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City

Maritime Mining Record

JUNE 28 1911

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

"DOMINION STEAM COAL,"

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use
from the well known seams

'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and Hub.'

14 Collieries
in Operation.

OUTPUT:
4,000,000 tons Yearly

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery,
ensuring Quickest despatch
-AT-

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, and GLACE BAY. Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

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

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

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

Dominion Coal Co., Limited,

" " " "
" " " "
" " " "

112 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.

Quebec, P. Q.

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

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Hull, Byth & Co., 1 Lloyd Ave., London, E.C.

M. J. Butler, C. M. G.

2nd. Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

SYDNEY, N. S.

Alexander Dick,

General Sales Agent.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

A. B. C. & A. 1 Codes Used

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

LATCH & BATCHELOR, L't'd.

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,

HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.

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

Fig 2. HAULING



Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26. WINDING

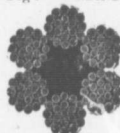


Fig 1. HAULING

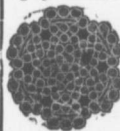
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.



Fig 1. WINDING



Fig 13. SINKING



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

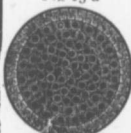
- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
- 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
- 4 Less tendency to twist and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

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

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.



Fig 15 a



WINDING.

Locked Coil Ropes.

Indispensable for deep shafts.

Stronger than any other rope of same size.

Entirely free from twist.

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



GUIDE

DRAWERS OF all Sections HIGH CLASS STEEL-WIRE.
 for Ropes, Springs. Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks
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Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.

FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES, DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.

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Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries, Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse Detonators, Etc.

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STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

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Unexcelled for Domestic, Steam, and General Purposes.

— An Excellent Coking Coal. —

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DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER, SHIPPING PORT, PICTOU LANDING.

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our 'FENERTY' Brand

COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,
COAL TRIMMERS SHOVELS,
SCRAPER SHOVELS, ETC.

— ARE USED BY —

The Largest Mines in Canada

MANUFACTURED BY
The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co.
HALIFAX, N. S.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.



**Manufacturers
of
Wire Cloth
and
COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
Process.**

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK.
Jail and Prison Construction.
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District."
CANADA WIRE GOODS MFG. CO.
HAMILTON.

THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.
Hamilton, Ontario

— Manufacturers of —

GARLOCK PACKINGS
"Be sure you get the Genuine."

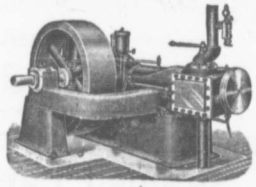
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and ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.**

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

'XTERRA' COLLIERY LAMP OIL
For Marsaut, Muesle Deflector or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE.
E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. **MANG & STEPHENS**
Sole Representatives for Canada, **AUSTEN BROS.**
Halifax, N. S.

Bearings in Line.



In sizes up to 135 horse power, the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearings perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, L't'd,
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Special Round Trip Excursion Fares to the Northwest.

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Correspondingly Low Fares to [other Points in Canadian Northwest.

**Free Colonist Cars on Marikme Express
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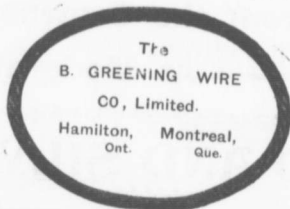
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LOW PRICE and HIGH QUALITY

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Successors To

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**We make a Specialty of Manganese Steel Castings for Mining Purposes,
Steel Castings, (Acid and Basic Open Hearth Systems); Springs, Frogs, Crossings; Interlocking Plants; Bar Steel and Angles; Car Couplers.**

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Brass and Iron Valves. Steam, Water and Suction Hose,
Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.
Fire Brick. Portland Cement. Fuse and Detonators.**

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WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.**



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Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,
- Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

Titles direct from the Crown _____
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GOLD AND SILVER.

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.

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

Minerals other than _____
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—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion

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

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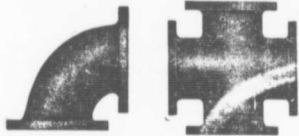
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IRON PIPE FITTINGS.



BREWED AND FLANGED FOR PIPE FROM 1-4 TO 12 IN.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE
 PLAIN AND GALVANIZED. ALL SIZES IN STOCK.
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**Valves,
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**Iron Pipe for
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PRIESTLEYS' *Mohairs and Lustres*

Have Excellent Wearing Qualities.

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

Spring and Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

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BRIDGES

TURNTABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
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Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

Mine Car Irons, Draw Bars and Hitchings.

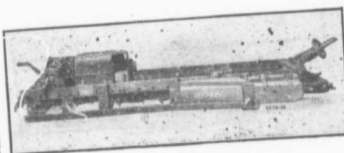
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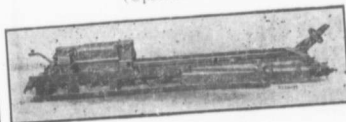
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Western Representative

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(Open Motor.)



(Enclosed Motor.)

Jeffrey Coal Cutter.

(Low Vein Type.)

especially designed to work in seams from 2½ to 4 feet in thickness.

This machine has great strength in comparison with its weight, which is the most essential requirement for a low vein mining machine.

JEFFREY COAL CUTTERS are constructed throughout of the best grade material, all raw material used is thoroughly tested and every finished part is rigidly inspected before and after assembling. All parts are made interchangeable.

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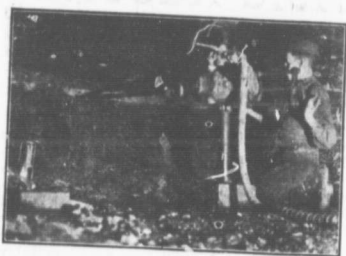
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The "HARDY PUNCHER"



RADIAL Coal Cutter.

(1911 Model)

Completely eclipses
all imitations.

It has attained a speed of 180 square feet per hour
- 15 feet wide x 6 feet deep in 30 minutes.

THIS MACHINE HAS MINED _____
_____ **AS MANY AS SIX ROOMS IN A SHIFT**

For Mining in Flat or Pitching Veins, taking out
Dirt Bands, etc., it is without a rival.

It is unquestionably the most Durable, Reliable,
Fastest, and Handiest Radial Coal Cutter made.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, England.

AGENTS - Thompson & Sutherland.

NORTH SYDNEY.

The...
MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 24. Stellarton N. S., June 28th. 1911. New Series

THE LURE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

As already stated, it is not necessary for to buy mining stocks or to deal with the get-rich-quick artist in order to gamble. You can gamble much more easily and respectably by having recourse to stock exchange. So far from the gambling on the exchange being due to any worthlessness in the stocks, the opposite is the case. It is in a sense the very fact that the stocks are bona-fida that gives the opportunity for the gamble. If every man who purchased stocks on the Exchange had to pay for them outright there would be little enough gambling and if there were few loans behind the stock it is likely that there would be few purchasers. In addition to this, every purchaser would have to pay for his stocks outright. But with stocks which have a real security behind them, such as which are dealt with upon the Exchange, the situation is different. So long as the article has a real definite value behind it—unquestioned value as it were—one may obtain a loan against it. If this were otherwise the main business of the world would stop right away, because few men in business have the capital to carry on their business without the aid of banks. Thus, when the grain importer purchases grain in the North-west and sells it to an importer in England he uses comparatively little of his own money in the transaction. What takes place is that he merely uses his own capital to the extent of the margin of risk. Thus when he purchases wheat on the market at 90 cents it would be exceeding unlikely that the price would come down 10 cents before he was able to deliver the wheat to the importer in England. Hence it would be quite possible for him to get a bank to finance the transaction to the extent of, say 80 cents per bushel. The bank would loan him the amount to pay for the wheat and would, so to speak, have a mortgage on the wheat until it was paid for on the other side of the Atlantic. Unless the banks were prepared to do this there would be very great difficulty in getting rid of the Northwest wheat crop every year. Similarly every manufacturer and other business men in the civilized world would find the most difficulty in carrying on his business unless banks were prepared to advance money upon securities which had a real value behind them.

These remarks all have a definite bearing on stock which is quoted at, say, 90, as a definite value. For the most part the value is in the vicinity of the price. It is quite true that manipulation and circumstances may put the stock to a higher or a lower level than it was entitled to, but in a general way the price represents as nearly as may be the actual

value of the stock at any particular time. Therefore when stock is selling at 90 the financial institutions of the country recognize, for the most part, 90 as its value, and in the pursuit of their business are prepared to loan money upon it. All they ask is that if the stock were sold at 90 they would probably loan to within 10 per cent of the market value if the stock were sold at 80 they would expect the owner of the stock to reduce the loan to proportionate amount. That is, if the stock declined to 85 they would expect the loan to be reduced by \$5; if it declined to 80 the borrower would have to reduce the loan by \$5 more, so the bank would loan but \$70 on stock worth \$80.

As I have already remarked, the banks will only loan against stocks which have a value, and they expect the person who borrows from them to take all the risks and to reduce the loan proportionately if the stock should decline in price. If you will figure this out you will readily see that this means that in a general way, one may purchase stock on the exchanges by putting up in cash about 10 per cent of the price of the stock. Frequently 5 per cent is regarded as sufficient. Thus it becomes easy for the small investor to dabble in the stock market. With \$100 one may purchase 10 shares of stock and sometimes even 20 shares. This he could not do if it were not that the stocks were assumed to have a real value upon them. It is the very safety of the investment that makes it so speculative—to resort to a paradox.

Trade in the stock market being thus facilitated, it follows that an enormous quantity of business is done "on margin"—the method by which one purchases stock simply by putting up 5 or 10 per cent of cash. In fact, it is safe to say that 95 per cent of the business of the exchanges is done in this manner. It is because of the circumstance that so little of the stock is actually paid for outright and taken away by the purchasers and locked up in their boxes that the price fluctuates in the manner that it does.

One of the principal causes of depressions in the price of stocks is the difficulty of obtaining money. This practically follows from the statement previously made that it is due the ease with which money may be obtained that the purchase takes place. In other words, when it is easy to obtain money purchasers are plentiful, and when it is hard to obtain money purchasers are few. When purchasers are many prices advance; as they decrease and sellers increase they decline. Hence, to the ease of obtaining money is due much of the uncertainty of the stock market.

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 28 1911

THE NEW BRITISH MINES ACT.

In the Bill before the British House of Commons for the regulation of coal mines, there are one hundred and thirteen clauses. This is not an excessive number when compared with Nova Scotia's act which contains one hundred and one clauses or sections. The progress made in passing the clauses is slow. In committee four or five clauses have been passed on an average daily. This shows that ample opportunity is given for discussion. A long discussion took place in committee over Clause 16 which is Rule 32 and 33. Clause 46 of the Nova Scotia Act. This clause refers to inspections of mines by the workmen. We give below first the new British clause and next the clause referring to the same subject in the Nova Scotia Act:

"The workmen employed in a mine may at their own cost appoint two of their number or any two persons not being mining engineers who are practical working miners to inspect the mine, and the persons so appointed shall be allowed once at least in every month, accompanied, if the owner, agent or manager of the mine thinks fit, by himself or one or more officials of the mine, to go to every part of the mine and to inspect the shafts, roads, levels, workings, airways, ventilating apparatus, old workings, and machinery, and shall, where an accident has occurred in a mine of which notice is required under this Act to be given, be allowed to go accompanied as aforesaid to the place where the accident occurred, and to make such inspection as may be necessary for ascertaining the cause of the accident."

Rule 32.—The persons employed in a mine may, at their own cost, from time to time, appoint two of their number to inspect the mine, and the persons so appointed shall be allowed, once at least in every month, accompanied, if the owner, agent or manager of the mine thinks fit, by himself or one or more of the officers of the mine, to go to every part of the mine, and to inspect the shafts, levels, planes, working places, return airways, ventilating apparatus, old workings and machinery, and shall be afforded by the owner, agent or manager and all persons in the mine every facility for the purpose of such inspection, and shall make a true report of the result of such inspection, and such report shall be recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the persons who made the same.

Rule 33.—The majority of the workmen at any mine may appoint a committee, chosen from among themselves, to examine the seat of any accident resulting in death or injury to persons."

The Nova Scotia clause is on the whole preferable to the British. Some may think that the giv-

ing to the workmen the option to choose 'any' two persons they please, so long as they are practical miners, is of doubtful utility, at least it would not be of much use in Nova Scotia. Two Drummond men could not make as practical an inspection of the Allan Shafts, say, as two men acquainted with the workings. Two strangers might do to make a report on a special item such as the probable cause of an accident, but beyond that the men who know the pit should best be able to report. A reason given for the desired change was that the men making inspection in some cases were victimized. This statement is alike hard on the British operators and the British miners unions. The operator who would punish two men for making a report, however severe, if true, is behind the times, and the union which would allow two men to bleed who simply did the unions work, had no back-bone. We are of opinion that the Nova Scotia operator as a rule is disappointed that the men do not avail themselves of the privilege of monthly inspection. He wants to have the reports given him by the officials confirmed by the workmen. It is said inspection by the workmen has worked well in Britain. In Nova Scotia it did well enough when and where tried, but the trials were, oh, how few. Before the privilege of inspection was secured, there was urgent demand for it, just as there is for many kinds of forbidden fruit; after being granted in few cases was it taken advantage of. A reason given for this was that the men objected to pay for inspection. Some went so far as to say that the government should pay for the inspection. This surely was very peculiar ground to take. The government has inspectors of its own, to whom it looks for candid reports. These reports presumably are satisfactory to the government. If the government paid the men's inspectors then they would in a sense be in the employes of the government, and under little obligations to their fellows. One is forced to the conclusion that, if two to ten hundred men are not willing to pay from three cents, in the one instance, to a cent and a quarter in the other, once a month for the privilege of inspection, the privilege is not esteemed highly, or of any importance. Perhaps a reason for the fewness of the men's inspections is that the body of workmen at our collieries are convinced that the management is honest in the desire to take all known precautions for the safety and security of life and property. In Britain the men must be somewhat dubious of the good faith of the bosses for a proposal has been laid before the Mines Committee that there should be simultaneous inspection of a colliery, that is, that the men could appoint a number of inspectors sufficient to go into all districts of the mine at the one time, and thereby prevent the bosses putting the several sections of the colliery in cap a pie order before the two men, now permitted to inspect, could reach them. The idea seems rather amusing, and yet a good deal might be said in its favor. However grotesque it may appear it might serve the good purpose of convincing the men that the pit was not specially 'red' up on the occasion of the visit. On the other hand it can be urged that simultaneous inspection is unnecessary, as the mens inspectors need not divulge their destination until they land at the botton and then tell the officials accompanying them that they would make a rush for such and such a district. As for the operators of Nova Scotia we think we speak for them when we say they do not care whether the

mens inspectors come in twos or in twenties so long as they do not impede production.

A PRODUCT OF SOCIALISM.

It may be a moot point whether or not it is desirable to take notice of the twaddle of every would-be leader in the socialistic propaganda. If there were not so many very credulous people the better plan might be to remain silent. But simple men should not be allowed to swallow poisonous doctrines without warning. If the preaching of socialism could so turn the head of a once fairly sane man like the correspondent of a New Glasgow paper, it is possible that in its turn, his false doctrine spread broadcast through the press might similarly affect others. Is it not pitiable that a man outside of bedlam could utter so unmitigated rot, and a paper be found so weak as to publish it, as contained in the following, headed: 'A word to the workers.'

'Some of the papers are discussing the merits and demerits of Unionism among the workers. "The United Mine Workers of America" are called a "foreign union" as if Canada was not in America. But I wish to call the attention of the workers to the main thing for them. First, their interests are directly opposed for them. First, their interests are directly opposed to those of their employers, hence it follows, as day follows night, that the union of the men must be strong enough to compel the employers to grant the demands of the men at once. This cannot be done, but in one way. The union must be industrial, and international. When the demand is made every man, boy, woman and girl will drop their masters' tools, as if they were red hot. Any agreements previously made to the contrary to become void, without notice, they must by all means avoid arbitration as they would poison; there is nothing to arbitrate and there cannot, in the nature of the case, be an arbitrator, for there are but two parties to the dispute.'

'As if Canada was not in America'. Yes, but the U. S. is not in Canada, and all outside of Canada is foreign. Britain is in Europe, as is Germany, France, Italy, etc., but each of these countries is 'foreign' to the other. The Yankees are called 'foreign' to the other. Their interests are directly opposed to those of their employers. How does this work out. It is to the interest of the employer to secure large contracts to keep the machinery working full time. Is it to the interest of the workmen to do all possible to prevent him getting a single contract. It is to his interest to get reasonable prices to enable him to pay reasonable wages. Is it the workmen's interest to see that he gets a price that will leave no profit for himself. Granted, and the best way to do that is to pay his employees the best wages possible. Really and truly their interests are mutual, though at times there is a little horse play, but not all on the one side, not at all. This talk, in Canada, of employers seeking to grind their employees under their iron heel, etc., etc., is childish in the extreme and a slur on free born men and women. Indeed and in truth neither the bosses in their business nor the mistresses in their own houses these days have the best of it. The real boss is the workman and the real mistress the maid. "The union of the men must be strong enough to compel the employers to grant the demands of the men at once." No union

however strong, not even the British navy nor the German army could do this. The workmen might assassinate the employers and burn the plant but they cannot compel in all cases, for to grant in possible demands means that the employers shall commit commercial suicide. Again, if every man and child were to drop their tools, there could be only one result, stagnation and starvation. And then the urging of the breaking of all agreements without notice would be devilish if it were not so stupid. If the socialists say they will break any agreement when it suits them, then the operators and employers will be fools if they enter into agreements. And then the advice to avoid arbitration is against the spirit not only of the age but of the gospel. But to urge there should be no parties to the dispute, is that there are only two parties, seeing each disputefarical. Why avoid arbitration, seeing each disputant has power of selection? Is it because that is not truth or justice that is sought, but the granting of demands, right or wrong. There can only be two sides, broadly speaking, to a dispute, a wrong and a right, and to determine which is right on its side and which wrong is the purpose of arbitration. And arbitration has been in vogue since the time of Solomon, who helped to make it popular, until the present time, and it is to be hoped that arbitration will soon be the one method of settling disputes, and that 'demands' will go out of fashion. It is a pity there are so many people apt to be carried away by false and, at the same time, glaringly foolish teachers.

THE REGULATION OF MINES ACT

Some time ago the remark was made to the writer, by one near the top of the front bench, in the post graduate coal mining experts class, that the Nova Scotia Mines Regulation Act was conglomerate, and added to assuage the grief of a listener, that the super-structure was all right but built on a most faulty foundation. This criticism has the merit of being outspoken, whether it is reasonable is perhaps open to discussion. No one will claim that the Act is perfect. It cannot well be, where conditions are continually varying, and it cannot well be when the attempt is made by a general rule to prescribe for a condition whose symptoms vary in different localities. Again, even experts cannot legislate for a condition never before encountered and never dreamed of as likely to arise. The United States government are now engaged in an important series of tests having for their object the prevention of disasters such as have happened of late, but the wit of man cannot legislate for the prevention of unknown dangers, and mining is rife with these. Explosions from gas coming in contact with a flame from a blown-out shot, from powder sparks, are all, humanly speaking, preventable, but it is scarcely possible to legislate against an explosion due to the grinding together of a piece of ironstone and a flinty substance, when a heavy fall occurs. Perhaps there never was an explosion occasioned by a feu de joie from iron, and flint, is the thing impossible. If it is not impossible then no legislation can insure perfect immunity from explosion. All we can do is to provide against accidents from conditions that have caused them in the past, or are likely to cause them in future.

The Mines Act may be a thing of shreds and patches. That could not well be avoided. After each impressive accident a preventive of a similar accident was sought for. And after all experience is the sanest and soundest teacher. The United States profiting by bitter experience is framing new laws founded on that experience, and that is simply what Nova Scotia has been doing for the past thirty years, and there seemingly is to be no let up. In our legislative halls there are few who are versed in mining matters. On these few rests the responsibility for practical mining legislation. Of course certain of the mine operators and operatives through their union make suggestions. These may be good or otherwise and are generally accepted, improperly digested, in many instances. If we are to have a concise yet fairly comprehensive Mines Act, the best way to obtain it is for the government to take the lead and ask the operators and representatives of the workmen to meet in convention and have the matter thrashed out.

For thirty years we have upheld the doctrine that colliery employees should have full liberty, free from intimidation on the one hand, or large and fair promises on the other, to vote exactly as they pleased. For fifteen or twenty years back the workers at the mines have exercised the franchise as men ought. That is, as a rule, for some, no doubt, were restrained from fear, and some constrained by favor. When agents of a defeated party speak of the tyranny and the intimidation of the bosses, they speak of that which perhaps existed in the eighties, but which, to any appreciable extent, does not exist to-day. For the past twenty years coercion has been at a discount, though it would be rash to say that a number may not still do violence to their conscience by voting for probable gain or desired favor. While intimidation has been for years back in disfavor, it has been left to the Dominion Coal Co. to explicitly make known a fact which some of its employees may have hesitated to accept. The Company publicly intimated on the eve of the late election that every employee was wholly at liberty to vote as he pleased. The notice was a double intimation: first, it was an intimation that no matter how a man voted he would not be liable to be black listed, and perhaps more important these days—a plain intimation that he might look for no favor. At elections in the future, managing directors of all the coal companies should have similar notices posted. It will be to the interest of the company and its shareholders, for if subordinate officials are strong party men and put themselves under obligations to a certain number of employees for votes, there cannot be that thorough discipline necessary to successful operations. The example set by the Dominion Coal Co. can well be followed by others, and by the chief officials of all railways, the I. G. R. not excluded. Until all men vote without fear, and without hope of favor, a free and a pure electorate need not be looked for, and without such we need not look for a cessation of the spirit of graft which seems at present to have possession of politicians.

- Rubs by Rambler.

There can be no denial that the two big Cape Breton coal companies made honest and practical endeavors to solve the 'housing' problem, so far as it concerned their workmen. The Nova Scotia Company not only sold building lots to their employees at half cost but in a number of cases gave building lots wholly free. A farm for instance at Sydney No. 3, which cost some \$5,000 was almost wholly portioned into lots and given as free gifts, as inducements to the workmen. To give to a workman for a \$100 a lot that cost \$200, was certainly doing much; to give high \$5,000 of land away in free lots was certainly doing more. And not only in the matter of lots but in that of money the company dealt generously. As a rule if a man paid \$100 for his lot and had no money wherewith to build the company would advance him a loan at six per cent. That was the rule but there were exceptions. If some hitherto luckless wight came and made an honest declaration that he had no money and wished to make for himself a home, the management came to his assistance and provided it for him, payments to be made on very easy terms. The workmen's house building scheme at Sydney mines has been a gratifying success, and the company rejoice at the success of the experiment.

The Dominion Coal Co. adopted a somewhat similar plan of assistance, but it has only been partially a success. The terms here may not be so liberal, that may be one reason, the chief reason probably was that many of the workmen could not bring themselves to believe that any good thing could come out of Nazareth. In short they were a trifle suspicious, and could not get rid of the thought that the company had some ulterior design. Those who did take advantage of the company's offer did not lose by it. And now comes the turn of the Dominion Steel Co. though its offers have no reference to housing directly.

When Pres. Plummer of the Steel Co. said to an M. P. P. that he would not recognize any trade union he must have been in a similar perturbed state of mind as was the King of old when he uttered the famous saying as to the truthfulness of men in general. David acknowledged that he had said it in a temper, and though President Plummer has made no confession or public recantation, the presumption is that he was riled when he said it. I am not a bit surprised at his lapse, for those who know the doctor know that at times he would rile and ruffle a saint. In referring to the statement made by Mr. Plummer in reference to Unions, the probable intention was to leave the impression that Mr. Plummer was hostile to labor. Well, though he is hostile to the U. M. W. and rightly, his acts of late prove that he is far from hostile to labor. Take for instance his liberal grants to the Relief Fund, which places the society in a position far above any similar one, having for its objects insurance against sickness, accident and death. And now comes his proposal to admit the workmen as bondholders in the company on reasonable and attractive terms. A series of bonds or debentures of denominations from \$100 up are to be issued on the instalment plan. The United States Steel Co. did a similar thing years ago and it has proven of benefit to all concerned, but Mr. Plummer's proposal goes

tended. For instance the Hon. Mr. Fisher speaking at a rally said: "The opposition idea seemed to be that because we had won the British market we should not get another." And then, further on: "Economic conditions in the United States were changing rapidly, and soon, instead of being food exporters, they would be importers of food, and we could need Canada's growing supplies." Just so, that is what the Record has said. The United States will 'need' our supplies, will need to come to Canada. That being so why this tearing of hair at the instance of fur coated farmers in the West. Could they not have patience, wait until Mr. Fisher's 'soon' comes along, and then give the U. S. the needed supplies without bartering about them. Still further on Mr. Fisher says: "Therefore, with an eye to the future, it was the part of wisdom to secure access to the enormous American market which in thirty years would probably comprise 300,000,000 people, who would have to import much of their food." Here again there is confusion. If the Americans 'must' have our growing supplies what the necessity of making a road to a market, when the Americans of necessity will be bound to make it for themselves so as to get access to Canada's supplies.

And here is another of the same class of arguments. A paper strongly in favor of reciprocity says that the United States 'must' trade with Canada, and uses a U. S. argument in favor of reciprocity to bolster up its side. But the U. S. argument supplies a reason why Canada should not favor reciprocity. Mr. Norris on behalf of the U. S. users of paper says:

"Only by the adoption of the paper clause of the reciprocity agreement with Canada can cheap paper and the retention of the print paper industry in the United States be secured, according to Mr. John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who appeared before the Senate Finance Committee lately. Mr. Norris said that from present indications those results cannot be obtained in any other way.

"The Canadian provinces which control the raw material of paper manufacture,' Mr. Norris said, 'are trying to force American paper mills to move to the other side of the boundary line; They have prohibited the exportation of pulp wood from provincial land; they believe they can starve out the American paper makers whose domestic supplies are nearly exhausted."

Mr. Morris' argument amounts to this that reciprocity is necessary for the United States if Canada is not only to be the source of pulp, but of paper supplies. Britain's greatness is due to the fact that she makes raw products into fine fabrics or wares. The United States does not wish to give Canada the opportunity to take example by Britain. That we have the raw article is well, that we could make it into goods of higher value would be better.

A resolution introduced by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, calling for an investigation of the Westmoreland County strike, came up for a hearing at Washington lately, before a committee of the House of representatives. Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburgh district of the U. M. W., and other labor leaders spoke on behalf of the proposed Congressional investigation, citing cases of alleged violence and murder to show that lawlessness prevails in the strike zone. Action on the resolution was postponed until this week, when further hearing will be held. Mr Wilson was formerly secretary of the U. M. W.

Coal Shipments MAY, 1911.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Output and Shipments for May, 1911.

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	50 808	
Dominion No. 2	69 074	
Dominion No. 3	18 704	
Dominion No. 4	40 105	
Dominion No. 5	32 140	
Dominion No. 6	23 249	
Dominion No. 7	14 582	
Dominion No. 8	14 579	350 708
Dominion No. 9	34 492	
Dominion No. 10	16 766	
Dominion No. 12	22 008	
Dominion No. 14	11 269	
Dominion No. 15	2 307	
Dominion No. 16	1 153	
Birch Grove.....	883	

	352 119
Shipments May 1911.....	350 708
Shipments " 1910.....	248 826
Increase " 1911.....	101 882
Shipments 5 mos. 1911.....	1 154 736
" 5 " 1910.....	958 953
Increase 5 " 1911.....	195 783

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments May 1911.....	77 142
" " 1910.....	81 899
Decrease " 1911.....	4 757
Shipments 5 mos. 1911.....	185 638
" 5 " 1910.....	242 564
Decrease 5 " 1911.....	56 926

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1911.....	32 431
" " 1910.....	19 531
Increase " 1911.....	12 900
Shipments 5 mos. 1911.....	157 913
" 5 " 1910.....	103 010
Increase 5 " 1911.....	54 903

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1911.....	21 928
" " 1910.....	17 906
Increase " 1911.....	4 022
Shipments 5 mos. 1911.....	105 765
" 5 " 1910.....	97 889
Increase 5 " 1911.....	7 876

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments May 1911.....	27 476
" " 1910.....	24 336
Increase " 1911.....	3 140
Shipments 5 mos. 1911.....	103 951
" 5 " 1910.....	95 716
Increase 5 mos. 1911.....	8 235

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The man at Port Morien, mad at the U. M. W. for refusing to assist them, put their vengeance out on Kendall who had upheld the foreign order.

The Dominion Coal Co. continues to show large monthly increases in the shipments of coal as will be noticed from the monthly returns.

The Dominion Coal Co. shipped 40,000 tons of coal lately in two days. That shows what can be done. The RECORD is more concerned over the monthly shipments, and would like to hear of 400,000 tons for a month, or say 425,000.

That was a bad jolt Bob Finn gave to the Halifax Herald, and a vicious jab he gave the Chronicle on the evening of the 14th. In private the press of the province censure both papers for having led jays to believe things were all running his way, and also for exposing the weakness of the press in moulding public opinion.

The lesson from the results of the election is one more for members of the Assembly individually than for the government. Trying to run with the hares and hold with the hounds, the P. W. A. and the U. M. W.—helped to kill Baillie in Pictou, Kendall in C. B., and McMillan in Inverness. 'Hew' to the line let the chips fall where they will.

The Sydney Post had many 'canvasses' in the late election, but the thing that told most effectively was the publication of the statement that the Montreal Board of Control had purchased twelve thousand tons of coal from an American firm at a much less price than what Dominion coal has been offered at. The statement was an innocent narration of a fact, but it did its work insidiously and successfully.

The mining counties did as well for the government as did the farming and fishing counties, indeed they did better, for while Liberal strongholds like Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Antigonish and Annapolis returned four grits to four Tories, the four mining counties Cumberland, Pictou, Inverness and Cape Breton returned six grits to three Tories. Yes the mining counties did well, more especially when one considers the reciprocity provocation to do ill.

The Mr. Smith who wrote to the Halifax Herald saying he knew where the Eastern Coal Co. should have bored to find coal, evidently did not proffer his services to the company as it has defaulted its bond interest, and the mine is to be sold under foreclosure. Mr. Drummond's statement in the Herald that in the way of foolish expenditure Maccan was a second Mabou sent the man Smith into arrn-flinging hysterics. It is a pity that two coal companies should have defaulted their bond interest this year. Hard on investors who may have been inveigled with big promises. If the coal operators are robber barons, fleecing the people by high prices, how is it that they cannot make ends meet.

The RECORD two issues ago said the Tories should be content with ten members; they should be more than satisfied having secured eleven.

In last issue in making a guess at Dominion Coal future outputs the article was marred by the heading "yearly" instead of "monthly total" and in the last line by the use of the words "the present" instead of "that year."

The Morning Chronicle is sure that reciprocity won some votes for the liberals. That may be, but it lost two seats sure to the government, Colchester; helped to lose other three, which other two were saved as by fire. No, reciprocity is not a thing for Nova Scotia Liberals to conjure with. It is not a vote getter but a vote loser.

The fact that the Intercolonial Railway is getting its coal this year ten cents a ton cheaper than last affords positive proof that there is no combine of provincial coal operators. Had there been there would have been no decrease in price. The Dominion Coal Co. gets a big slice of the quantity to be sent to lower river St. Lawrence points.

Pictou County and its collieries are assured by the federal representative of the County of a railway from Stellarton or nearby to Country Harbor. By the time the road is built the Acadia Coal Company should be in a position to make big outputs. The haul will be a little long as coal hauls go in Nova Scotia, but should not be more costly than the haul from Inverness to Port Hastings, the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co.'s shipping port.

The Chronicle's stall fed rooster, which is on exhibition at intervals, was out on the 15th, in honor of the return of the prodigal Finn. This rooster is getting as old as the 'calf' which the darkie minister said the prodigal's father had fed for years and years against the return of the penitent. It is rather a tough old bird to bring out to do honor to a man who—as Bob solemnly assured a Dartmouth audience—had renounced the devil and all his works.

Mr. Cumming of J. W. Cummings & Co., the noted mining tools makers, lately returned from his periodical tour of the West. He reports the mines about Fernie, Frank and thereabouts completely tied up, and thinks that the U. M. W.'s are mischief makers wherever they go. Every time he comes back from the west, Mr. Cumming thinks more of the east. There is no comparison between the people there and here. There they have only one aim in life and that to secure the dollar. The Social Status of the miners is far below Nova Scotia, accounted for in large part by the fact that many foreigners are at work in the mines. Mr. Cumming has a nice branch of his business established at Leithbridge. Here a fine stock of mining tools are kept and distributed to the numerous collieries within a radius of twenty miles. Many car loads of tools will be sent west this year as last.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The Picton County mines were idle on the 14th, so as to give every free born Canadian the right to record his vote for or 'agin.'

The lesson for the colliery workers, from the ignominious defeats of the foreign order, is to renounce the U. M. W.'s and all their ways and works.

After all he did o them, the U. M. W.'s did nothing for Kendall on the 14th. He has since the 14th, paraphrased the line in the Psalms, "Trust not in princes or men's sons" into: "Trust not in pitmen, sons of guns." Having sung this in a minor key the genial doctor prays that the Gabarus fishermen who deserted may be so violently rocked in the cradle of the deep that they will not be able to lie down in peace to sleep.

The 'Angel' that guards the wise old fellows in the Legislative Council has an avenging sword which he effectually wields against those who would do violence to the upper chamber. The result of the late and previous elections makes it clear that it is not safe to seek the life of councillors and still expect to be returned to the Assembly by the people. All the good deeds that Dr. Kendall says he did could not atone for his assault on the Council,—and his siding with the U. M. W.

In view of the great past services of Dr. Kendall to the liberal party it is the duty of Premier Murray to exert every influence to secure for him a Senatorship. The doctor would be at home in the senate and could make that dull body interesting. He could combat with Wm. Ross on free masonry; with David McKeen on free coal, and with Larry Power on free divorce. A little variety, if not exactly vaudiville, would not hurt the senate one little bit. A member of the government, who went lately to defeat, advised me never to kick a man downstairs, but kick him up. I have waited for fourteen years to have just such a kick at my genial friend, and now that the opportunity comes I embrace it in an effort to kick him into the senate.

Twenty years or so ago the profitable disposal of slack coal was a problem. With the advent of the Dominion Coal Company, and its big contract for Everett the problem was put in the back ground for a time, or was temporarily solved. At the present time it looks as if the disposal of slack coal would again become a problem, especially on the mainland. Whether the continued decreasing quantity sent to Everett is the chief factor in a decreasing demand for slack is a question open to discussion. The fact however remains that the market for slack is not keeping pace with that for round, and if in the next twelve months there be large increases in outputs on the mainland, and there be no increased demand for slack, how to dispose of it may become perplexing to the operators. In return for Canada's free admission of Anthracite the United States may well admit Canadian slack free. Canada is too soft with the cute Yankee.

It is told by the North Sydney Herald that McLaughlin and McLellan, the two C. B. high exorbitants of the U. M. W. have been addressing an open air meeting at North Sydney and denouncing the clergymen of C. B. and elsewhere, as bought, etc. The effort to ridicule the clergymen is the dying gasp of the order in Nova Scotia. They had, however, a high old time the leaders had—in C. B. for the past two years, and should be fit now for a little manual labor.

If papers published in coal mining localities employ language, when speaking of coal prices, apt to mislead it is little wonder that papers like the Dartmouth Patriot and Truro News fall into error. The following from the latter paper originally appeared in the 'Star', of Stellarton,—

"This is from the Newcastle Leader of this week:—A contract was recommended with the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., of Westville, N. S. for 1200 tons of coal for the power house at \$2.10 per long ton, delivered here by water, or \$1.20 per ton f. o. b. at Westville by rail, 10 cents a ton higher than last year. We, who are living close to the mines, wish we could get coal for \$1.20 a ton."

There is coal and coal, as most people know. If any factory, private citizen or corporation in Stellarton Westville or New Glasgow will take 1200 tons of the same sort of coal as that contracted for either will get it at the f. o. b. price of \$1.20 and at a much less figure than \$2.10 delivered. Household holders would consider the kind of coal to be sent to Newcastle for steam purposes, dear as a gift. It is what the trade knows as dead slack.

There is always hope for the prodigal—that he may return a repentant man. About the worst place in C. B. for a time was Dom. No 6. For drinking, swearing and kindred accompaniments and accomplishments No 6, it has often been hinted could take the cake. The nether world kind of 'carrying ons' vexed the just soul of the superintendent Charlie Mitchell every day. Why did'nt he get out then. Because unlike Lot he could'nt very well, and still be faithful to duty. He stuck to his post and went to a Presbyterian Church when no high churchman was about. Now things have undergone a change. The men have abandoned their bold, bad, ways. A correspondent of the Pres. Witness writes:—

"The result is a wonderful change in the community. Over 250 have taken a positive stand for Christ, and over 20 young people have expressed a desire to fit themselves for religious work. Saloons have been closed and habitual drinkers reclaimed. Profanity and cigarette smoking have been given up by those making a confession of their faith. "One scarcely hears an Lenman and his fellow-workers in the blessing which has crowned their labors."

It is to be hoped the new order of things will be permanent. If it is real, this change, then Dom. No. 6, from this out will have outputs that will make the envy of all other superintendents and will stagger those who ever said that no good thing could come from Donkin."

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COAL

The following tables show the imports of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal and dust into the Maritime Province for five months, Jan. - May 1911:

ANTHRACITE.						Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	5 mths.
Quebec	63,572	54,993	86,117	39,081	73,233	
N. B.	2,404	2,683	3,554	1,498	6,664	
N. S.	3,607	1,706	1,890	3,984	2,102	
P. E. I.	2,404					
Total	77,077	59,382	91,561	44,563	81,999	351,582
BITUMINOUS.						Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	5 mths.
Quebec	11,737	14,281	29,029	16,779	39,743	
N. B.	143	268	288	146	7	
Total	11,880	14,549	29,317	16,925	39,750	97,421
DUST.						Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	5 mths.
Quebec	3,604	3,333	4,663	4,443	6,024	
N. B.					27	
Total					6,051	22,094
Grand Total						474,097

Here is a chance for some of Nova Scotia's smart colliery electricians. The prize is worth trying for not only for its money value but for the fame it will bring.

The British Home Sec. announces that in order to encourage the production of safe and efficient types of electric lamps for miners a colliery proprietor has placed at his disposal the sum of £1000 to be offered as a prize for the best lamp or lamps, which shall be of sound mechanical construction and easy to maintain in good order and repair, so constructed as to render impossible the ignition of inflammable gas either within or without the lamp, that the lamp battery cannot spill any liquid it may contain when the lamp is in use, and that it may be effectively locked so that it cannot be opened without detection and that it may be capable of giving a light of not less than two candle power for a period of not less than ten hours. Mr. Charles Rhodes, a former president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and Mr. Charles Merz have consented to act as judges. The competition is open to persons of any nationality, and lamps submitted should be forwarded to the Home Office Testing Station at Rotherham by the end of the year.

SOUTH WALES MINERS

SETTLEMENT TERMS REJECTED

A conference of delegates from lodges in the South Wales area of the miners' Federation was held at Cardiff for the purpose of considering the terms provisionally arranged for a settlement of the strike at the Cambrian Combine collieries. Nearly 300 delegates attended. The proceedings, which were presided over by Mr. Abram, were conducted in private, and at the close an official report was issued, stating that the whole day was spent in discussing the negotiations that had preceded the arrival of these terms, and at the close the terms were unanimously rejected, and it was decided that the conference stand adjourned. The number of delegates present was 288, represent-

ing 138,171 members.

The South Wales miners who subsequently rejected the proposed terms for a settlement of the Cambrian colliery dispute, decided to ask the national conference of Miners' Federation of Great Britain which meets in London next month, to declare a national stoppage on the minimum wage question; and failing that, to allow a general stoppage to be declared in South Wales.

Mr. Charles Bathurst, M. P., has called the attention of the Home Secretary to a trade which is rapidly developing in the eggs of the peewit, or lapwing. American agriculturists are buying them in large quantities because of the usefulness of the birds in destroying snails, wire-worms and various insects destructive of roots, cereal crops and pasture. Gloucestershire County Council have obtained an order to protect the birds and their eggs.

In the Ladybank Auction Mart a robin has built its nest in a hole in the rostrum made by the auctioneer's hammer. It has laid four eggs, and sits on undismayed during sale times, notwithstanding the presence of men, cattle and dogs.

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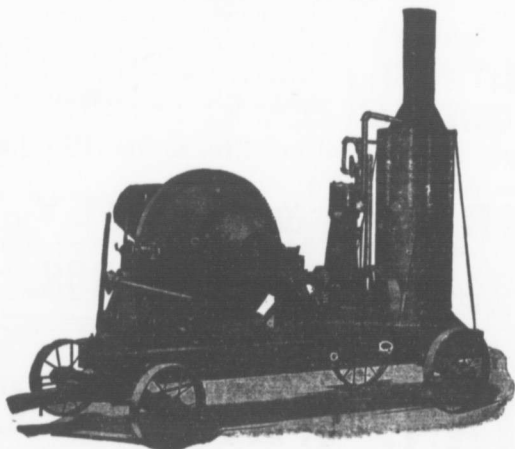
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Suitable for all Kinds of Work

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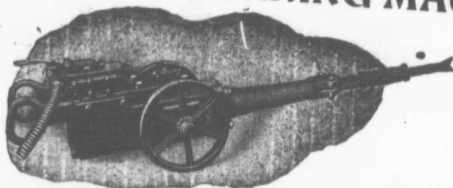
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Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m OCT 17TH, 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
31	31		34	32
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
3 25	10 40	INVERNESS JUNCT	3 45	11 00
3 37	10 50	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 57	11 05
3 47	11 02	PORT HASTINGS	3 55	11 11
3 59	11 07	TROY	4 08	11 30
P. M.	9 32	CHERONISH	4 12	A. M.
	9 41	CHALGMOHE	4 25	
	9 47	JUDPICK	4 36	
	9 58	CATHERINES POND	4 50	
	10 07	PORT HOOD	5 03	
	10 11	GLENSHIRE	5 08	
	10 15	MADOT	5 33	
	10 19	GLENDYRE	6 20	
	10 23	BLACK HAVER	6 48	
	10 27	STRATHLOENE	7 00	
	10 31	INVERNESS	7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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NOVA SCOTIA.

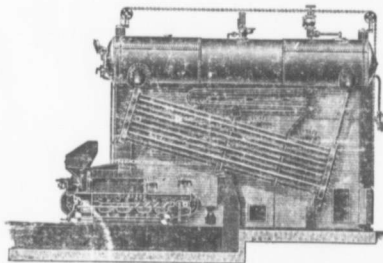
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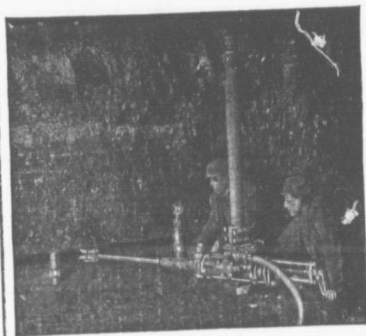
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The Rand No. 37 Coal Cutter is a Thoroughly up-to-date machine, built entirely of Steel.

The weight of this machine has been reduced far below anything on the market, and the cutting capacity wonderfully increased.

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Better than
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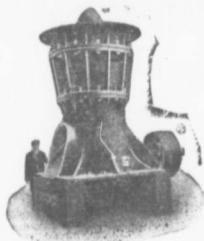
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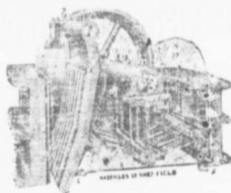
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FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... 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 %
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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