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Maritime Mining Record

JAN. 12 1910

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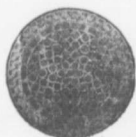
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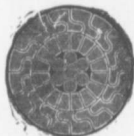
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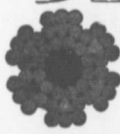
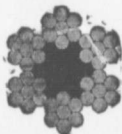
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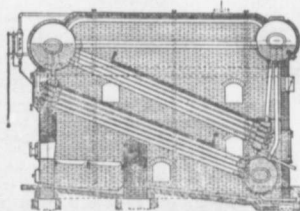
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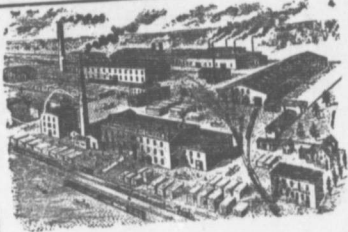
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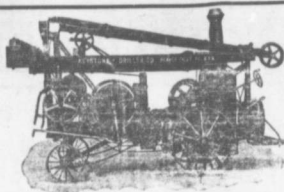
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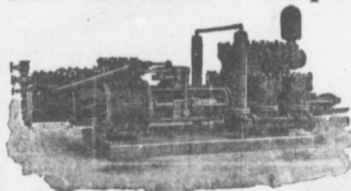
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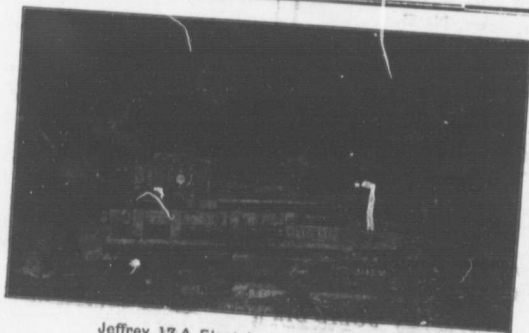
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Except where the cutting is extremely hard this machine is
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To the...

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 13

Stellarton, N. S., JAN. 12 1910.

New Series

THE U. M. W. VIEWPOINT.

It is much to be regretted that in articles sent to the press writers cannot rid themselves of their open prejudices or of their apparent bias. Of course the unconscious bias cannot well be got rid of, as the writers are ignorant of its possession. It is a pity that the press should be deliberately, by some writers, made the vehicle for conveying wholly unfounded and untruthful statements.

A writer in the New Year's Edition of the Halifax Herald, furnishes an example of one whose deep seated prejudices preclude him from giving truthful information. Let several quotations from his communication suffice to show what desperate assertions a man may make, when desirous of scoring a point. Referring to the late strike in Glace Bay he says:

"Long previous to the breaking out of the trouble the directors of the Dominion Coal Co. had decided upon a policy of open shop or the next thing to it."

This is a brazen barefaced statement. The directors of the Coal Co. never decided upon any policy in reference to unions. The policy of the C. B. collieries had been decided long before the Dominion Coal Co. took hold, and the same policy exists in 1909 as in 1889.

"The Provincial Workmen's Association happened to be an Association that suited the company as well if not better than an open shop. . . . It afforded convenient machinery by which to hold its workmen in comfortable subordination."

The foregoing may be a reflection on the P. W. A.; it assuredly is no compliment to the miners of C. B., who were never in subordination, since the advent of the P. W. A., to any company, great or small. The P. W. A., it can be proven, has done more for its members than any other union on the American continent, and the Dominion Coal Co. has introduced improvements, looking to the health and comfort of its employees, in advance of a vast majority of mining companies in the U. S., as instance, splendid ventilation; wash houses; better dwellings; and life saving apparatus. The Herald writer has yet much to learn of the effectiveness of the various kinds of unions. A union, few in numbers, and whose finances are slim, may gain its case where a stronger union has failed. In industrial disputes it may be taken as a fact that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. With all their boasted strength what has the U. M. W. gained for the mine workers of the U. S.? Not one tithe of the betterments that have been secured for its members by the P. W. A. And why did strength fail where weakness prevailed?

Simply because of the difference of methods. Brute force failed; brain power won. The P. W. A. usually won; always in C. B. because it had a just cause, reasonably expounded. That is the why and the wherefore and that is the reason of the unparalleled success of the P. W. A.; and the dismal failure of the U. M. W. as an uplifter is due to the fact that its methods were as unreasonable as its mind narrow. When did numbers, or big funds, win an industrial dispute? Let the Herald writer, if he can, give one instance, or more, and for any one he gives we will point out two failures.

We are told that the leaders of the P. W. A. were easy, pliant and inefficient. An old, old story. But why were they not removed? The Tories say, of the present liberal government, that they are easy—as to patriotism—wholly inefficient, and guilty of numerous and heinous sins. Why are they retained in office? Because a majority of the people have placed them, and are keeping them, there. And so with the officials of the P. W. A. The men put them there and kept them there—a majority of them—without compulsion.

The Herald writer thinks it was something wonderful that the Dominion Coal Co. knew there was disaffection in the ranks of the P. W. A.. Why should the Company be ignorant on a point on which the community was enlightened, and why should they not prepare for the probable contingency. The reasoning of the Herald writer is childish. The Herald writer's account of the early days of the 'war' is interesting, if fanciful. He sympathizes with the U. M. W., and yet he shows how weak, how ignorant, and how inadequate was this great organization, whose plea for coming to C. B. was that its strength was a match for that of the big Coal Company. Mark the following from the champion of the U. M. W.:

"The United Mine Workers spent money freely, but so crude was their organization, and so badly was it officered that they never thought, etc."

Of course they never thought; had they given reasonable thought to the situation they would have retired before they had begun. Now they have lost everything, honor included. 'A crude organization', badly officered; that is a melon for Moffatt and the P. W. A., and a very sour lemon for Bonsfield, Patterson, et al and the U. M. W. Further:

"The only attack that the miners could make on the Company was to induce the men, remaining at work with the Company, to cease working, and to PREVENT them going into the mines. In this they met an uphill fight; the several mines were surrounded by solid board fences, capped

with live wire. . . . Had it not been for these ample precautions and the presence of the military in the district, not a pound of coal would have been mined after the strike had been in operation one week."

Will our readers note these words and interpret their meaning. Here we have a writer glorying in shame. Why would not a pound of coal have been hoisted? Why would the P. W. A. men not have continued to send up coal? The Herald writer pays a remarkable compliment to the Company officials. He credits them with excellent foresight. They had some idea of the like methods of the U. M. W., judged by their actions in the States, and therefore took certain precautions. That all precautions taken were necessary is attested to by the Herald writer. Had these not been taken 'not a pound of coal would have been mined a week after the strike' was inaugurated. The American Federation of Labor, a boastful bunch of ill bred bunco men, with owlish gravity declared that the bringing of the military to Glace Bay was as outrageous as unnecessary, and yet here we have a free spoken simple minded sympathizer, seriously and solemnly declare that but for the precautions and the bringing quickly of the military—which was 'the coup d'etat—the men who, as British citizens desired to work, would have been "prevented", and that of course, by force. The Herald writer thinks it was a shame of the Company to take these precautions, he is sure that the honest P. W. A. men were not 'prevented', he glories in the shameful barbaric methods, evidently, of the foreign order.

The Herald writer says that a marked feature of the strike at Glace Bay has been the absence of serious disorders. If shooting and assaulting and dynamiting, and rioting, and biting and scratching like wild beasts, are not serious disorders, then serious ones must be appalling. The track of the U. M. W. in Glace Bay is a trail of violent threats and intimidations, petty and violent assaults attended with blood shed. Says the Herald writer: 'there were many commitments but few convictions. That is true. But why few convictions, with some back bone, gave the reason. Referring to one who had given evidence in the Cliff affair, as well as the case under his immediate review, he said the witness had either grossly committed perjury or was a man not fit to be at large. The Herald writer has too strong sympathy with Colorado methods to be a true and loyal Canadian.

CARELESSNESS IN MINES.

At the recent meeting of the Coal Mining Institute of America in Pittsburgh, John H. Jones, speaking of mine accidents and their prevention, made the following statements:

It is simply a question of the personnel of the management, the personnel of the employees and the personnel of the men who own the mines. No difference what precautions are taken or money spent by the owners of mines, if the superintendents and mine foremen do not enforce the rules and regulations, and do not see that the safeguards furnished by the operators are used and if they become over-confident, we cannot hope for

anything better under present conditions. If you men who are mine foremen and superintendents here to-day do not have the courage to insist upon your management furnishing you the necessary 'wherewith' to protect the men in your employ, you should have the courage to insist upon your requirements being furnished.

You should also be very persistent and insist on the rules and regulations being enforced. If you find a man violating the rules and regulations, or violating the mine laws of the State of Pennsylvania you should not discharge him, you should not reprimand him, but you should hand him over to the mine inspector for prosecution. There is no punishment that will bring results as quick as the law. You can reprimand a man or you can discharge him, and he will forget about it in thirty minutes, but if you bring him before the majesty of the law, you can bet that he will not be in a hurry to again violate the mining law, either at your mine or some other mine.

When you discharge a man for violating the law or breaking your rules, he simply goes to some of your fellow mine foremen's mines and in all probability does the same thing, and possibly may be the means of losing his own life and that of many others.

What we want is strict discipline, what we want is for every man to know his place, and what we want particularly to emphasize is that you mine foremen and fire bosses are State officials and that you are responsible to the State for each and every man under your care when any time you are interfered with, or your thoughts as to the safety of the mines are not complied with, to assert yourselves and immediately report the danger to the owners of the mines, and if they do not act immediately, to the mine inspector of that district. Don't take your own chances. Don't for a moment think that because you do not have an accident one day, you will not have one the next. Always remember that it is the unexpected that happens.

MINERS CERTIFICATES.

Alleged scandals concerning mine examining boards in the anthracite region figured in the presentation to the Luzerne County Court last week of the names of the men considered suitable for the positions. It has been charged that some of the boards are incompetent, and Judge Lynch remarked at the time he understood that it had been possible for half a dozen men to obtain work on one certificate. The U. M. W. presented a list of names and asked the operators to do likewise. Vice-President and General Manager Warriner, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Coal, a member of the conciliation board, refused to do so on behalf of the operators, saying that the operators did not desire to confer with the miners and that no conference was necessary. He suggested that the board members be salaried as a means of obtaining better men and more conscientious service. Concerning the problem presented by the personnel of the boards, Mr. Warriner said:

"The matter of having competent mine boards is quite as much to the interest of the coal companies as of the mine workers. It is important that the personnel of these boards be above suspicion, and work in accordance with the law. This means that the men they represent must be competent to mine coal. So the interests of the parties here are identical. I second the suggestion for honest, upright boards and believe we should co-operate in getting them."

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.

JAN. 12

 THE COAL TRADE, 1909.

Looking back over 1909 one is justified in assuming that, even had there been no interruption of work in Cumberland and Cape Breton Counties, and, also, to a limited extent, in Inverness County, there might have been no increase in shipments 1909 over 1908. The U. M. W.'s and other sympathizers and assistants of the United States operators cannot look on the figures for 1909, and comparing them with 1908, declare: "Here you have a sample of our handiwork." There are one or two things the sympathizers with the foreigners have to take into consideration. There was no strike in Pictou County and shipments from that County fell considerably behind; a more important point is that the first six months of the year, when everything was tranquil at the collieries, are responsible for almost as much of the year's decrease as the second six months. At the end of June the shipments for six months were nearly four hundred thousand tons behind those for the same period of 1908. Putting the total decrease at three quarter of a million tons it is seen that the strike period was not so very much less satisfactory than the period prior to it. Even had there been a demand for coal and no strikes it is doubtful if the last six months could have made good, the losses of the first six. Of course it would be wide of the truth to say the strikes had not been attended with damage to the trade; we can however be very thankful that the injury fell far short of the hopes of the foreign order.

At no previous time did a strike at any of the collieries attract so largely public attention as the late strike in Cape Breton County, and never in the history of provincial—and we are thankful it is a short history—strikes was public opinion so unmistakably on the side of the operators in Cape Breton and also in Cumberland County. The principal cause of the strike in Cape Breton was the refusal of the Dominion Coal Co. to comply with the demand of an alien trades union for recognition. The thinking portion of the community had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that it was preposterous to expect that company to recognize a second trades union. They had, since the Company was formed, recognized the P. W. A., a provincial and a better organization than the foreign is or is ever likely to be.

There was no dispute as to 'open' or 'closed' shop. That point was settled more than a quarter of a century ago; the point was simply this, 'shall the company recognize two trades unions of mine workers'? No reasonable man can think that the company should have done anything of the kind. Apart altogether from the oft repeated statements that the foreigners came to Cape Breton in order to benefit their own trade at the expense of ours, and apart from all other arguments against any dealings with foreigners, this one argument that, while a company may not be justified in refusing to treat with one union of its employees, it is fully justified in refusing to grant recognition to two unions, is of itself all sufficient.

And the public are with the management of Springhill as they never before were, the chief reason being that several conciliation boards had decided that the workmen had no tangible grievances, and that they believed the Company's operations in past years had not been attended with reasonable profits.

Each of the counties though not all the collieries in each, went behind in shipments. The largest decrease is, of course, in Cape Breton, with 604,000 tons, next comes Pictou with 72,000 tons, next Cumberland with 69,000 tons, and last Inverness with 28,000 tons. The largest shippers, by counties, are the largest losers, a thing that does not frequently happen. If C. B. County shows the most notable decrease, it at the same time shows a remarkable increase at one of the shipping points.

The companies that show increases are—in order of merit: Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.; Maritime Coal, Ry. and Power Co.; North Atlantic; Intercolonial, Port Hood and McKay Mining Co'y. In order of decreases, first comes the Dom. Coal Co., Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Acadia Coal Co., and Inverness Ry. and Coal Co. Of the fourteen, or so, companies six, and these are the larger concerns with one exception, show decreases, and eight, increases.

Prices during the year have remained stationary, or perhaps, a very little lower. Some people run away with the idea that the I. C. R. contract is taken at a price that leaves a big profit, and is therefore a god send. It may be a small bonanza for the smaller operators in Cumberland, but the other companies, while anxious to get a slice of it, do not consider it as the best of business. One company which had contracted for an amount it could not deliver, offered it to another company. It was refused on the ground that other trade was more profitable.

During the year there has been no lack of employment for those willing to work. The tables in another column furnish details which it is unnecessary here to repeat.

Barring unforeseen occurrences, 1910 should give an excellent account of itself all along the line. So far the weather has been favorable to coal consumption, and stocks in the Spring will likely be low. The several companies almost without exception are in a position to meet increased demands. A prospective view results as follows:

In Cumberland County there should be big expansion. The trouble in Springhill should not last much longer. It may take time after re-

sumption of work to attain a big output, but the recovery may be surprising. At the Joggins, which did remarkable work in the past, still bigger things are looked for. There were those who never looked for much from the new slope, but George Barchell has made a name for himself in sending the output up to 600 tons on single shift. The Eastern Coal Company should expand its business and so also should the several other collieries. An alleged contract for the German navy, if it has not expired through efflux of time, should keep one company in constant motion.

In Pictou County rumor has it that there will be development work on a generous scale at the Acadia. As for the Drummond colliery it is doing so well that it can scarcely be expected to do better.

It is unlikely that there will be any notable developments in Inverness County. The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. is doing a fair business. The output from one slope only cannot well be bettered, and we have not heard of new slopes being opened. Mabou mine is still full of water, and no word of reopening.

If there is to be expansion on a big scale it will likely be in C. B. The Dominion Coal Co. are well prepared for an increased output. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. may go close to the 900,000 ton mark; the North Atlantic Collieries aim to double the output, that is, ship 150,000 tons; the McKay mine will do a little better, and the new mine at Little Bras D'Or will take the place of the closed down Cape Breton colliery. The Sydney Coal Co. will continue to do a domestic trade.

If the Local Government display sufficient courage to keep the foreign agitators in their proper place and force them to obey the laws of the land, 1910 should be the best year in the history of the coal trade.

THE COST OF COAL

MR. DRUMMOND, IN THE CHRONICLE.

The song makes the Scottish fisher girl sing as she goes on her rounds disposing of the products of the sea:—"Ye may call them vulgar farin' Wives and mitthers 'maist despairin'."

Ca' them lives o' men."

And if this may be said of the products of the sea, may it not also be said of the products of the mine? During the year coal prices have been maintained, and no reduction in price is possible. With the pre-high the smaller operators find it takes them all their time to make ends meet. Wages also have been maintained; there has been a small increase of the lower paid men here and there. The United Mine Workers of America promised our miners fabulous wages, if they would swear by the U. M. W. After reading the evidence of McLennan at the "Conspiracy" trial some may be inclined to think that if a miner of his limited experience can make six dollars a day, the wages of some are already fabulous. After reading his evidence some coal consumers might be justified in thinking that if coal is high in price it is due to the fabulous wages paid, and, yet, the U. M. W. would seek to make the miners believe that much as they are getting,

they could get them more. What a funny way they are setting about it. Trying to convict the managers of our mines of conspiracy to keep up prices knowing—they are ignoramuses if they do not—that if coal prices tumble, down tumble wages.

I congratulate the Chronicle for having refrained from the cry "down with the coal barons," raised by some of its scarcely well informed, or willfully blind, contemporaries. When your neighbor of Granville Street touches the subject of coal prices he becomes vicious; our brother of the Dartmouth Patriot, blandly bitter, and another, in Halifax, wholly silly. They refuse to be enlightened. Take the following as a sample, "The coal barons of Nova Scotia have the world beaten today. They are deliberately laying a tribute on every consumer of domestic coal in the Maritime Provinces. The tribute amounts to a full dollar a ton, out side legitimate profits."

From the same source comes the information that the barons are making millions. From the article from which I quote an easy inference is that the Dominion Coal Co. is responsible for placing the coal barons in a position to exact this tribute.

Here, lest I forget, let me say, and I say it realizing full well what I am about, that the Dominion Coal Co. has been the salvation of the coal trade of the Province. When the Dominion Coal Co. took over the several Cape Breton properties, the most of them were on the verge of bankruptcy; they could not have stood it much longer. Coal at one time, it is true, was cheaper than today, but the companies were making no profits and the miners were making no adequate wage. The coal trade of the Province was all but at a standstill.

Further, let me say that if the price of coal is not even higher today thanks are due to the much maligned Company. Were the Dominion Coal Company so minded it could practically crush out all its contemporaries but one, and should new companies be rash enough to arise it could continue the crushing out process, and, then, competition withdrawn, it could set its own price. This some may say is a wild statement; it is made nevertheless in cold blood.

Those who are ignorant of conditions as they exist at the mines, may think that coal is high, those who are familiar with them know the price carries no adequate profit—all the risk and uncertainties attending coal mining considered. Mr. B. F. Pearson, in his testimony, in the conspiracy case, gave it as his opinion that had coal prices not advanced the smaller coal companies would ere this have been in the hands of receivers. A few years ago Mr. Pearson may have thought the coal barons were making millions. He knows better now.

Let us enquire about the alleged millions the coal barons are making. In his testimony, before a Conciliation Board, the manager of the Springhill mines said his Company had been losing money for years, and the board believed his testimony. The shareholders of the Eastern Coal Co. were promised big money long before this, and as yet they have received not a cent. Had the Stratheona Coal Co. been making barrels of money its colliery would not have been closed down. The Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company is digging away in the hope of some day getting some return for the money expended.

So much for Cumberland County. Now for Pictou.

For the past few years due to the exercise of the strictest economy the Intercolonial Coal Co. has been able to declare a five per cent. dividend, but for fifteen years the shareholders went about mourning without it. The Acadia Coal Co. has not paid any dividend of late.

Coming to Inverness the Inverness Railway and Coal Co. did not for years earn interest on its bonds; it is, however, doing that now but little more. The Macdon mines were not a financial success. The Port Hood mines were in the hands of a receiver at least once, and later an arrangement had to be entered into. Mr. Baek, in Fielding's court, the other day, made two statements, the one seemingly contradictory of the other. He said that he had been in the Port Hood Coal Co and was glad to get out of it, and that he got interest on his bonds. Of the wily fellow, and the unsophisticated lawyers: Why didn't they ask "And how much of the principal?"

Coming to Cape Breton, the General Mining Association between 1880 and 1900 was able, in some years to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. The Victoria Mines were a dead weight. Lingan closed down for want of a market for coal, dirt cheap as it was. The Gardner or the Reserve, or the Clyde, or the Collins, or the Toronto shafts never paid or else they would not have shut down.

I state a hard fact when I say that the General Mining Association, the McKean's the Archibalds, the McLennans, the Kennells and the Burchills, the barons of 1892, made more, very much more money by giving up the coal business than ever they made in it. Oh, and by the bye there is the Gowrie and Blockhouse, Ltd. Ask the English shareholders how much they made out of it, and be buried in their scorn. It is not nice to be forced to write in this fashion, but it is about time the truth were made known, no matter the consequences,—to put it that way and not in Lord Curzon's emphatic way.

Some are ready to declare, when told there is not a bonanza in coal mining, that it is because our mines are inefficiently managed! The answer to that is: There are no better managed mines in the World, and no more efficient and wide awake managers. If we take the two largest coal companies, where will you find two better organizers than Duggan and Cantley. Andrew Carnegie, who knows something about business, said, the great thing in a manager is to be able to surround himself with a capable staff. These two have that quality in eminent degree. Where will one find a cannier manager than Floyd, or a cuter than C. J. Coll? Few men have the tact of Tom Brown of Sydney Mines. As pitmen Mal, Beaton, Malcolm Blue and John Johnstone are all at the top. And what may be said of those may be said of the men of Cumberland, and of the Province generally.

Why then is coal dearer than in the United States? Because nature has ordained it so. Our seams are, many of them, of high angle, they make more water, requiring expensive pumping machinery; our roofs are more tender, necessitating more and heavier timbering; and our mining laws are more exacting. In the conspiracy case, when the lawyers have come to addressing the Court those for the defence have a glorious opportunity, when the price of coal has to be dealt with. The lawyers for the defence may ask His Honor "Which will you have, cheaper coal and the lives of the workmen held cheaply, or dearer coal and life safe-guarded?" Security and safety enter largely

into the cost of production of coal in Nova Scotia. How is coal so cheap in the United States? Here is the reason:—The imperfect methods of conducting a mine, incident to the low price of coal are resulting in the death or injury of between 8000 and 10,000 persons annually in the United States."

The speaker was Dr. Holmes of the United States Geological Survey.

John Hays Hammond, one of the greatest mining experts of the United States—many of us have heard of him as the man whose services commanded a salary of \$100,000 a year—said in Pittsburg, the other day, that it was one of the gravest errors of the people to encourage the cut throat policies in the coal trade. He declared that to produce coal at the existing prices in the United States made it impossible to conduct mining operations on a safe basis.

Let the question be put strongly and clearly, "Which is it to be?" They have cheap coal in the United States with unsafe operating conditions. Coal is dearer here and life is securer. Again let me ask, in slightly different form, those who are berating the coal barons, and bewailing the price of coal, Which is it to be? United States prices with resultant loss of life and property, or Nova Scotia prices with less loss of life and less loss of property? Is it to be,—taking Dr. Holmes' minimum estimate of life and limb lost, and his maximum of production—a life lost, or maimed, for every 50,000 tons produced—as in the U. S.—or a life maimed, or lost, for every 250,000 tons produced, as with us.

- Rubs by Rambler.

The Sydney Post is a delightful paper, even though it is edited by one who has not the faintest conception of the eternal fitness of things. Perhaps it is that very fact that makes it at times so delicious, and all the time most amusing and interesting. The Post terms our good natured allusions to J. W. Maddin's novel mining machine, with its runner in the most picturesque of positions, as hitting below the belt, or to use the Post's own classic language, 'low down personal attack and exhibition of spleen.' Well, now, did you ever. How easy it is for ones good to be evil spoken of. In pointing out Mr. Maddin's little lapses from strict veracity and his tendency to over and loudly colour, we were simple enough to imagine we were doing the gentleman excellent service. The Post thinks otherwise and calls us splenetic. When a fellow is that way his face betrays no sign of gladness, and yet had the Postman seen us as we dashed off the eulogy, he might have been inclined to censure us for seeming levity—levity is never low down. He could have gone back and told a story similar to this, and applied it: Dugald met Donald and said to him, 'Man, Donald, I saw an awfu' sicht th' day.' 'Aye, Man, and what might that be?' 'Weel, as shares death I saw Rory Maclean walking briskly down the street, and looking as happy as if this wer' na the sawbath day.' The RECORD made no personal allusion to Mr. Maddin, at least not in the sense adopted by the

(Continued on page 15.)

Coal Shipments, 1909.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.—

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		
	1908	1909
January.....	208 394	120 130.....
February.....	191 871	128 101.....
March.....	218 131	128 936.....
April.....	187 514	190 670.....
May.....	344 923	284 505.....
June.....	393 648	393 541.....
July.....	391 652	206 850.....
August.....	355 158	248 629.....
September.....	279 430	200 893.....
October.....	288 566	195 888.....
November.....	238 811	188 135.....
December.....	149 909	183 215.....
Total	3 243 007	2 469 493
Decrease 1909.....		773 514

ACADIA COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.			Changes
	1908	1909	
January.....	29 433	24 852	d 8 905
February.....	24 175	18 187	d 5 988
March.....	26 279	14 828	d 11 451
April.....	26 534	17 964	d 8 570
May.....	25 483	24 562	d 9 921
June.....	30 750	23 806	d 6 944
July.....	24 907	27 855	i 2 948
August.....	26 393	22 850	d 3 543
September.....	25 133	25 048	d 85
October.....	26 308	26 844	i 536
November.....	29 014	28 793	d 221
December.....	25 713	22 541	d 3 172
Total	320 122	278 131	
Decrease 1909.....		42 991	

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.			Changes
	1908	1909	
January.....	47 750	38 845	d 8 805
February.....	41 230	20 928	d 20 902
March.....	28 757	21 474	d 7 283
April.....	38 008	30 894	d 7 115
May.....	67 759	66 415	d 1 344
June.....	64 028	95 950	i 31 922
July.....	72 705	94 060	i 21 355
August.....	64 409	90 765	i 26 359
September.....	56 398	98 955	i 42 587
October.....	94 301	91 920	i 27 619
November.....	56 007	84 035	i 28 028
December.....	43 318	60 774	i 7 456
Total	644 638	785 015	
Increase 1909.....		140 377	

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS			Changes
	1908	1909	
January.....	20 422	9 918	d 10 504
February.....	13 609	9 473	d 4 196
March.....	11 583	7 021	d 4 562
April.....	23 017	22 545	d 472
May.....	29 429	24 158	d 5 271
June.....	30 191	24 372	d 5 799
July.....	24 375	24 091	d 284
August.....	19 577	23 858	i 4 282
September.....	20 457	17 154	d 3 333
October.....	25 506	23 478	d 2 390
November.....	22 635	12 116	i 843
December.....	16 039	21 568	i 5 529
Total	256 910	230 752	
Decrease 1909.....		26 158	

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.			Changes
	1908	1909	
January.....	24 948	19 767	d 5 181
February.....	20 387	18 096	d 2 091
March.....	22 790	22 848	d 58
April.....	21 930	19 228	d 2 702
May.....	22 623	12 155	d 10 468
June.....	21 845	17 830	d 4 015
July.....	19 246	19 563	i 317
August.....	17 595	23 976	i 6 381
September.....	20 628	27 208	i 6 580
October.....	18 304	28 605	i 10 301
November.....	15 771	23 382	i 7 611
December.....	18 830	16 420	i 2 410
Total	244 807	249 218	
Increase 1909.....		4 421	

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS			Changes
	1908	1909	
January.....	27 015	27 204	d 9 721
February.....	35 400	27 191	d 8 200
March.....	38 456	35 435	d 3 221
April.....	33 458	34 435	i 977
May.....	24 710	28 100	i 3 542
June.....	29 443	25 801	d 3 542
July.....	24 590	29 295	i 4 705
August.....	24 214	8 684	d 15 530
September.....	29 443	idle	
October.....	28 993	idle	
November.....	26 709	idle	
December.....	29 808	idle	
Total	362 339	216 325	
Decrease 1909.....		146 014	

BY COLLIERIES AND COUNTIES.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.			
	1908	1909	Changes
Dom. Coal Co.....	3 243 007...	2 469 439...	d 773 514
N. S. S. & Coal Co...	644 638 ..	785 015 ..	i 140 377
North Atlantic	40 000 ..	71 000 ..	i 25 000
McKay Mining Co.	11 565 ..	14 887...	i 3 322
Sydney Mining Co.	5 000 ..	5 000 ..	
	3 950 210	3 345 341	d 604 869

PICTOU COUNTY.			
Acadia Coal Co....	320 122...	278 131...	d 41 991
Intercol. Coal Co...	244 897...	249 218...	i 4 321
Other collieries....	35 000 ..		
	600 019	527 349	d 72 670

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
Cumb. Ry. Coal Co..	362 330...	216 235...	d 146 104
Mar. C. Ry. & P. Co.	51 000 ..	120 000...	i 69 000
Minudie Coal Co....	40 000 ..	48 000...	i 8 000
Other collieries....	20 000 ..	20 000 ..	
	473 339	404 235	d 69 104

INVERNESS COUNTY.			
Inv. Ry. & Coal Co	256 910...	230 752...	d 26 158
Port Hood Coal Co.	82 000...	90 000...	i 8 000
Mabou.....	10 000 ..		
	348 910	320 752	d 28 158

RECAPITULATION.

	1908	1909	Changes
Cape Breton Co....	3 950 210	3 345 341	d 604 869
Pictou County.....	600 019	527 349	d 72 670
Cumb. County.....	473 339	404 235	d 69 104
Inverness Co.....	348 910	320 752	d 28 158
	5 372 478	4 597 677	d 774 801

Note:—The foregoing figures may not be absolutely correct, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make them. One or two of the smaller companies are positively silly, on the point of giving official figures, as if they could not all be secured from the Mines Department, in two or three weeks time.

It will be seen that Mr. Drummond's estimate in the Halifax papers has been considerably modified. Curiously he left out Chignecto in his first calculations.

(Continued from page 13.)

Post. The RECORD is never offensive. The Post cannot surely be so dull and dense as it appears to be. Let us recite. Mr. Maddin was arguing in favor of a shorter working day for miners. He had many pleas. He saw the faces of his fellow members blanch at the harrowing tales told by other associates of the bill, and in an instant of inspiration bethought him of putting them out of suffering with a tale that would parallel them, and thus he capped the climax and delivered the coup de grace by pathetically portraying the miseries of those miners who worked machines. He delivered the shock adroitly; knowing how tenderly some

of his hearers tended their stomachs, he feelingly spoke of the indignities to which the stomachs of mine machine runners were exposed. He was serious or he was joking. If serious, he betrayed lack of knowledge; if joking, he was trifling with a subject that should be discussed seriously. A hand miner in 'tailing off' may rest on his side; he would never make a good job of it if he attempted the stomachic performance of Maddin's machine man. Were any one in pleading for better pay for the pumpman in our mines to say, 'He deserves a day of four hours for he is working all the time up to his neck in water'. Would that be honest, when as a matter of fact a pumpman works all day, as a rule, dry shod. Would such an argument be fair or even ingenious? Let the Post declare and then pass judgement on Mr. Maddin's 'stomach' complaint. A very little reflection will lead the Post to conclude that, if machine runners are jolted in the fashion the Posts' protege describes, it might require even more than 900 lbs. air pressure to keep the rooms sweet.

There are two Socialists in New Glasgow; one is my friend the earnest and simple minded and peace loving J. J. McKay; the second is a chap called Frye, who I cannot place. Mr. McKay told Rod'k. McDougald of Westville some time ago that when Socialism was in flower, or rather would be in flower, coal would be cheap because war would be abolished and as there would be no Dreadnaughts to consume it, competition for sales would reduce the price, or words to that effect. Frye is not of that mind. He seconds Blatchford's motion of war to the death. They are a pretty pack, these socialists, with the Herald and Huxtable and McKay and Frye as apostles. Now what does the blatant Blatchford propose. He demands that two hundred and fifty millions be at once spent on the navy; that boys over ten be given military training, and compulsory service for all males able to bear arms. Is'n't he a peach. The Herald and Blatchford have a soul yearning for labor—at least they make believe they have—yet they go in for prodigal expenditures. Who is to pay for all this. The peers whom the Herald and Blatchford applaud, deny and seek to escape liability, so it must fall on the shoulders of the toilers. Socialism is to take the burden off labor. Is it indeed; it will scarcely be done if the Herald-Blatchford ideas prevail. Well may labor cry, 'save me from my friends.'

The following poster was circulated in Pictou County lately, the idea that McLaughlan and Watkins will give 'reliable information' is too rich to be lost or lightly passed over:—

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WORKINGMEN EVERYWHERE.
 The United Mine Workers have been on strike since July 1909, and are still standing firm, which they will continue to do until the corporations concede JUSTICE and FAIRPLAY.

Do not pay attention to reports circulated by the operators, saying, 'The Strike is Ended!' Do not be deceived by Employment Agencies.

The fight in Nova Scotia is a fight for the common rights of organized labor throughout North America.

Reliable information of the true conditions can be obtained from:
 J. B. McLaughlan,
 Secy, U. M. W. of A. Glace Bay, N. S.
 Wm. Watkins,
 Secy, U. M. W. of A. Springhill, N. S.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The evidence in the Coal conspiracy case was all in, at long last, on Saturday. The decision is to be given to-morrow.

The Joggins mine is doing splendidly. Over six hundred tons have been hoisted in the single shift. At this rate it will be possible to hoist a thousand tons double shifted.

Things are quiet at Springhill, and why should they not be. If men will not work themselves why should they seek to prevent others from working.

A couple of C. B. papers still pray to be shown a way out of the strike trouble. The way is easy and the road is light. Let the innocent men who have been deceived turn their backs upon their betrayers.

However in the world they do it the RECORD cannot say, but the monthly and yearly returns of shipments from the Intercolonial Coal Co. and the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. stand pat. The figures are sent from the fifth to the seventh of each month, and are not subject to revision. Of course the accountants of the other companies do well but those excel.

'Scotia' common stock took a little spurt lately. Some put it down to accessions to the Board of Directors; others say the rise is due to the possibility of a merger. If the latter be the case then there is room for the stock to jump a score or so of points, as Scotia stock will not go into the merger as low as Dominion Steel. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have a property too valuable to let go on easy terms.

The management of the North Atlantic Collieries might not object to the passing of an eight hour day. The complaint of the manager is that the men come home after about five and a half hours work. The output would be very materially increased under an eight hour bill compelling men to stay in the mine eight hours or a little less. The men evidently have no desire to become millionaires. They have set themselves a small darg, for what reason, nobody knows. A 'darg' may be of benefit in Britain; it is useless in Nova Scotia.

W. C. Milner, Pres.-Sec.-Treas., and only member in good standing of the great Free Coal League, has a long letter in Saturday's Herald in which he endeavors to show that the province is greatly indebted to W. C. Milner for the much information secured at the Conspiracy trial. Mr. Milner says he deserves thanks for having done a wonderful thing—even if by proxy. The evidence showed that what Mr. Milner had said about the increase of coal prices in Halifax was no conjecture. But no one ever denied that coal had not gone up, so perhaps the information is not so valuable and deserving of thanks as Milner imagines. The RECORD's unexpressed opinion is that Milner and McLaughlan—not forgetting Buckley, the Post and the Herald—have had an awful lot of pains for very little gains.

Shipments it is expected will continue from North Sydney during this month. Possibly as much may be shipped as in December. Some cargoes will go to Portland and some to Newfoundland.

A number of Belgian miners and their families left Inverness Monday week past to work in Springhill. It is said more will follow. The Inverness people shed no tears, being glad that the Belgians would be better at work in Springhill than loafing in Inverness.

The President of the C. B. Local of the U. M. W. said to a Sydney Record interviewer that they had not sounded the depths of Mr. Plummer's letter relative to the Company's strike policy, when the merger takes place. We are not at all surprised that Daniel is at sea; the RECORD can sympathize; the letter is transparently opaque.

The Springhill management, convinced that the public have been sufficiently enlightened, have dropped correspondence, and are now doing some quiet work. The RECORD hears many rumors but refrains from giving them publicity, as things are about to take their course. This statement may seem vague; it is sufficient.

Last year the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. had fifteen steamers employed for the season and five for longer or shorter periods. Thirteen of the steamers had a carrying capacity of over 6,000 tons; the others ranged from 600 to 3,500 tons. Some charters for next season have already been made. A brand new boat of 8,000 tons cargo capacity has been secured. This boat will be the biggest in the trade next summer. One of her special features is hatches over eighty feet long. Transportation Agent Sedgwick has his hands full keeping the boats from over-lapping.

As if in answer to Mr. J. J. McCabe's assertion in the Herald that the U. M. W.'s have conducted the 'strike' in an orderly manner, a serious disturbance occurred at Dom. No. 6 last week. Some men being desirous of resuming work at No. 6, the Dom. Coal Co. decided to give them a chance. There are about 100 men idle at the colliery, and they decided that while they were so, others should not be permitted to work. They attempted to stop them not by peaceable picketing, but by the usual U. M. W. methods and weapons. Having cut the colliery lighting system the riotous mob assailed the peaceable workmen with the following weapons: For the list we are indebted to the Sydney Record: "Shot guns, revolvers, razors, iron bound clubs, pick handles, slingshots, stones, shells, etc." To may be an everyday occurrence in the U. S., but it must be stamped out in N. S. at once. The assailants should be kept in jail until the cases are finally disposed of. The letting out on bail is too prevalent. The justices of the peace and stipendiaries must deal a little more firmly from this out.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The Montreal Star says that E. R. Reid, formerly of the Union Bank, Parrsboro, has been appointed Sales Manager of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co.

The report goes that Mr. D. H. McDougall of the Steel Co'y, will by and bye take Mr. Duggan's place as General Manager of the Coal Co'y. Mr. McDougall is a mining engineer of repute.

In November there were more fatal accidents in Canada in Agriculture, Lumbering, Railroad, and Navigation than in Mining, and more persons injured in Agriculture, Lumbering, Building, Metal trades, Railways, Navigation, and General transport, than in Mining.

The proof reader of the Morning Chronicle is, it is evident, no Scot. There is all the difference in Scottish use between 'fairin' and 'a fairin'. 'Vulgar fairin' means common food or edible; 'a fairin' means a present at fair time. He could not help not being a Scot but surely he may restrain his antipathy to adverbs.

Sagely says a Sydney paper—and who in a better position than the Post to speak with the tone of semi-authority: "There seems to be a general feeling that in some way the present condition (strike) will pass away shortly." Wisely said. Shortly will pass away the U. M. W. of America, and with their going will vanish that which for the past six months has fomented strife and ill will,

Broughton and Mabou mines are both idle. Here is a rare chance for the government to step in and see what fist they can make at coal mining. The lessees of these mines, we are sure, would give the government the mines, and the use of machinery, for a trifling loyalty. If the government did not make much out of the transaction it would at least show those, who are crying out for government ownership, in order to get cheap coal, that they know little of the difficulties of coal mining.

The philosophy of some of the strikers' champions is provocative of a smile. Mr. J. J. McCabe, well known in Glace Bay, though a stranger to most Nova Scotians, referring to the gains and losses of the strike says: "The loss of wage earnings was up in the hundreds of thousands, but that from a miners standpoint is not a serious matter." That is rich. McCullough, Bonsfield and Patterson came to C. B. and declared that the U. M. W. was so strong that it would force the Dominion Coal Co to give bigger wages which the P. W. A. was too weak to accomplish. And very many of the C. B. miners look upon this matter of increased wage earnings so seriously that they forgot the social, mental, and educational benefits brought to them by the P. W. A., and joined the order of foreigners. Why! it was for a promised increased mess of potage that they forsook all the better things.

'Scotia' directors had a meeting in Montreal last week. There is something in the wind. It is said Rudolphe Forget has purchased 6,000 shares of 'Scotia' recently. It is said he is to be one of the new directors. If that turns out to be correct then the Halifax troop of bears will not have it so much their own way in the future. There will be one on the Board to look after the stock and give the bears all the sport they want.

More men have gone to Springhill. Among them a number of mechanics, who, it is said, will receive permanent jobs. The mechanics were very ill advised in coming out with the others; they will likely fare the worst; the Company will take on no more of them than it absolutely needs, and as colliery mechanics are not in great demand, it may be hard for many to get places nearly as good as those they left. Let them take warning in time. It will fare as bad with the strikers at Springhill as with those in Cape Breton.

Referring to what it calls the 'strike condition'—though many incline to the opinion that such illusion is illusory—a Cape Breton paper says: "To the strikers it has certainly been a serious matter, that is to a large proportion of them. Some there are who do not care whether they work or strike, imprudent always, there is not much change in their lives through good times and bad." That is honest truth. Yes, and besides these pitmen who don't care about work, the serried ranks of the 'strikers' are composed of butchers and bakers and tinkers and tailors and fishermen sailors, as the revised old rhyme might say, who never worked in or about a mine.

Mr. Plummer has sent the following letter to the Sydney Record:—I am informed that erroneous reports are in circulation respecting the future position of the Dominion Coal Co., Limited, as regards its employees, and I think it well to state that there will be no change in the general policy of the company. All contracts and agreements with employees will be honorably carried out, the rights and liberties of each individual employee will be recognized and protected, and any employee may present his just grievance to his superior officer with an ultimate appeal to myself. I shall be much obliged if you will give publicity to this through your columns.

The following from the Eastern Chronicle renders any original comment of the RECORD unnecessary: "Both Halifax dailies, the Herald and Chronicle, got out excellent New Year's issues. The Chronicle led in point of size being forty pages. Both contained some splendid articles, and the annual guff and hot air about the provincial towns. Many of our good looking men are pictured and the camera does them justice. Both issues are creditable and give evidence that we are still in the fighting line and doing as well as can be expected." The Chronicle will permit us to add: "Oh, Yes, the pictures, some of them, are things of beauty and joys for ever. The camera man better keep away from Mayors Campbell and McDonald or they may blacken 'his' face; and from ex-mayor Mitchell else he may 'spot' him."

If it is any satisfaction to the U. M. W's. or to their abettors of the press, to learn that they have left their mark on the coal trade of 1909, the satisfaction is abundantly theirs. Never in the history of the province has the coal trade suffered so severe a reverse as in the year now at its close.

The decrease in shipments, or sales, in 1909, as compared with 1908, equals the total sales of 1879, thirty years ago. Yes, more than that year's sales. In 1879, the province sold a total of 688,000 tons of coal; the decrease in sales went over 800,000 tons in 1909.

I do not say that the U. M. W. were the only factors in producing so unsatisfactory a state of affairs; they, however, were the chief ones. Certain of the press of the country, who abetted the U. M. W. in their wayward course, must assume a large share of the responsibility. Besides being a very religious paper, the Herald at the same time exercises a certain degree of influence, and, if I have read its pages aright, during the past few months its influence was cast on the side of the disorganizers of the coal trade. They tell me that the chief conservative papers in the province espoused the cause of the U. M. W., in the hope, I suppose, of reaping some little party advantage. Not being a party man myself, I cannot understand how an ordinary newspaper, not to speak of a great family and religious paper, can place partizanship before patriotism. You may not like the candid criticism; keep still, your readers love it.

Each one of the coal producing counties shows a decrease, as compared with 1908. There have been no labor troubles in Pictou county, yet sales went behind some sixty-six thousand tons. This is accounted for by a falling off in shipments by the Acadia Coal company, and a cessation of work at the Marsh mine. The Intercolonial Coal Co. shows a gain. Of course the heaviest decline is in C. B. county. The shipments of the Dom. Coal Company show a decrease of about 820,000 tons. But lest those who care not for the prosperity of the provincial coal trade feel like crowing loudly, it better be explained that there was a decrease of 300,000 tons in the first six months of the year's shipments, as compared with the same period last year; that leaves the "strike" responsible for a loss of but half a million tons, or, say a decrease of 83,000 tons per month for the six last months of the year.—(Mr. Drummond, in the Herald.)

The business and operations of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, during 1909, show large increases in practically all branches of their operations, as compared with the previous year, as will be partially shown by following figures:
 Coal Mined and Shipped..... 830,000 tons
 Iron Ore Mined and Shipped..... 830,000 tons
 Coke Made..... 490,000 " "
 Limestone and Dolomite Mined..... 85,000 " "
 Pig Iron Made..... 70,000 " "
 Steel Ingots Made..... 62,000 " "
 Blooms and Billets Cogged..... 54,000 " "
 Finished Material, Bars, Plates, and Forgings Shipped from New Glasgow..... 53,000 " "
 Amount of freight paid to the I C R \$ 235,000
 Freight carried by Sydney Mines Ry. of the Co'y exceeded..... 1,400,000 tons
 Coal and ore freighted by boats owned and time chartered by the Co'y, exceeded..... 925,000 " "
 The total wages paid by the Company during the

year was nearly \$2,500,000, as follows:
 Wages paid at Sydney Mines..... \$1,698,000
 Wages paid at New Glasgow..... 425,000
 Wages paid at Wabana..... 350,000

WHY MINE EXPLOSIONS OCCUR IN THE WINTER.

William Atherton De Poy, in the "Technical World," explains why mine explosions are more frequent during the cold months than in the summer and points out the danger of excessive ventilation. "Most explosions occurred in the winter," he says, "and the experts have reached the conclusion that they are caused by coal dust, and not gas. Coal dust fills a mine when it is exceedingly dry, and mines become dry in cold weather. Air warm air forced into a mine in summer is abundantly moist, and as it is cooler underground, it leaves part of its moisture behind.

"When cold weather comes the process is reversed. Cold air with a temperature of 30 degrees or less contains little moisture, and as this cold air passes through the mine it grows warmer and absorbs moisture from the sides, top and bottom of the mine. As a result the mine becomes much drier. Analyses, made by these experts, showed that in one mine examined where the air was entering and leaving with this change of temperature, the air current daily sapped the mine to the extent of fifty tons of water.

"With great fans driving a current of air through a mine, in a few weeks the mine becomes parched. Singular as it seems, the water on the floor of a mine is not taken up by the air, because only a small portion can come in contact therewith. Finally the mine becomes full of dust and when a blast is fired the dust is ignited and every part of the mine suffers. The experts think that these dry conditions can be ameliorated, if not entirely done away with, by the introduction of steam; a sufficient quantity being obtainable from the escape valves of the machinery used in operating the mine. The steam could be led into different chambers and released when needed."

POCKET OXYGEN TANK FOR MINERS.

Charles Hall, expert in charge of the explosive section of the United States Geological Survey at Pittsburgh, has perfected an emergency breathing apparatus which promises to be of great use to the miners in the event of an explosion or of the sudden closing up of a section of the mine on account of a fall of coal, thus shutting off the supply of oxygen. Mr. Hall's air tank is so constructed that the miner can carry it in his pocket and when necessity calls can adjust it to his face, release a stop-cock, thereby starting the generation of sufficient oxygen to keep him alive for 30 minutes. The device is not, however, designed to be used by rescuers.

The invention consists of a rubber nose and mouth piece so made as to fit closely over the lower part of the face; and a lower tank, five by three inches, to contain sodium peroxide. A standard one-eight inch brass cock with cut-offs connects the two tanks, and when the emergency arises a brass needle valve is released, allowing the water to drop into the sodium peroxide, producing oxygen, which rises to the nose and mouth of the miner through a sheet iron tube, six inches by one inch, extending from the base of the rubber nose and mouth piece through the water tank and with the lower opening at the top of the peroxide tank. The dimensions of the different parts of the apparatus are such that with a full tank of water as well as a full tank of sodium peroxide the needle valve being released there will be generated two and two-tenths cubic feet of oxygen.—



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 2 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

In case of "pre-emption" or "trust" the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own resident duties by living with the father (or mother).

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$30 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1000 x 100 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended in the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$100 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

Placer mining claim: generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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88	81		84	88
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
2 29	10 30	INVERNESS JCT.	3 41	10 56
3 13	10 24	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
3 07	10 19		3 58	11 24
2 50	10 02		4 03	A. M.
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS		4 15
	9 47	TROY		4 26
	9 36	CHESHIRE		4 40
	9 17	CRANMORRIS		4 55
	8 58	JUDIQUE		5 09
	8 45	CATHLAMET POND		5 24
	8 31	PORT HOOD		5 39
	8 25	GLENCOE		5 53
	8 10	BARON		6 08
	7 44	GLENVIEW		6 23
	7 30	BLACK RIVER		6 38
	7 15	STRATHLOISE		6 53
	7 02	INVERNESS		7 08
	6 45			P. M.
	A. M.			

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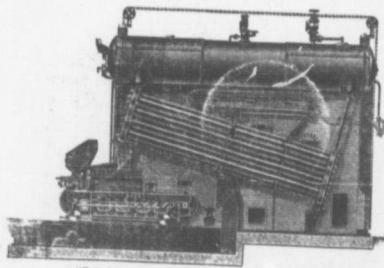
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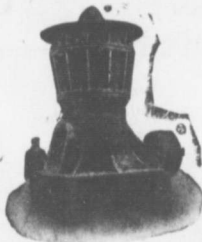
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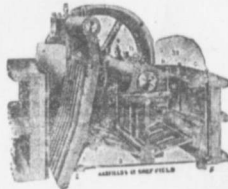
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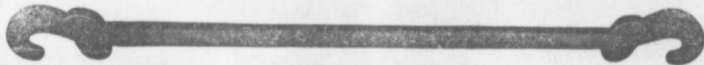
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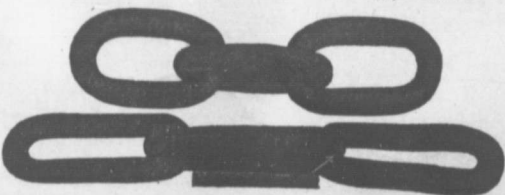
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X

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Broke at 57½ tons in the iron. The welds showed no sign of giving way.



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Moisture.....	2.02%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	23.41%
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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