

Dr R. V. Bell Head Sect

Maritime Mining Record

FEB. 8 1911

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Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use
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14 Collieries
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-AT-

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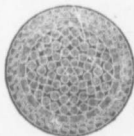
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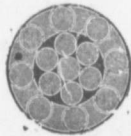
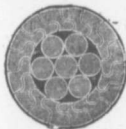
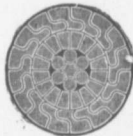
Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand **WIRE ROPES.**

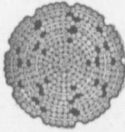
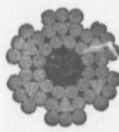
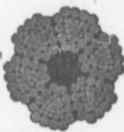
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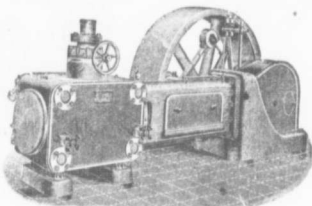
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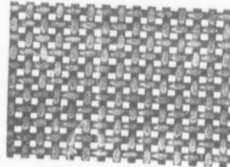
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Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,
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Titles direct from the Crown
 At Moderate Royalties.

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
Gold and Silver.

—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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Commissioner of Public Works and Mines Halifax N. S.

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COPPER VALVE DISCS
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For Valves of Jenkins' or similar types. Made with two Sat
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"Victor 200" Discs outlast Plumbago or Asbestos
Discs six to one and are the best Discs on the
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Valves,
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**Iron Pipe for
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Have Excellent Wearing Qualities

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

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TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
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Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

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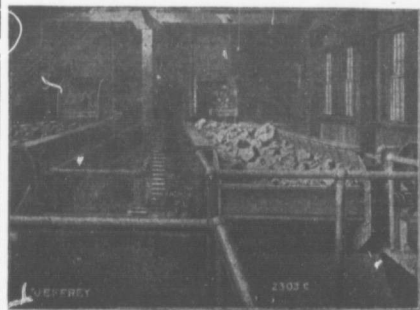
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for Coal and Ore

We design and build picking tables of the rubber belt and overlapping pan types suitable for treating Coal and Ores under any conditions.

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*Electric Locomotives, Coal Cutters, Drills,
Conveyers, Elevators, Screens, Crushers,
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 14 Stellarton, N. S., Feb. 8th, 1911. New Series

COAL PRODUCTION

"The entire coal product of the world in 1870, when America produced 37,000,000 tons, was approximately 254,000,000 tons. It is now about 1,200,000,000. Therefore since 1870 the entire product of the world has grown a trifle more than four-fold; that of the United States more than 13-fold.

The coal production of the United Kingdom in 1870 was 120,000,000 short tons, an average of 3.85 tons per capita. The present average annual production is about 310,000,000 tons, or say seven tons per capita. Consequently an increase in total production has been had of 100,000,000 tons, or about two and three-quarter fold, while in per capita it has not quite doubled.

American exports of coal in 1870 were so small that the terms production and home consumption were then synonymous, and at present such exports are about 14,000,000 tons, so they still leave estimates on production and upon home consumption about the same per capita.

The United Kingdom, however, has always been the great coal exporter; consequently a wide difference exists there between production and home consumption. In 1870 about 11,000,000 tons were exported. At present annual exports are about 74,000,000 tons.

Consequently British home consumption in 1870 was about three and one-fourth tons per capita, and at the present this is slightly above five tons, or a little less than than in this country.

A fact which should not be lost sight of in connection with British coal statistics is that in 1870 about 4,000,000 tons of her product was used for coaling steamers. This requirement for British ships has increased since then 15 to 20 times, but only about 22,000,000 tons of British coal is now annually used for that purpose.

In 1870 Germany produced about 50,000,000 short tons of coal. Such annual product is now about 250,000,000 tons. An increase of say 200,000,000 tons or a growth of five-fold.

Its coal exports annually exceed the imports by about 9,000,000 tons.

The consumption per capita in 1870 cannot be definitely stated, but at present it is slightly over three and one-fourth tons. Germany's utilization of fuel is the most scientific and economical of any great industrial nation.

It is probable that the German gets about 20 per cent. comparatively better results on the production of fuel-made power for industrial purposes than is had in the United States, and doubtless 30 per cent. better than similar results obtained in the United Kingdom. This through more scientific installations of steam prime movers, utilization of waste furnace gases to operate gas engines and otherwise.

Germany's great national policies; educational, legal military, naval, financial and social, each and all are hapd harmoniously to the one great end of establish-

ing that country's industrial and commercial supremacy and no nation so thoroughly appreciates the importance of cheap power for the accomplishment of that great end.

In 1870 France produced approximately 20,500,000, short tons and imported about 2,500,000 tons of coal.

The present nation output is about 45,000,000 tons and about 15,000,000 tons are imported. So within 40 years the actual increase in consumption has been about 37,000,000 tons. The use per capita in 1870 was about 62-100 of a ton. Now it is about 1.18 ton.

Although the water power possibilities of the country are small, the total development, thereof, is nearly one-half as great as that in the United States.

The steam tonnage of the French merchant marine in 1870 was not far from 300,000, involving the use of say 100,000 horse power. Such tonnage is now about 1,600,000, representing about 1,100,000 horse power.

Without going into greater detail concerning other countries the following comparative tabulation of their coal production shall be given:

| | Approximate output in 1870 in tons | Present ap- proximate out- put in tons. |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Belgium..... | 19,250,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Austro-Hungary..... | 12,700,000 | 51,000,000 |
| Russia..... | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Canada..... | 825,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Australia & New Zealand..... | 1,420,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Japan..... | Practically none | 16,000,000 |
| Spain..... | 800,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Italy..... | Practically none | 600,000 |
| India..... | 800,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Africa..... | None | 4,000,000 |

Most of these countries are now factors in the industrial world.

FIFE MINERS' SPLIT.

"A meeting of those opposed to being 'compelled' as members of Fife and Kinross Miners' Association was held lately. After considerable discussion it was decided to form a branch of Trade Unionists' Defence League, so as to protect the interests of all trade unionists who become members. The objects of the League are to free trade union funds from politics, to protect trade union funds, to prevent injustice to members, and to secure payment of benefits, etc. It was unanimously agreed to appoint a committee to consider the advisableness of starting a new Miners' Union, as much dissatisfaction existed as to the manner in which the business of the present Miners' Union was being conducted. Officers were appointed, and it was proposed to have branches of League formed throughout Fife.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Hmestead Rgultons.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Provinces, excepting a and 30, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

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

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram, such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete same, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his homestead 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 \$2 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres may be acquired by one individual or one company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be paid 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 \$500 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1500 x 1500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

Placer mining claims 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 entering.

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

During the year 1911 no fewer than 1769 fatal accidents occurred in the mines. This compares unfavourably with the total of 1453 in 1909. Included in the figures are workers in coal, fireclay, stratified ironstone, and shale pits, also private branch railwaymen. Of the 1769 fatalities reported last year, 500 were caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 634 by falls of ground, 88 by shaft accidents, 398 miscellaneous, and 149 surface accidents. Of the deaths from fall of ground, 129 were caused by falls of side and 475 by falls of roof; of the deaths from shaft accidents, 12 were due to overwinding, 10 to ropes or chains breaking, 11 whilst ascending or descending by machinery, 24 by falling into the shaft, and 9 by things falling down the shaft. Of the accidents due to miscellaneous causes below ground, 23 occurred through the use of explosives, 6 by suffocation, 4 by underground fires, and 4 by irruptions of water. Two hundred and eighty-eight were killed on haulage roads, through ropes or chains breaking, or by being run over by trams and tubs."

Steam Goods Department.

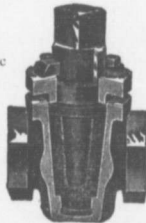
Any Power Plant Device Can be Supplied by Us.

Our Stock of Steam Goods is the largest in Canada. Valves, Fittings, etc., can be supplied from stock, thus avoiding costly delays. Keep in touch with us, so that when that "break-down" job comes along you will know where to get Quick Deliveries and Quality Goods.



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The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.
St. John, N. B.

FAIRBANKS SCALES—FAIRBANKS-MORSE
GAS ENGINES SAFES AND VAULTS,

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.

February 8

SOME F. C. LEAGUE FALLACIES.

The secretary of the Free Coal league (W. C. Milner) was warmly congratulated yesterday on what they called the recognition by the government of the principle of reciprocity in coal. When spoken to by the Herald he said a reduction of 8 cents per ton would aggregate a saving of nearly \$900,000 in duties, that would be paid by the consumers principally in central Canada. Outside of that saving he considered the reduction of small importance—especially to the Nova Scotia coal producers, beyond giving them notice to set their houses in order for the coming of open markets and free competition.

"What answer have you to the declarations of the coal operators that they cannot meet competition in New England?" was asked.

"I know the operators have proved that hundreds of times the past six years. Still the government returns prove just the opposite—that they have been able to ship hundreds of thousands of tons there every year against competition and pay the duty."

"Will it not affect the miners' wages?"

"Yes favorably. The Cape Breton miners instead of hanking coal and working at reduced wages during the winter months, would have under reciprocity a winter market in New England."

"Virginia and Pennsylvania coal is mined much cheaper than ours?"

"True, but this difference is offset by a heavier per cent. or more by the relative cheapness in transportation rates to New England."

"The operators allege they would lose the St. Lawrence market?"

"When the Dominion Coal company sells coal in Montreal at a lower price than it does to its consumers in Cape Breton, and lower in Boston than to those in Montreal, it shows that the company regards the domestic market in the light of a cinch, valuable to increase its profits and dividends. The people of Nova Scotia are not so much interested in those as in the reduction of the cost of living."

"The above conglomeration, or collection, of funny things is from a late issue of the Halifax Herald. The Herald takes peculiar delight in firing the balls which its friend Milner makes. But, really, under the guise of friendship the Herald should not take 'chips' off its friend. It is all very well for the RECORD to facetiously, or sarcastically, if you will, allude to Mr. Milner as 'Secretary of the Free Coal League,' but for the Herald

cooly to call him that to his face, well knowing that the league is defunct, and that in its palmiest days it never numbered more than two men and a corpse, as was brought out in evidence at Ottawa, betrays a sad lack, on its part, of common courtesy. And to hint that Mr. Milner is the originator of the reciprocity idea, is to make its friend a very old man, which the RECORD is sure must be distasteful to the beneficiary. Adversity has had no mollifying influence on Mr. Milner. He is a subject of delusions and exaggerations. His assertion that the reduction of 8 cents per ton on coal means a saving of \$900,000 to Ont. consumers is being an instance. The assertion means that Ontario and the West consume over eleven millions of American coal. The imports of anthracite and bituminous combined are not beyond the ten million ton mark. And in this ten million tons is included the large quantity of slack and dust imported on which there is no changed duty. The probability is that the consumers will find no reduction to them in the price of coal.

The only importance, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, to be attached to the reduction of duty, in Mr. Milner's opinion is that it gives the Nova Scotia operators notice to set their house in order for the coming of free American competition. Were Mr. Milner inclined to speak his whole mind he perhaps would have stated that the reduction was a notice to the operators to go out of business, for that is really what free American competition would mean to all the operators save one, or perhaps two. We have been told what into what category to consign half truths. Mr. Milner really goes beyond simple lying when he says that government returns show that our operators have been able to ship hundreds of thousands of tons into New England against competition and pay the duty. Mr. Milner's weakness is a sort of hebeticude of quick comprehension therefore it becomes a duty, however painful, to speak plainly perhaps bluntly. When Mr. Milner says Nova Scotia operators, have sent hundreds of thousands of tons yearly to the New England States, and paid the duty he makes two statements absolutely without foundation. If he makes these wilfully decent people should keep shy of him, if ignorantly he has no right to pose as secretary of an obsolete league. The operators of Nova Scotia since the year after the big strike in the States have not in all that time sold a hundred thousand tons, if they have sold twenty thousand tons and 'paid the duty. In five years nearly three million tons of slack was shipped to Everett, but the coal is not sold duty paid but c. i. f. and it did not matter an iota whether the duty was fifteen or fifty cents so far as the shippers were concerned. The Everett Co's took all risks and all chances as to a change in duty. If slack were made free when the contract was running so much the better for Everett if it was increased, so much the worse. Mr. Milner is very unfair in trying to induce Herald readers to believe that the coal sent was ordinary coal and not surplus slack. A little round coal it is true has found its way into Portland on occasions, but be it noted that this coal was not for American customers but for those in the Eastern townships of Canada. It went through in bond. It is possible that the Grand Trunk, on an occasion or too paid duty on a small quantity for use Portland side of the line.

From these facts it will be apparent to disinterested folk, that it is up to Mr. Milner to resign as secretary of the Free coal league, and acknowledgr with the best grace possible that the 'ins and outs' of the coal trade are to him as a sealed book. If further proof of this, than that already given, were needed we might allude to

the assertion that the eight cents reduction will tend to increase wages, as there will be no banking at reduced wages. Will Mr. Milner name a colliery other than that of Port Morien which is as yet a small affair other than winter are lower than summer rates. One further whereat from the 'secretary' and we are done for the present.

"When the Dominion Coal company sells coal to Montreal at a lower price than it does to its consumers in Cape Breton, and lower in Boston than to those in Montreal, it shows the company regards the domestic market in the light of a cinch, valuable to increase its profits and dividends." Surely this is dishonest? Does it not lead readers to infer that the coal being sold to same description, to Montreal, and to Boston is of the screened, to Montreal run of mine, and to Boston slack. Some years ago a small quantity was sold to the Boston and Maine at a low figure but for years a like mis- take has not occurred. The glory must have departed from the Herald's genial friend when he is forced to resort to such subterfuge and quibbling to bolster up his views.

A SELLING SYNDICATE.

Some weeks ago we published an article from a trade journal in reference to the system in vogue in Germany for the sale of coal, and last issue we again made short reference to the subject. The German coal trade was in a most unsatisfactory condition until the now famous Westphalian syndicate took matters in hand. Two things claimed for a syndicate are that it stops enormous waste and hinders profitless competition. A late issue of the Coal Trade Journal gives a resume of the speeches delivered at a Kokoal dinner at Chicago. One of the speakers Carl Sholz, a high coal authority spoke as follows in reference to the Westphalian syndicate.

"He told how coal was sold in Europe, for which narration his recent trip among the coal mines abroad eminently fitted him. He described the Westphalia Syndicate, which with a capital of only 600,000 market- annually 80,000,000 tons of coal, and how in similar manner the entire 350,000,000 ton production of Germany, 37,000,000 ton production of France and 23,000,000 ton production of Belgium was sold. Great Britain, however, possesses no coal selling syndicate. The Westphalia coal producers had doubtless passed through their purgatory; many had gone broke and all met bitter experiences before perfecting their selling syndicate. Now an allotment of production is made in October of each year, after estimates of requirements are made, so that there is no surplus accumulation, no over production, but instead there has been material increase in prices and coal is shipped abroad when the demand at home is inadequate.

Mr. Sholz was not prepared to say that a selling syndicate was desirable in this country, but there was certainly need of the regulation of production. The regulation of coal production would be possible if the laws were to permit, and coal producers should induce law makers to see the wisdom of granting that permission. Notwithstanding the much higher wages paid miners in the United States, the cost of coal in this country is only \$1.15 at the mines, as compared with \$3.25 in France. We now sell coal entirely too cheap and intelligent selling methods are necessary. So recklessly must mining be pursued under present methods that much of the coal is left in the ground. Were methods adopted that would permit to the operator a reasonable margin of

profit a much greater percentage of the coal would be mined."

The coal operators of the province might profit by taking their cue from the German Syndicate. We commend the closing lines of the last paragraph to those heart-broken people who are continually asking how coal cannot be sold as cheaply as in the U. S. And they might be profited by reading the annual reports of some of the United States large coal companies. With an output of six million tons in 1909 one company made a net loss \$376,000, and in 1910 they made a profit of \$231,000 on an output of nearly eight million tons, or in other words their profit amounted to less than three cents a ton. All the risks taken into consideration this cannot be called a profitable business.

DISCRIMINATION BY THE U. M. W.

The chief reason given by the U. M. W. for the strike in C. B. which ended so disastrously for that order was that its members were being 'discriminated against.' This would lead one to infer that the U. M. W. in all its dealings made a point of being scrupulously fair, and that all its members were accorded similar and impartial treatment. The Amherst News makes the point, and we consider it well taken that far different treatment is being meted out to the men at Springhill than was accorded the men of C. B. The News draws attention to the fact that when the C. B. men were made to leave the company houses, others of the order. The U. M. W. is taunted for showing so great favor to one portion of its membership, and failing to provide for another portion, fuel to keep them from freezing this extreme wintry weather. The News could have gone much farther and said that while the order paid the fines and expenses of law breakers in C. B. and thereby save them from becoming law breakers. There are no fewer than twenty Springhill workmen in jail at Amherst serving sentence for having abstracted coal from the company's property. Cardinal Manning may have been right in saying a man was justified in theft to keep him from starving. Most of us would do it in such hard case, but the Cardinal did not mean that he would be justified in stealing if he had other remedy to keep him from starving. The strike at Springhill is from largely sentimental motives, recognition of the U. M. W. for instance—Stealing under such circumstances is not justifiable. If the men return to work, as they should, their case being lost, there would be no necessity for them to take what was not theirs. The society should not have boasted it would support the Springhill men unless the loaders were prepared to see that that support was ample to enable the men to live without resort to unlawful practises. We have great sympathy for the men at Springhill. We believe a majority of them were led to declare for to strike because of the large promises made them. They must now realize fore it is their best course to at once return to work if there are places for them. Should the agitators chide them they can make reply that they will lean no longer on broken reeds.

Mr. John Moffatt, Grand Secretary of P. W. A. returned from a trip to United States and Britain ten days ago. He enjoyed every day of it. Since coming home he has been making a round of the colliery districts in C. B.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL SHIPMENTS TO THE ST. LAWRENCE.

| MONTREAL | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | |
| N. S. S. & C. Co. | 70,304 | 122,039 | 170,300 |
| Dom. Coal Co. | 1,204,573 | 820,813 | 1,115,888 |
| N. A. Collieries | 1,830 | | |
| I. Ry. & C. Co. | 19,150 | 14,317 | 6,790 |
| Porthood C. Co. | | 2,400 | 3,600 |
| Mabou Coal Co. | 733 | | |
| Intercolonial C. Co. | 30,305 | 35,071 | 31,918 |
| Acadia C. Co. | 69,125 | 16,902 | 5,590 |
| Scotch & English | 7,000 | 9,015 | 10,000 |
| Am. Bit by canal | 130,443 | | 230,000 |

| SOREL | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | |
| N. S. S. C. Co. | 33,704 | 24,585 | 25,000 |
| Dom. C. Co. | 4,321 | 1,094 | 1,093 |
| Porthood C. Co. | | 4,100 | |
| Am. Bit by canal | 702 | | |

| THREE RIVERS | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | |
| N. S. S. & C. Co. | 7,167 | 3,800 | 13,000 |
| Dom. C. Co. | 37,700 | 57,110 | 63,388 |
| Acadia C. Co. | | | |
| Scotch & English | 46,990 | 6,000 | 2,775 |

| QUEBEC. | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | |
| N. S. S. & C. Co. | 94,785 | 141,400 | 161,200 |
| Dom. C. Co. | 101,957 | 79,117 | 100,873 |
| Inverness Ry. & C. Co. | 62,826 | 59,658 | 51,069 |
| Porthood C. Co. | 20,450 | 4,000 | 13,682 |
| Scotch & English | 14,000 | | 720 |
| Am. Bit. by canal | 64,782 | | 20,839 |

| TOTALS. | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | |
| N. S. S. & C. Co. | 205,960 | 291,824 | 370,000 |
| Dom. Coal Co. | 1,348,551 | 958,134 | 1,281,230 |
| N. A. Collieries | 1,830 | | |
| I. Ry. & C. Co. | 81,976 | 65,085 | 57,859 |
| Porthood C. Co. | 20,450 | 10,500 | 17,282 |
| Mabou Coal Co. | 733 | | |
| Intercolonial C. Co. | 30,305 | 35,071 | 31,918 |
| Acadia C. Co. | 69,125 | 16,902 | 8,365 |
| Scotch & English | 67,990 | 15,015 | 10,720 |
| Am. Bit by canal | 195,927 | | 250,839 |
| | 2,022,907 | 1,390,531 | 2,028,219 |

| COMPARISONS | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1910 | | 2,028,219 |
| 1909 | | 1,392,531 |
| 1908 | | 2,022,907 |
| 1907 | | 1,555,504 |
| 1906 | | 1,655,454 |
| 1905 | | 1,448,780 |
| 1904 | | 1,455,145 |
| 1903 | | 1,243,340 |
| 1902 | | 1,252,350 |
| 1901 | | 1,029,191 |
| 1900 | | 800,532 |

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 1899 | 1,013,964 |
| 1898 | 932,793 |
| 1897 | 931,553 |
| 1896 | 792,824 |
| 1895 | 724,948 |
| 1894 | 796,282 |
| 1893 | 737,801 |
| 1892 | 626,087 |
| 1891 | 602,323 |
| 1890 | 543,656 |
| 1889 | 467,525 |
| 1888 | 517,539 |
| 1887 | 482,103 |
| 1886 | 377,500 |
| 1885 | 360,000 |

In addition to the quantity of American Bituminous coal imported into Montreal, about 85,000 tons of Anthracite dust came in, duty free, replacing a like quantity of Nova Scotia Coal. The Montreal Gas Company uses some 75,000 tons of American Slack and Run-of-Mine, and the Canada Cement Co. uses about 70,000 tons of American Slack. The additional quantity of imported American Coal is used by the Canal steamers and also by the mail boats. The bunker privileges given our steamship companies for loading and storing American Coal are very much greater than those extended to Nova Scotia companies in American harbors and still we want to give them more.

"SCOTIA"

A Herald despatch to the Montreal papers says:— Much interest is being taken in the next dividend to be declared by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company, and while reports as to what the directors intend doing are in circulation, nothing is known as to what their plans actually are, and judging from the traditional 'Scotia' policy, nobody will know until the official announcement is made. The general feeling here is that in some way or other an increase in dividend is due.

This belief is caused in a measure by the large outputs of 1910, and the supposition that the annual report will show the earnings for last year to have been decidedly the best on record.

A board meeting was held at the head offices of the company in New Glasgow a few days ago, but nothing was given out as to what action was then decided on. One thing may be taken for granted, and that is that if the dividend is increased, it will be of a permanent nature, and that a six per cent rate will be maintained.

'I do not know what the directors intend doing,' said a financier who is in touch with Scotia matters to the Montreal 'Witness' correspondent, but if they make an increase in the dividend, the public may make their minds absolutely easy that the management is satisfied that they can maintain it.'

The RECORD repeats what it said some time ago that it will either be a raise in dividend or a one or two per cent bonus. There has been sufficient profit to warrant ever are three per cent bonus but that might not be considered the most prudent policy while a two per cent bonus is justifiable. The profits it will be found will be a surprise. The RECORD heard incidentally that coal was the lowest of the profit producers. That affords a basis to work upon. Coal at 25 cents a ton profit—and that is moderate—should have yielded \$250,000; steel being better than coal we place at \$350,000 and ore being the big bonanza yielded probably \$525,000 or a total of \$1,125,000. The in.

terest on the bonds is practically \$250,000, debenture stock \$60,000 and preferred \$80,000 totalling \$390,000. Add to this \$135,000 for depreciation and emergent account and there is a balance of \$600,000 available for dividend on common of fully eight and a half per cent. We are bold and will say that if we are out \$50,000 in our calculations of profits—the total profits—we are prepared to take all that is coming to us."

EXIT LEWIS.

Rumors that Thomas L. Lewis had been defeated for re-election to the head of the U. M. W. were verified at the Columbus convention last week when the tellers who counted the ballots announced that John P. White, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, had been elected president by about 26,000 majority. There were dramatic scenes before and after the report of the tellers and Pres. Lewis blotted out wholesale hostility to him on the convention floor, at least for the time being, by the sporty manner in which he accepted defeat. When he thanked the miners for the trust they reposed in him for years and dramatically shouted, "Tom Lewis is young enough to do manual labor he is going back to his old chamber in the underground workings and is going to do all in his power to build the organization up to its proper strength" the delegates became enthusiastic and applauded him vigorously for several minutes.

Mr. Lewis succeeded John Mitchell as president of the organization three years ago, and his career has been a stormy one. He lacked Mitchell's popularity with the rank and file of the miners from the outset, and although a man of ability in some respects, he did not possess the genius for leadership and negotiation which his predecessor displayed on numerous occasions. More than one factional strike threatened to disrupt the union as a result of failure to work harmoniously with his associates, and the new executive will find his task cut out for him in restoring peace and good feeling among his followers. Mr. White will take office April 1st. At present he is head of the Iowa district of the U. M. W.

RECIPROCITY.

If she he not fair to me what care I how fair she be.

Frankly that is the RECORD's view in reference to the tariff agreement. Had the coal duty not been interfered with it is possible the RECORD would have been little worried over the agreement, leaving it to those affected to wage war or make peace. We find fault with the agreement because there was not the slightest necessity to meddle with the duty on coal. There was no demand for a reduction except from a number of noisy western farmers. And we object mainly on the ground that it will benefit no one, not even the Ontario consumer of coal. If the abolition of the duty on anthracite of, call it fifty cents a ton, benefited not the consumers, but the dealers only; if ed dealers cooly pocketed the remitted large duty on a former occasion, will they not, without twinge of conscience, pocket the smaller, the eight cents, remission. A Cape Breton paper, apologizing, in a way for the coal duty remission

says: "This reduction, it is believed, is not large enough to interfere with the Nova Scotia coal industry, while in Western Canada where the operators are anxious for free coal, since they can greatly enlarge their market in the United States without fear of the Americans capturing any part of their home market it will be found of great value." This is queer talk from a paper published in the largest producing district in Nova Scotia. The Western operators will not benefit in the slightest degree. How can they seeing that there has been no reduction of the duty on coal sent into the United States. The American duty under the agreement is exactly the same as it was last year. As the head of the Dominion Coal Co. has said the chief effect of the reduction of the Canadian duty will be to make American competition already keen in the St. Lawrence much keener.

In view of the certainty that.

1. No Canadian operator:—
2. No Canadian industry.
3. No Canadian consumer will benefit in the slightest and that is their possibility.

1. Of decreased provincial revenue.
2. Of a loss of some trade in the St. Lawrence.
3. Of discouragement of expansion due to uncertainty as to future meddling, it lies with those who are in favor of the agreement to show why coal should have been in any way interfered with. Taft's principal plea for a tariff agreement is that it will reduce the cost of living in the States. His commissioners, we are sure, did not on this ground ask that the Canadian coal duty be reduced eight cents. Why was the duty reduced? Mr. Wanklyn, formerly with the Coal Co. now controller of Montreal, thinks strongly that in this whole business they should have let well enough alone, and so thinks the RECORD.

VARYING VIEWS

In reference to the Reciprocity agreement the poll now stands —

| FAVORABLE | OPPOSED |
|---|---------------------|
| Political partizans | Political partizans |
| Western Farmers | Dairy men |
| Eastern Fisherman | Cattle men |
| Some Lumbermen east of British Columbia | Fruit growers |
| Some Flour Millers | Steel men |
| | Coal men |
| | Steel workers |
| | Mine workers |
| | Manufacturers |
| | Boards of Trade |

The Montreal Board of Trade suggests that such revolutionary things as the 'agreement' should be submitted to the people for ratification. Capital idea. But would that not be asking too much of the government if the peoples sanction of its avowed policy is meant. Why if the government appeals for endorsement it will never come back."

The Montreal Witness speaking in connection with the visit of a thousand of a delegation of fruit growers to Ottawa against the agreement says "The people has a right to get its (fruit) where they can buy it cheapest." Well that is not a doctrine largely supported at present in Canada. If the people have a right to buy fruit where it is cheapest, why not flour and all other articles. If one thing is free to the people, why not all things free?

Cute chaps those to the southward. They

willing to admit wheat free but not flous' They want to mix our hard wheat with their inferior kind so that they can export it as "Manitoba hard."

If one reads aright an article in that staunch fighter for free trade, the Montreal Witness the reciprocity enthusiasts have not very much to crow over. It says that investigation shows that the amount of duty to be remitted by the United States under the tariff agreement is \$4,850,000, and that to be remitted by Canada \$2,290,000, a difference of \$2,560,000. This is equal to about thirty two and a half cents a head, reckoning the population of the Dominion at seven millions. To listen to some papers one would think that Canada was getting something stupendous.

Some newspaper men have been very anxious to get Mr. Plummer and Mr. Butler to express their views on reciprocity. Neither gentlemen is to be caught napping. Wait till the steel bounty question is settled and then they may feel freer to talk. The RECORD admits there discretion.

The Sydney Record makes a good point when it says the Standard has no right to be inconsistent in denouncing the government for reducing, by eight cents the coal duty, seeing that paper during the strike maintained that the coal company with the aid of the tariff were making large profits, and could well afford to give the miners a square deap. In condemnat Standard the Sydney Record must be willing to admit that the Mining RECORD in assailing the reduction is acting properly, for the reason that we have all along maintained that the coal companies were not making nearly the profits they should, consummate with the risks. The Mining RECORD could tell of other coal companies that made no profits, had it not regard for the reputation of the coal trade.

COAL TRADE JOURNAL (U. S.) ON RECIPROCITY.

By recent agreements made by representatives of the governments of the United States and Canada, there have been many changes proposed in the rates of duty levied on various articles; food-stuffs seem to have been particularly favored by the pact agreed upon. We fancy that the contemplated reduction of eight cents per ton in coal will be of some interest to the operators and producers of Ohio and western Pennsylvania, for central Canada has been for many years a market for these coals, which may now go across the border in somewhat larger quantities.

We are sending yearly into Canada about 7,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, while our receipts from there to the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports amount to about 1,700,000 tons. Naturally there will be some increase in the amount of Nova Scotia coal sent into the New England States and from British Columbia to San Francisco, etc., but from the figures shown it will readily be seen that the advantage is likely to continue in our favor, inasmuch as we are shipping the bulk of this tonnage to that part of Canada which is most rapidly growing in population and in manufactures, and the natural source of its fuel supply is from points on this side of the border. Our anthracite shipments are about 3,000,000 tons a year, with nothing classed as that grade being imported.

WILL IT CHECK CANADA'S PROSPERITY?

In a statement issued at the request of the Can-

adian Press representative Toronto, Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, and former editor of the Toronto Globe, says: 'The agreement amounts substantially to free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States. On the whole, Canadian farmers will welcome the agreement and as it does not seriously disturb manufactures there will be a great organized interest in favor of the agreement with no great organized interest against it here; on the other hand, undoubtedly the prosperity of the mining industry will be checked, and its development immensely retarded. It seems unfortunate that just when we are organizing to protect our forests and conserve our raw material we should give the Americans free access to Canadian lumber. Fortunately the Dominion Government has no control over the pulp forests, and it is not to be expected that the provinces will abandon their restrictions and prohibitions on export. In so far as we give the United States access to Canadian raw material we contribute to the growth of America at the expense of Canadian industries and handicap our national future for what they may seem to be temporary advantages. The whole effect of the agreement, if it is finally adopted, must be to turn trade towards the south, to lessen the revenues of Canadian railways, to make such cities as Buffalo the distributing centres for wide stretches of territory now occupied by Canadians, to destroy the bacon and poultry trade of the Canadian West, and generally to menace all our national ideals and to disturb all the established channels of trade, by the development of which we have had our progress and our prosperity. More important, however is the fact that as a result of this agreement it probable will become impossible for Great Britain to give a preference to Canadian products in British markets. With free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States, American products would seek their outlet at Canadian ports in order to get the benefit of the British preferential duties. Canada and the delay of Britain in adopting tariff reform, the whole scheme for a fiscal union of Empire seems certain to fail. The agreement as it stands has advantages for many Canadian farmers, but must have other consequences far more significant and far-reaching than it is now possible to estimate or foresee.

The heads of many manufacturing concerns appeared before the Royal Commission on technical training at its meeting's in Montreal. They did not indulge in theory but gave practical pointers. Every one of these captains of industry gave it his opinion that a good elementary education is absolutely essential. Few will dispute that point; to be well grounded in the three r's is the principal thing, that is if such grounding be accompanied by common sense. One of the witnesses did not approve of having large buildings at certain centres, but though "better results would be attained if small schools we opened in the heart of the small manufactures centres." This is the view the writer always has held, when it was first proposed to start schools for miners the government had formed a plan to secure a British Mining Engineer of renown to open a large school in Halifax. It was pointed out that the schools must be brought to miners, and the government were finally convinced that that was the better plan, and so it has turned out.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Free Coal League, and the Chronicle, are in high feather over the agreement.

New Waterford will soon again be the scene of active building operations. Two hundred additional miners cottages are to be built. Work on these will begin as soon as the weather will permit.

A quiet season of construction work at the Dominion collieries began some time ago but the quietness will not continue long as the New Waterford district is to be pushed very rapidly in the near future.

The foundation of the new bankhead at Dom. No. 15 was completed some time ago, and is ready for the super structure which will be started shortly. The slopes at this colliery have reached a length of a thousand feet.

Dominion No 16 which was located last summer, drains dug and openings made down to the coal, has now started away in dead earnest. The usual construction work at new collieries is well under way.

The slope openings have been pumped out and the driving of the slopes commenced. Mr Malcolm Beaton, who was at a former time superintendent of the Inverness collieries is in charge under district Supt. McEachern.

Dominion No 14 and Dominion No 15 are pegging away day and night, despite the severity of the weather. By the appearance of the coal heap, which now contains about 9,000 tons the development work below must be well advanced.

They talk about the 'coal barons,' and denounce them as plunderers of the people's pockets. Silly talk this. The Inverness Railway and Coal company did not, last year, make sufficient profit to square its bond interest, while another coal corporation in Cape Breton defaulted its bond interest. This should lead the Free Coal Leaguers and others to be less critical.

Managers of mines and workmen will have to use the best of judgment and caution, in an effort to secure safety of life and property, otherwise the fatal accident rate in Nova Scotia for 1911 may be bad in comparison with some other countries. January made a bad record.

A Sydney man when in Montreal said that the reduction of eight cents on the duty meant a loss of \$120,000 to the Dominion Coal Co.. While from Free Coal Leaguers one might expect an issue of gas, those standing on behalf of coal are expected to speak sensibly. The Dominion Coal Co., will not loose a ton of \$120,000 by the reduction of duty, Montreal will not get its coal cheaper. Places in the east of Quebec may, as at such places American competition has always been keen.

Manager Munro is giving a good account of himself and Dominion No. 1 is still to the front.

All the leading U. S. papers Dem. and Rep, are highly clated over the agreement. To some Canadians that is significant

This should be good weather for heavy coal consumption. The thermometer read low for the latter part January and the first week in February.

Sir William McKenzie of McKenzie and Mann is dead opposed to the agreement and says it will increase the cost of living in Canada already high enough.

The 'Radial' undercutting machines of the Hardy Type, are proving a success in the New Waterford district. Some wish they did not make quite so low a cut in mining.

The Electric department which supplies or will supply power to every colliery of the Dominion Coal Co. besides being equipped with powerful dynamo is housed in a building kept spotlessly clean.

After viewing and examining many of the over-ground plants in Pa. U. S. A., Supt. McKenzie of Dom. No. 2 has no hesitation in saying that Dom. No. 2 ranks away ahead and above the best of them.

Some one was cruel enough to say that Supt. McEachern was filling up New Waterford with the smartest, officials, before he moved there to live. All the good men, however, are not at New Waterford, no, not by any means.

The Dominion Coal Co'y might do a little more to suppress Sunday labor. One of its officials, a rather big weight, did not like the ordinary make of sleighs so had one made to order. He spent the best part of Sunday admiring the color, and concluded at last that green would look better than red and black.

'The tyranny of the bosses!' Don't mention it. Why, it is mild and moderate in comparison with that of the U. M. W.'s., as we have them in Springhill. The following from the spicy Springhill correspondent of the Free Lance furnishes ample evidence that the bosses can learn from the U. M. W.'s. how to put the heel down. It is about the worst sample of tyranny we have noticed in Nova Scotia, so vicious that it is almost incredible:

"A scab" was arrested on the street lately, ostensibly for being drunk, by a U. M. W. policeman. The man protested that he was not, and asked for a Doctor to examine him. On examination the Doctor declared the man perfectly sober, who was then allowed to go. Shortly after, the Doctor was notified that his services would not be required any longer by the U. M. W. Employers of labor are getting many points from this enlightened society."

The Springhill correspondent of the Amherst News says:—

There is a rumor current about town that Attorney General McLean intends to pay a visit to Springhill soon. It has not been possible for your correspondent to ascertain the origin of the rumor but it is widespread and doubtless is based on fact.

It is expected that appeals have been taken from the decision given by Judge Longley relative to the men on picket duty and that if an adverse decision is given by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the Case will be farther carried to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Conditions in the town remain about the same. Picket duty has not been very active for the past few weeks and there is a growing feeling throughout the community that the company who now control the mine do not intend to hold any communication with the strikers but are going to develop the property along their own lines.

O. Ashburton Shepherd a Boston contractor says "If the treaty is accepted the result will be to lower the prices and to make building cheaper. We've 'got to have the Canadian lumber anyway' and we may as well have it without the tariff" That is candid and is equal to saying the reduction in tariff means reduction in prices to Americans and no additional profit to Canadian's

One reason, perhaps, why coal can be mined more cheaply in the United States than in Nova Scotia, is that, there, one man at times attends to what should be two men's duties. On the first week of the year eight men were riding up in the cage at the Hammond colliery, belonging to the Reading Coal and Iron Co. The cage instead of stopping at the surface landing was drawn over the sheaf wheel, through a concrete wall and dashed to atoms against the big drum. One man was killed instantly, six seriously if not fatally injured and one only escaped. Cases of over-winding occur at intervals through defects of gear, or through error of judgement. In this case it was due to the fact that the air compressor was in the hoisting engine building, and curiously the engineer had the oversight of the compressor as well as of the engine. After he had started the cage from the bottom he heard the compressor out of tune and went to remedy the trifling defect, and before he got back to the handles the mischief was done.

The United Mine Workers of America came to Nova Scotia to give the men a new liberty and to free them from the tyranny and the greed of Nova Scotia operators more particularly the latter. The RECORD does not think it is possible to find an instance of so great greed exemplified as in the case of the Hammond colliery, in Pa., the seat of the U. M. W. In Nova Scotia the attention of the engineman is directed entirely to his engine, and the compressors are looked after by men appointed for the purpose. Here the seriousness of the engineman's duties are so readily acknowledged that the operators do not ask him to perform other duties, nor is he allowed to admit any one to the engine room. Of course we refer to hoisting engineers. The United States mine operators could learn a whole lot of things from the mine operators in Nova Scotia, and so could the United Mine Workers, if they had an open mind.

THE STEEL BOUNTIES

Since his return from Washington the Hon. Mr. Fielding has received representations from the Canadian Steel interests, and members of Parliament from the Maritime Provinces urging a renewal of the bounties, if not in their entirety' at least in part.

The general impression for months has been that the bounties could not be renewed because Mr. Fielding practically said so in his last budget speech. It will probably be urged, however, that the proposed tariff changes under the reciprocal arrangement to some extent affect the situation and warrant the continuation of the bounties, and on this representation Mr. Fielding may act.

The 'Witness' would not be surprised if an important announcement is made shortly by Mr. Fielding, which will be most favourable to Canadian Steel interests. At any rate it is no secret here that the government has, under consideration some important move favourable to the steel industry.

To quite a surprising extent the Toronto financiers and brokers are of the opinion that the steel industry of Canada is not yet sufficiently strong to warrant the iron rods sheets, etc., being placed on the free list as per the terms of reciprocity proposed with the United States.

A member of the firm of Aemelin Jarvis and Company, said that under the situation as presented the cancelled bounties offset making steel rods free.

Colonel James Mason said to the 'Witness' that was about his own opinion. "My views," concluded the Colonel, "are that it was not a wise thing to have made the change. The proposed coal reductions, however, will make a very trifling if any difference to the Dominion Steel corporation, as both the steel and coal concerns are doing very well."

Mr. Butler while in Ottawa said:—
At the present time we are turning out 81 tons of pig iron a day. Our output of steel per month is now 26,500 tons, our output of rails 13,000 tons, and our output of rods 8,000 to 9,000. The rail market at the present is in an exceptionally healthy condition, owing to the construction of so many different lines in Canada. At the present time we have three cargoes of rails on the way from Sydney to Prince Rupert. These cargoes are going around 'the Horn.'

About 3,000 men are now employed on the steel plant at Sydney, and about 1,500 more are employed by the company getting out iron ore in Newfoundland and limestone at the various quarries in Cape Breton. The coal branch is now employing 6,000 men, but next summer this number will be increased to 8,500.

J. M. McSweeney sat in the U. M. W. convention as a delegate from a C. B. local. A Springhill delegate denounced him as a spy in the interests of the Nova Scotia operators. Jack who is in the oil shale business fired up and gave them hail columbia and the maple leaf. He accused Lewis of paying strike money to tinkers, tailors and sailors, and though Lewis denied this it can be proven to be true.

Coal buyers are still shy in entering into contracts for coal. Now that there is a certainty that prices will not be reduced from any enlarged American competition, the Montreal big consumers had better close their contracts. The operators may arrange for no larger production than early sales warrant, and if there is a brisk spring demand prices may strengthen.

- Rubs by Rambler.

Referring to Dominion Steel the Montreal Star says:—As far as the Star is able to learn, the Steel Corporation is earning something less than five and a half per cent. at present, and there will, with the cessation of bounties, no doubt, be a decrease in steel earnings until the additions to the plant are in full working order, and the output is increased. The possible decrease in Steel earnings may be offset by the Coal Co., which promises to have a record year. The fly in the ointment as far as coal is concerned has been the increased cost of production during the progress of the strike, and for months after it. At the present it is understood that costs are being gradually reduced. If the Coal Co., this year can turn out over 3,500,000 tons at a reasonable cost there need be little fear of a cut in the dividend. Mr. Plummer and the directors meanwhile are hopeful in regard to the outlook.

It is a matter of much surprise that Mr. McLaughlin, the eminent district treasurer of the U. M. W.'s., did not, before coming to Nova Scotia to emancipate its people, endeavor to affect a few reforms in Scotland. For instance the Nova Scotia Mines Regulation Act declares that a checkweighman is to be given all facilities for carrying on his work effectively, and at the same time comfortably, while in Scotland the miners at their annual conference are yet asking for these things. In Nova Scotia, too, the checkweighmans dues are collected in the office. It cannot be so in the land which Mr. McLaughlin claims by adoption, for a resolution passed at the conference demands that the law be amended so as "to secure the deduction of checkweighers dues through the employers office whenever the majority of miners at any mine so decide such dues to be paid over by the employees to the authorised representatives of the men." If Mr. McLaughlin would only return to Scotland he might show the conference some 'wrinkles' he had learned in N. S. Ah, but that is unlikely, Jimmie knows when he is well off.

Mr. Keir Hardie at the Scottish Miners Conference delivered himself to the following effect:

"I believe the time has come when Inspectors of Mines should be chosen by the men. The managers would be responsible for the profits to the directors, and the Inspectors appointed by the men would see to the safety of the miners", and so on.

Now that is very good so far. The Mine Inspector appointed by the men and paid by the State, would be responsible for the safety of the mine and the men. Undoubtedly a mine could be made safe but at such expense that it would soon cease to be a producer. If the responsibility for the safety of the mine was to be taken out of the hands of the employers Mr. Hardie ought to be satisfied that if his idea were carried out the employers could not be held responsible for accidents, and could not, in fairness, be asked to pay compensation. The men who appointed the safety man, or the State would have to do all the compensating. Is not that logical?

At a meeting of the directors of the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, it is decided to increase the output by opening up another colliery at St. George, in the Company's areas, and to build additional pockets for facilitating coal shipments. A ten year contract with the town of Amherst was executed.

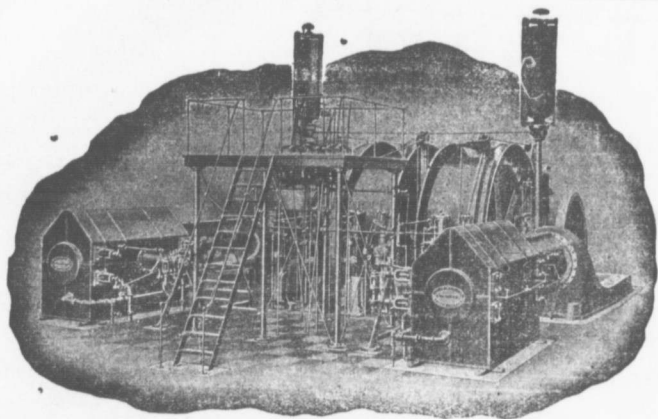
The Northumberland Miners' Assoc. has resolved to increase the salary of Mr. Burt, M. P., to the same level as the other officials. At present he receives £100 per annum as general secretary, and is paid for his Parliamentary services by the Miners' Federation. He has been thirty-seven years general secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association, which is desirous of recognising his long service and wise council.

There have been several reports in reference to the closing of the Springhill collieries at once. While the RECORD has stated they may shut down like a clap, it has not said they will shut down to-morrow or the day after. If the company after a further trial finds it is losing by keeping the collieries in operation short handed, it may in the twinkling of an eye give intimation to shut down tight. One report says:—

"It is learned on the very best authority that since the White regime, now in power in Indianapolis, have decided to continue the U. M. W. awards to the strikers in Eastern Canada, the Dominion Steel Corporation will give the Springhill men a certain time to go to work, and, if they do not do so within the time specified, the Mines will be closed down and work stopped absolutely.

It was asserted some time ago that as soon as the White regime came into control at the U. M. W. A. headquarters at Indianapolis, the strike supplies would be cut off, but since President White's declaration to the effect that the allowance for the Eastern Canadian strikers will be continued decisive action on the part of the Dominion Steel Corporation has, it is understood, been decided upon."

What Mr. White the new president says at this particular juncture should not be taken at its face. Though elected he will not have hold of the reins till April. It was known that white would not go against a continuance of aid to Springhill. That would be a declaration of policy which he was prudent enough to avoid. When he gets his feet set there should be no surprise if he orders the executive to look into the matter and take immediate steps looking to a settlement. In other words the executive is likely to say to Springhill. "Come to a settlement or we will make settlement for you. The coal company may deem it prudent to defer action until they know. What action White will take. It is known that, if he follows his own mind, strong reasons will have to be shown why large support should be given to the strikers in Nova Scotia, in view of the small amount of per capita received from the localities where there is no strike.



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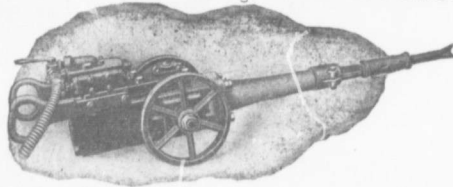
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| WESTBOUND Superior Div. | | STATIONS. | EASTBOUND Inferior Div. | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| 53 | 51 | | 54 | 52 |
| P. M. | A. M. | P. TUPPER JUNCTION | P. M. | A. M. |
| 3 30 | 10 40 | INVERNESS JCT. | 3 45 | 11 30 |
| 3 25 | 10 35 | PORT HAWKESBURY | 3 55 | 11 15 |
| 3 17 | 10 29 | PORT HASTINGS | 4 05 | 11 30 |
| 3 10 | 10 22 | TROY | 4 15 | A. M. |
| P. M. | 10 07 | CRAIGMORE | 4 25 | |
| | 9 57 | JUDIQUE | 4 35 | |
| | 9 44 | CATHERINES POND | 4 50 | |
| | 9 27 | PORT HOOD | 5 05 | |
| | 9 18 | GLENCOE | 5 15 | |
| | 8 55 | MADOU | 5 25 | |
| | 8 40 | GLENDYVE | 5 35 | |
| | 8 30 | BLACK RIVER | 5 45 | |
| | 8 20 | STATHLOISE | 5 55 | |
| | 8 10 | INVERNESS | 6 05 | |
| | 8 00 | | 7 00 | |
| | 7 50 | | 7 10 | |
| | 7 25 | | 7 20 | |
| | 7 12 | | 7 30 | |
| | 6 55 | | | |
| | 6 40 | | | |
| | 6 30 | | | |
| | A. M. | | | |

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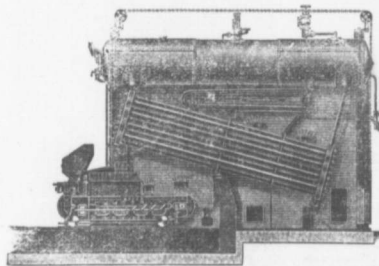
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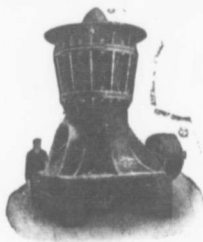
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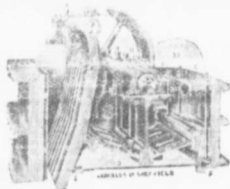
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|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
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| Volatile combustible matter | 18.94 % | 27.93 % | 28.41 % |
| Fixed Carbon. | 75.29 % | 67.47 % | 64.69 % |
| Ash..... | 3.75 % | 3.19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

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