiving severe scalp wounds, and shot in his arm.

The Record cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement that Mr. Moss of the U. M. W. will leave the turbulent waters of Springhill and his him to Glace Bay where the waters are not now troubled, but placid.

The 600 men who have not as yet secured places at the Glace Bay collieries are fully justified in demanding a sight of that agreement, as well as a right to question a settlement which left them out of the count. The Record joins with these men still out of work in demanding that the agreement be at once made public.

For the year ending March last there were 1,289,000 tons of American bituminous slack imported into Canada and 5,699,000 tons of run of mine and screened, a total of 6,988,000 tons. The value of the slack for purposes of tariff was put at \$1.10 and of the round at \$2.00 a ton. There were besides importations of anthracite reaching 3,113,000 tons. This was valued at \$4.70 and accounts for the fears of the Farmers Sun over the cupidity of the Anthracite operators. Canada is five times as good a customer for American coal than is the United States for Canadian coal. Under reciprocity the disparity would be still more pronounced.

The houses for which tenders are being called by the Acadia Co. are similar to those on the Front St. so far as the main part of the plan is concerned, but the new ones will have leans to the back as kitchens. It is said that one who is sedulous as a contractor, and silent as a councillor is well in the forefront of the running for the contract.

Mr. Mel S. Beaton, formerly manager of Inverness, has gone west to take charge of opening up a coal mine on part of the extensive property owned by McKenzie & Mann. Some people have time and again asked:—"What is the good of your mining schools and your law requiring certificated officials?" The number of men that are being drawn from Nova Scotia to open up new properties in other provinces is all the answer that need be given. Our mining schools had no high falutin name, nor were they conducted with a flourish of trumpets and a blowing of horns, and yet they have made more expert miners, aye and men, than institutions having big sounding names and long pedigrees.

The papers announce that the output at Port Morien will soon be 500 tons per day. The yarn is short and so old that one is inclined to say 'burry up.'

The Westville U. W. M's have not as yet been favored with a look at that precious agreement, which McCulloch and others have securely tucked in their breast pockets. A sight of that mysterious agreement, would be as good as a fortune to any man. If the document does not come to light soon the U. M. W. Lodges will go into outer darkness quick.

Cumberland, Pictou, and Cape Breton counties have socialist candidates in the field who aspire to a seat in the Legislative Assembly. The several planks in their platform have not yet been officially made public. If elected they promise to be destructive rather than instructive, and constructive legislators. For instance, they will smash the benefit funds to pieces. Why? Because anything that gives workmen a feeling of security and contentment is fatal they think to the progress of their cause. Socialists of the C. B. type oppose thrift and sneer at sobriety. Why? Because a thrifty and a sober man has more important business to attend to than chasing will-o'-the-wisps.

The Maritime Oil and Gas Company are still boring away at Lake Ainslie, and full of hope as ever, though they met some difficulties in boring the first hole. In course of boring the first hole it was decided to reduce the size of the casing, and afterwards decided that a larger casing would be necessary for a bore hole of fifteen hundred feet or over. A new bore was started and at 625 feet indications of oil were strong, indeed oil dropped from the tools. The secretary of the company writes the shareholders that all feel hopeful of striking oil. It is to be hoped that the old saw which emphasises perseverance will come true as regards the work being done at Lake Ainslie.

King Edward had a fixed belief that misfortune would happen to him if two knives were allowed to lie on the table before him at the same time. Nor would he allow any guest to be served with more than one knife at a time. As soon as a knife was used it was replaced, but two must not lie upon the table together. The German Emperor has a still more strange superstition. He wears a ring which has descended to him through the line of the Hohenzollerns and which has always been worn by the head of the house. It is said that during the reign of John of Brandenburg a toad was observed to hop into the bedroom and disgorge a stone. The event was considered to be of great significance, and the stone was mounted into a ring, which one of his ancestors took from a Saracen chief during the Crusades, but the ring originally bore a text from the Koran, and this was removed and a Latin cross engraved in its place. Probably its magical properties took flight at the same time. These are merely examples of the superstitions that are to be found throughout all the Royal families of Europe.

It is about 17 years since W. P. DeArmit, then president of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co., conceived the idea that cash payments to the miners of that company were worth about ten cents a ton as compared with part payment in "truck store" goods and house rent and coal. This arrangement the miners assented to and have continued ever since, ever since the company was taken over by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which now owns it absolutely. The mines of this company are in the eastern section of Allegheny County, and adjoining the holdings of the Westmoreland Coal Co.

Logie suggested to the leaders of the miners that when they were warring against the companies that operate in Westmoreland County they should also bring the wage rates of their western neighbors up to parity, hence a strike was instituted. This led to a petition being filed, praying for an injunction against the miners, their organizers and leaders, forbidding them to trespass on the property, to molest, interfere with or in any way annoy them or to work detriment to the company by such appeals and importunities as are commonly used. On the argument made and the facts cited, including a copy of the individual agreement that exists between the company and each employee, the court granted the injunction prayed for.

This action is not always complimentarily commented upon by operators who are paying the 95-cent rate while one of their competitors is paying an 85-cent rate. It is asked why Tom Lewis doesn't make good his Cincinnati declaration that all companies signing the agreement must sign for mines which they operate within or without the district so signed for. It is also charged that this company is operated in an individualized way for a purpose that is not exactly fair to the parent company, nor to other companies with which it is in competition.—Coal Trade Journal

The panegyric pronounced upon the late King by Mr. Asquith is described as one of the loftiest pieces of eloquence which Parliament has heard within recent years. It may be compared to the first speech he delivered as Prime Minister in the House of Commons. This, too, was a funeral oration, for his first duty was to proclaim a day's truce in the strife of parties and move the adjournment of the House in honour of the memory of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Never was a melancholy duty fulfilled with more noble completeness. The prime Minister enthralled the House with a speech worthy of the classic age of Parliamentary eloquence. No such tribute by one statesman to another has been

paid since Mr. Gladstone's eulogium of Sir Robert Peel, in which he quoted with sublime effect Scott's famous lines:—

"Now is the stately column broke  
The trumpet's silver voice is still"

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EXAMINATION of Candidates for Mine Managers', Underground Managers', and Overmen's Certificates, and Examination of Candidates for Engineers' Certificates will be held at Sydney, Mabou, Stellarton, and Springhill, commencing June 15th., 1910, at 10 a. m. In Cape Breton County, the Engineers' Examination will be held at North Sydney.

All testimonials from Candidates for examination should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Works and Mines not later than June 11th. next.

HIRAM DONKIN,

Deputy Commissioner, Public Works and Mines.  
Halifax, N. S. May 25th., 1910.

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Blasting Gelatine.

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

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
53	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 29	10 39	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 25	10 59
3 36	10 24	INVERNESS JUCT.	3 47	10 55
3 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
7 00	10 02		3 28	11 29
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 03	A. M.
	9 47	TROY	4 15	
	9 24	CRENSHAW	4 26	
	9 17	CRAIGMORE	4 40	
	8 58	JUDIQUE	4 55	
	8 45	CATHERINES POND	5 08	
	8 24	PORT HOOD	5 23	
	8 55	GLENCOE	5 28	
	7 40	MADOU	5 43	
	7 30	GLEN DYRE	6 16	
	7 15	BLACK RIVER	6 18	
	7 02	SEATHLOUNE	6 38	
	6 45	INVERNESS	6 54	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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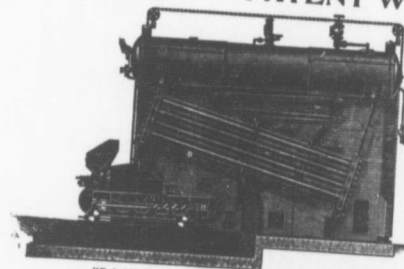
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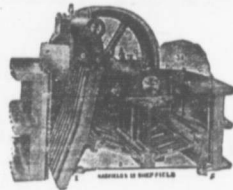


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Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	58%	.79%

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