

MARITIME
MINING RECORD
 AND
COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

Dr. R. Bell
 Geol. survey dept.

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*

New Series Vol. 10 No. 18 March 25th, 1908 STELLARTON, N. S.

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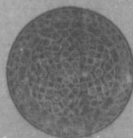
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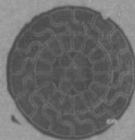
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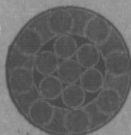
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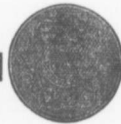
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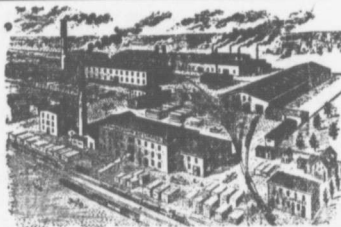
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21 Mixed from Hopewell.....	7.55
46 Mixed from Truro.....	8.00
28 Mixed from New Glasgow.....	10.45
57 Mixed from Pictou.....	10.50
56 Mixed from Mulgrave.....	13.55
19 Express from Halifax and St. John.....	11.00
150 Mixed from Pictou.....	15.10
20 Express from Sydney.....	15.20
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	16.10
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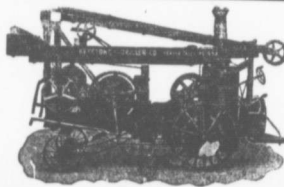
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To the...

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 18. Stellarton, N. S., March 25th, 1908. New Series

SELECTED QUESTION AND ANSWER.

SAFETY LAMPS.

What is a safety lamp? Discuss the principles of construction without naming any particular lamp.

A safety lamp may be defined to be a lamp whose construction is of such a character as to isolate the flame or light from the surrounding atmosphere, in which it may be placed or carried for the time it is in use, and which, though the light is enclosed and isolated, furnishes a reasonable amount of light for the performance of the different and varied duties connected with the work of mining, the detection of breaks and slips, and also affords the facility of detecting the presence of fire-damp in a ready and safe manner. Of course, I am assuming the lamp to be in perfect condition, and securely locked, so as to avoid tampering as required by the C. M. R. A.

The principle of the modern safety lamp, to all intents and purposes may be considered the same as designed by Sir Humphre Davy in his researches of the properties of mine gases. The result of these researches was the institution of his safety lamp in the year 1815, with the wire or metallic gauze, having 784 apertures to the square inch. The mining community, of course, must ever remain indebted to the efforts of Sir Humphrey Davy in providing a safe light. The principle of the wire gauzes is that the products of combustion, coming in contact with the wire gauze, have their temperature so reduced as to be below the point of ignition. The various types of modern safety lamps, have, of course, undergone considerable improvements. In addition to this, the C. M. R. A. stipulates that wherever safety lamps are in use they shall be so constructed as to be able to withstand the velocity of the air current, or, in the words of the Act, that they may be safely carried against the current ordinarily prevailing in that part of the mine in which the lamps are for the time being in use, even though such current should be inflammable.

In discussing the principles of construction of a safety lamp, we shall have to take into consideration the different parts of the lamp which complete the whole, therefore, I propose to commence at the lamp base, and take the different parts separately. The base or bottom of the lamp is termed the oil vessel, the wick and oil being supplied through the opening at the top by means of a screw to which the wick tube is secured. The prickler for regulating the wick passes through the oil vessel, and is manipulated from the underside. The oil vessel consists of brass, and on its upper side a series of circular grooves are cut forming a screw arrangement for the reception of the lamp top. The lamp top consists of brass, the lower rim of which screws on to the lamp bottom; five brass standards pass from the

bottom rim to another rim $2\frac{1}{2}$ " above. Three other standards are secured to this intermediate rim, and also to the lamp top and handle.

In putting the lamp together, the gauzes are first inserted, then the glass, which is of a conical shape, with asbestos rings, one on the upper side, at the base of gauzes, the other on the bottom side of glass, and on the upper side of tightening ring, which secures and holds the different parts in their proper position. The lamp bottom is then screwed on. The top and bottom are secured by means of a hasp which projects from the lower rim, which passes over a boss projecting on the lamp bottom, having a hole through which a lead rivet is inserted and secured. The shield or bonnet passes over the gauzes; directly on the top is another projection, and a lead rivet passed through this secures and holds the shield or bonnet in its position over the gauzes. Directly underneath the intermediate brass rim are a series of holes, or apertures to allow the air to pass to feed the lamp flame. In passing through the air is deflected downwards, the products of combustion pass up through the gauzes, and through a series of holes around the shield or bonnet near the top of the lamp.

Succi's fast in London in 1890 will be remembered. The temperature of his apartment was high, and was charged with moisture, both of which conditions are favorable. It is well known that, owing to the prevailing warmth and moisture, miners imprisoned in mines sometimes live very long. There is a case on record of a man of 65 being found alive after having been buried in a coal mine for twenty-five days, during the first ten of which he was able to get a little water. Succi took no exercise, except that involved in passing from his bed to his chair. Besides water (pure and mineral), of which he took about a pint daily, he swallowed a few drops of so-called "elixir," the composition of which is unknown. It is said to be a drug similar to morphine, and to have allayed pain in the stomach. At the beginning of the fast Succi weighed 124½ lbs. His decrease in thirty days amounted to 27 lbs. 13oz. In a previous fast at Brussels he had lost 20 oz. less in the same period. Succi was not a fat man. A very fat man is said to have about 33 lbs. of fat, and this quantity should last him 50 days. Dr. Tanner only lost 32 lbs.

THE USE OF WATERFALLS IN SWKDEN.

There seems to be no doubt that in the very near future all the railroads of Sweden will be changed over to the electric system. The experiments which have been carried out within the last year on the Stockholm-Jarfvä section, which is specially equipped for the tests and using single-phase electric locomotives, have abundantly proved the good working of the electric system,

and it is very likely that the first step will be to apply it to a certain extent of railroad, and then increase this in the future. In 1906 the Swedish Parliament allowed a credit of £300,000 in order to begin the important work of reorganizing all the railroads in the country and to purchase the hydraulic rights which would be needed for the preliminary part of the work. To this end the State has already acquired a number of falls which are to be used for working the first sections of railroad. At present the locomotives of the Swedish railroads are using imported coal, and as this has a relatively high price, there will be a decided advantage to be secured from the use of hydraulic power. This is very abundant in Sweden, and there have already been erected a number of large turbine plants by private companies. Among these the new Trollhatten plant will be one of the largest in Europe, as it will give 83,000 horse power when completed. It is to furnish current for the city of Gothenburg. On the other hand, the Lagan falls are utilized by a company which is expending £60,000 in hydraulic work at this point. As regards the Government railway project, the engineers estimate that for all the lines in the country the hydraulic plants and pole liner alone would cost nearly £4,000,000, but the running expense of the road would give a good profit over the use of coal.

"Mr. Asquith's Licensing Bill for England and Wales has raised a pretty storm. The trade is up in arms against it. "Mr. Bung" is crying out that he will be ruined, and describes the measure as one of pure robbery and corruption. Petitions will soon be in progress of signature to be submitted to Parliament from different organizations connected with wholesale brewing and licensed victualling as well as retail interests. The publicans contend that the bill is a confiscation of property, that it disregards legitimate rights, undermines the whole fabric of commercial undertakings, inflicts ruin on a trade in which vast sums have been invested under the shadow of the law, throws out of employment a large number of people and those dependent on them, seriously affects allied trades, interferes with the reasonable convenience and legitimate use of houses that have been licensed by public authorities for the use and convenience of the public, and finally contend that the bill will not advance in any way the cause of true temperance. This is a pretty fair wholesale condemnation of the measure. Let us first of all ask if the bill was required. The Trade are the chief opponents. Viscount Peel, who was chairman of the Royal Commission on Licensing, and who is well aware of the ravages which drink has made on us as a nation, speaking of the bill says:—"The evils with which it is intended to cope are so vast as fully to justify a bill of the wide scope introduced by Mr. Asquith. I consider the measure an admirable one, and am glad the Government have to some extent, adopted the recommendations of the minority report of the Commission over which I presided. I think the fourteen years time limit may fairly be accepted as a compromise." The bill satisfies, we believe the general view of all moderate and reasonable temperance reformers, and is a credit both to Mr. Asquith and the Government. The publicans are sniveling over the poor people who will be thrown out of work should the bill come into force. What about the poor victims of drink, the men and women who are now filling drunkards' graves? What of the children who have to go unfed and in rags because the money which should clothe and feed them finds its way into the publican's till? There is far too much humbug talked

of this License Bill by the Trade. This, it ought to be remembered, is a Licensing Bill, not a Prohibition Bill, and level-headed people who are aware that John Bull has drunk beer from time immemorial will not readily part with brewery shares. The bill has been framed for the good of the country, but the publicans can only see in it the danger of a reduction in their drawings. The brewers threaten to put up the price of beer. Now, that is passing strange, for are we not being told that the passing of the measure will not diminish drinking in the slightest."

OLD AGE PENSION REPORT.

(Concluded from last issue.)

The Commission is strongly of opinion that the several Relief Societies should be immediately organized into one society, to be known as the "Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society," with branches to be established in accordance with the draft bill submitted.

The organization and administration of this Society, and of the subordinate branches, should be under the direction and supervision of the Pension Board. We would suggest that all the Colliery workers of Nova Scotia should join this society, whether a local branch is organized or not, and that when a man goes to work in any colliery where no branch society is organized, his employer shall stop the society dues and remit the amount so stopped to the Treasurer of the Pension Board. The stoppage of these society dues should in all cases be compulsory on the employers. We think, too, the grant from the Government should be the amount before mentioned, in the case of all colliery workers in Nova Scotia, whether employed in mines large or small. Where 30 workmen are employed in any coal mine, then a branch society should be established, compulsorily, and the owner contribute in the proportion determined by the draft bill. The branch societies should administer their own affairs and disburse their moneys in accordance with the Constitution and subject to the inspection of the officer before referred to. In the case of members of the society working in small mines where no branch society can be formed, we would recommend that the Pension Board be employed to deal with all applications for benefits, either by appointing a representative at the mine with full power to act, or in such other way as commends itself to the Board.

Whatever may be said as to the merits of the new organization proposed, and whether it be adopted or not, or whether the old system be continued, we feel bound to say that some more effective machinery must be devised to protect the funds from imposition. Our investigation has disclosed that the medical men, whose certificates are necessary before claimants can come on the funds for sick benefits, are more or less subject to claims that have no merit. None of the present Societies have their own doctor, the one whose certificate is accepted being always in the employ of the claimant. Such a system, or the lack of it, can only have one result, namely: a strong tendency to waste the funds on unrighteous claims. This is a detail that might be worked out hereafter, but for the present we may

suggest that in some of the mining districts there are Societies which might be grouped for the purpose of employing a medical man who would in no sense be the employee of the members. Further, the Branches might employ a paid visitor for the purpose of investigating and keeping down unjust claims, after a medical certificate has been properly granted.

We may remark that we were afforded valuable information by the Annuity Company of Canada, and we have no doubt the Pension Board could insure the members of the Society in that Company and save a considerable amount of detailed labor, with the desirable feature of some life insurance protection being added to the old age and total disability benefit.

Finally, we would recommend that it be provided that every three years there shall be a Conference or Council of the Branch Societies convened for the purpose, among other things, of appointing a representative on the Pension Board, and suggesting changes in the Constitution and other details for the betterment of the administration of the Society.

A list of documents accompanying this report is attached hereto.

The whole respectfully submitted.

W. CROWE,
Chairman.
S. B. MCNEIL,
R. DRUMMOND,
W. HODGE.

The Commissioners suggest the following regulations for an Old Age Pension Scheme in connection with the Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society:

1. That all colliery workers in the Province of Nova Scotia be eligible to join, and be compelled to contribute to the Old Age Pension Fund
2. That all persons earning over \$1.00 per day contribute to the Fund at the rate of twenty-five cents per month.
3. That persons earning below \$1.00 per day contribute fifteen cents per month.
4. That the owners of all coal mines employing thirty men and upwards contribute seventy-five cents per year for each member of the Nova Scotia C. W. P. Society.
5. That the Local Government take power to contribute one dollar and fifty cents per year for each member of the Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society.
6. That a membership card be issued to each person now employed in the coal mines stating day, month and year of birth, nationality and other particulars. That the determining authority be empowered to accept such evidence of age as may be produced, or to require the same to be established by competent evidence.
7. That the benefits of the Fund be open to all persons now engaged in coal mining in Nova Scotia, or works incidental thereto, irrespective of age, but that after the Fund is started no person be permitted to join if over the age of forty-five years. This provision might be modified to permit a man joining at a later age if he continued work past the pension age and contributed

for the minimum number of years fixed before claiming the pension.

8. That every Company, individual or proprietor; engaged in coal mining in Nova Scotia, deduct from the wages earned by his employees the monthly contribution and remit the same to the Treasurer of the Board.

9. That a Board be established in accordance with the Draft Bill.

10. That the Board keep its Funds in some chartered Bank, and be authorized to invest any surplus Funds in such securities as are allowed by law.

11. That, subject to the approval and consent of the Governor-in-Council, the Board be empowered to make all necessary regulations touching the administration of the Pension Fund, and with the like consent and approval amend and alter the same from time to time.

12. That the Board be empowered to employ the services of all officers necessary to administer the Fund.

13. That the Fund be kept closed for the period of three years from the date of its establishment, except in the case of claims arising from total disability, which claims having been approved under the regulations of the Board, shall be entitled to rank on the Fund thenceforth.

14. That as regards men now or hereafter engaged in coal mining in Nova Scotia, no person shall rank for total disability unless he has hitherto worked in the coal mines for five years continuously.

15. That when the Fund is opened for Old Age Pensions none be drawn by men at present working unless they have been so working for at least ten years continuously previous to the making of the claim.

16. That subject to the foregoing all persons claiming to rank on the Fund for Old Age shall have contributed for at least 20 years continuously, or in all 240 monthly payments, an allowance of two months in each year being made for illness or other inability to work, in which case the person shall make good the payments missed in the succeeding year.

17. That the pension age be fixed at 65 years, except in the case of men joining after age 45, who shall be permitted to complete the twenty year payments.

18. That the pension for total disability be fixed at \$5.00 per week.

19. That the Old Age Pension be fixed at \$4.00 per week.

20. That neither of the payments mentioned in 18 or 19 survive to the heirs or next of kin of the party.

21. That the amount mentioned to be paid in 18 and 19 be exempted from attachment and from levy under execution for debt of any kind.

22. That in case of aliens joining the Fund after its establishment the minimum contribution be 25 years. This provision not to apply if the alien becomes naturalized during the 20 year period.

23. Any person who leaves Nova Scotia for a period of three years or upwards during the 20 year period shall forfeit all claim to the Fund, and no part of his contribution be returned to him.

GLEANINGS FROM MINES REPORT.

GOLD.

The total production during the year, exclusive of the gold recovered or contained in the antimony ore shipped from West Gore, was 13,687 ounces, valued at \$200,053.00, extracted from 64,537 tons of ore, representing an average return of \$4.02 from each ton of ore mined or milled. Compared with the year ended September 30th, 1906, this shows an increase of 639 ounces of gold recovered, 162 tons of ore mined and milled, and \$0.18 in value recovered per ton of ore milled.

Mining operations have been carried on in seventeen districts, at twenty-four different mines, employing, exclusive of officials, 1483 men. While the general condition of the industry was not as active during the past year as might have been expected, there is every indication of a material increase during the coming year. In two districts, namely, Gold River and Middle River, new properties have been opened up, and while some four or five mines are reported as not being in operation at the end of the year, several of these are only temporarily closed, and the owners expect to have them again producing in the near future. Several of the operating companies are engaged in installing new machinery and in making general additions to their present mine equipment, aiming to increase their production.

WAGES.—The average wages paid to the different classes of labour, skilled and unskilled, at the different gold mines in the Province, is as follows:

Shift bosses.....	\$2.00	per day
Machine drill men.....	1.75	"
" helpers.....	1.50	"
Timbermen.....	1.75	"
Trammers and Muckers	1.40	"
Engineers.....	1.60	"
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	"
" helpers.....	1.50	"
Ordinary labour.....	1.35	"

COST OF COAL.—The cost per ton of coal at the boilers of the different gold mines throughout the Province varies greatly, and depends principally upon the method of transportation, distance of the mine from tide-water or railway station, and quantity purchased. The following figures in this connection, covering over half the gold produced during the year, may prove of interest.

To mine and mill 51,725 tons of ore from which 8,156 ounces of gold were extracted valued at \$154,964.00, or \$2.99½ per ton. 7,097 tons of coal were used costing \$26,418.95, or \$3.72½ per ton, being \$0.51 for each ton of ore mined and milled. \$3.24 per ounce of gold extracted, or \$0.17 for every ounce of gold recovered.

ANTIMONY.

West Gore—Hants Co.

Average number of men employed 49, in two ten-hour shifts.

PRODUCTION.—3042 tons of ore were mined during the year, and 1403 tons were shipped, most of this being number 2 or 20 per cent. ore. The average amount paid to the company for this ore was \$48.39 per ton; in addition to this, the ore contained 1319 ounces of gold, only part of which

the smelting companies made payment for. Shipments were made to the following companies: Hoyt Metal Co., Matherson & Co., Metallgesellschaft, Merton & Co., and the American Metal Co. By assays, the ore shipped contained from 17.575 per cent to 45.12 per cent antimony, and from .77 to 2.06 ounces of gold per ton.

IRON ORE.

The total amount of iron ore mined during the year was 48,337 tons, from the following districts: Turbrook, 29,085 tons; Londonderry, including East Mines, 15,557 tons; Brookfield, 3,406; George's River, Cape Breton Co., 289 tons.

CEMENT.

The Sydney Cement Co., employing a total of 61 men, manufactured 58,762 barrels of slag cement, which was marketed in Eastern Canada and Mexico.

GYPSUM.

The amount of gypsum quarried was 332,345 tons (gross). This is a large increase over 1906 and establishes a new record. Practically the whole output is at present shipped to the United States.

The following is a list of those engaged in this very important industry:—

The Wentworth Gypsum Company.....	Windsor
The Victoria Gypsum Company.....	St. Ann's, C. B.
The Maritime Gypsum Company.....	Amherst
The Windsor Gypsum Company.....	Windsor
The Nova Scotia Gypsum Co.....	Three Mile Plains
Albert Parsons.....	Walton & Cheverie
W. C. O'Brien.....	Noel
Lorenzo Ettinger.....	Noel
Lewis M. Smith.....	Cheverie
Geo Hamilton.....	Noel

GOVERNMENT DRILL.

Summary Statement of the Year's Work.

Drill No.	LOCATION	No. of Hole.	Depth Bored.		Total for Drill		
			Feet	Ins.	Feet	Ins.	
1	Gardiner Mine.....	1	270	1	.....	.....
4	"	2	629	9	.....	.....
1	South Bar.....	1	727	10	1627	8	
2	Tracadie.....	1	782	0	.....	.....
2	Long Point.....	2	584	8	.....	.....
2	Westville.....	1	261	0	.....	.....
2	Merigomish.....	1	770	0	.....	.....
2	"	2	30	0	.....	.....
2	"	3	190	5	.....	.....
3	Inverness.....	1	50	10	2618	6	
3	"	2	106	6	.....	.....
3	"	3	16	0	.....	.....
3	"	4	30	0	.....	.....
4	Baddeck (Rear).....	5	289	10	491	20	
4	"	1	19	3	.....	.....
4	"	2	98	3	.....	.....
4	"	3	17	0	.....	.....
5	Nomeville.....	4	59	0	.....	.....
6	Newville.....	1	1081	2	216	11	
6	Newville.....	2	1081	2	1081	2	
7	Remained at Storehouse.....	1	237	0	237	0	
Total number of feet bored for year					6273	1	

The object in boring in nearly every instance was to discover coal; in only two or three of these was the object secured. There were no new discoveries.

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MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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STELLARTON, N. S.

MARCH 25



THE MINES REPORT.

The Report of the Department of Mines for 1907 is a bulkier volume than the late average of such reports, though there had been an improvement on earlier ones. The volume, this year, is adorned with a number of half-tones, illustrative of various subjects. These may make the volume more attractive to casual readers, and to certain members of the N. S. Mining Society, but whether they will or will not add practical value to the Report is a mere matter of opinion. The Report is an improvement, but there is room for more. There is a good deal that might safely be omitted, and some things omitted which, were they given a place, would enhance its value. The new Inspector of Mines could not be expected to accomplish great improvement in the short time he has been installed; that there are improvements is a token that we may look for great things in the future. It might be well that the names, sizes and capacities of the fans, pumps, etc., be taken from the body of the several reports of the deputies, and placed in a table in the appendix. To give baldly a list of the accidents occurring at the mines does not seem to us of much value. There should be some comment by the Deputy Inspector on each accident, and some clue as to the cause. There were 72 accidents in C. B. County, some of them fatal. To us no great information is conveyed in the narration of the fact that so-and-so had his back hurt by a fall of stone. Many a man has had his back hurt and said nothing about it, far less has it appeared in print. There were a large number of fatal accidents last year, but in no case are the slightest details given as to their cause, beyond stating that this accident was caused by a fall of stone, or that by the rake. How did the stone fall? Was the place timbered? Who was to blame, &c.? Three men were killed by falling off a rake. That was a singular accident. How did three happen to fall off at one time? Did the seat of the box give way, or did the box lurch, or what? Were the men themselves to blame, or could they not, even if they had been careful, have retained their seats? There was only one accident through powder, and while it is stated that this was caused by a premature shot, that is not quite enough. What caused the shot to go off? Not a spark from the stemmer or needle, as they are now copper-tipped. It must have been then from a short or badly constructed squib. If the cause of the shot going off prematurely were given it might act as a warning to

others to exercise caution. A short comment by the Inspector on every accident, worthy of being recorded, would prove both interesting and instructive. In some of the old Reports this course was adopted, and to-day these comments are very interesting reading. Take an instance. In an old table of accidents appears this: "5. John Jack, miner, burned by powder." That is bald, but the Inspector in his comment explains thus: "5. This man was severely burned by the explosion of a can of powder from which he was filling his skip while smoking a pipe." These few words told all that was needed. Again, why should one be obliged to consult three or four tables before arriving at the number of fatal, or non-fatal accidents and their causes? Why should not the Report contain a clause giving the total number of accidents in the Province, and their causes, and also showing whether, by comparison, accidents are becoming fewer, or more numerous, and in either case the probable cause of such decrease or increase. It might prove of value, and it certainly would be interesting if the Report contained a return of the quantity of timber sent down the various mines, and also the total volume of water discharged monthly, and the cost. If the public knew but half the charges involved in the production of a ton of coal, they might be less inclined to grumble at what they consider the present high price of coal. It might be well, were it known, that the mere cost of mining the coal is a comparatively small item.

COLLIERY CONSUMPTION.

Those familiar with the Reports of our Mines Department, issued early in each year, are aware that there is a table giving the consumption of coal at the collieries fire doors, and also the consumption of coal by the workmen. The chances are that a majority of those who read these reports give only a passing glance at the tables, and pass on oblivious to the fact that the tables are not of the slightest practical value unless they are studied. The tables, surely, are compiled for some useful purpose; if not, then they should not lumber the pages of the reports. The tables are there as a check, and also as a stimulus. On coal consumed at the collieries no royalty is paid, and a glance at the tables or a short comparison, discloses whether there is extravagance, waste, or worse, perhaps, being practiced, and an inspection of them, by directors, or managers of companies, may suggest the idea of improvement, with a view to curtailment of consumption. Of course we admit that if one does not understand conditions at the collieries of the respective companies, the tables may be a little perplexing. For instance, he may not be able to grasp how the workmen of the Dominion Coal Co. produce eighty tons of coal for every ton consumed for domestic purposes, by the workmen, while at some other company's colliery the workmen produce only twenty-five tons for every ton consumed in their households. The explanation may be that a particular company uses machines, in the mine while another company does not,—the output of a machine being much larger than that of a man. If the hand-pick mines be taken, and it is found

that at one mine sixty-five tons are produced to every ton used by the workmen, and at another only thirty or thirty-five tons is produced, per ton used, then the question at once arises: Can the difference be readily accounted for? The lowness of the seam, or the hardness of the coal, are good reasons, in some cases, but are not a full explanation. There seems to be no doubt that for some of the collieries the workmen are much more liberal in the use of coal than the workmen at others. If the figures, in the table, can be depended upon, and that must be taken for granted, the miners of Inverness colliery are a hardy or an economical lot. Though the Inverness colliery is located at a spot to catch the wintry arctic breezes, the workmen send out of the pit sixty-five tons of coal for every ton they buy, whereas some of the inland collieries can only show thirty-five tons raised per ton sold to workmen.

The table showing consumption at collieries should afford mine managers room for reflection. Colliery consumption is a serious item of cost, and it is therefore important that all available means should be used to prevent waste, whether by careless firing or ineffective machinery. We append a table which shows in the first two columns the percentage of coal used to the total output for 1906 and 1907, and in the second two rows the tons raised per ton consumed:

Colliery of	1906	1907	1906	1907
Dominion Coal Co.....	4.8%	4.5%	20.8	18.0
N.S. Steel & Coal Co....	2.5	3.6	40	28
Cumb. R. & Coal Co....	7.5	10.8	13.3	9.2
Atlantic Coal Co.....	45.2	8.7	3.3	6.2
Port Hood Coal Co....	45.7	16.1	11.2	11.9
Inverness R. & Coal Co.	8.9	8.4	11.2	11.9
Mab. & Gulf Coal Co....	40	54.8	2.5	1.8
Scotia Coal Co.....	8.7	12.7	7.9	11.5
Canada Coal & R. Co...	21.2	22.2	4.7	4.5
Minudie Coal Co.....	6.5	5.3	15.4	18.9
Acadia Coal Co.....	15.0	16.8	6.7	6
Nova Scotia S. & C. Co.	12.4	13.1	8.1	7.7
North Atlantic Co.....		92.5		
Strathcona Coal Co....	5.6	6.6	18	15.1
Gow. & Blookhouse Co.	19.8	40.5	15.1	2.4
Sydney Coal Co.....	1.4	2	71.4	50
Cape Breton Coal Co...	19.0	16.5	5.3	6.1
Mackay Coal Co.....		9.6		10.4
Chignecto.....	6.5	11.7	13.4	8.5
Intercolonial Co.....	8.0	8.6	12.5	11.6

Total average,	6.2%	7.23%	16.2	13.8
Increase,	16%		Decrease,	15%

The very large consumption at some of the mines, notably Atlantic, North Atlantic, Matou, all was being raised for sale, or only coal that could be shipped in the summer months. In a half dozen cases the coal was consumed chiefly in a keeping the mines free from water. It will be noticed that 1907 does not compare favorably with 1906, while the reverse should be the case. Each year should show an improvement on its predecessor.

In last issue we placed the shipment of the N. S. S. & C. Co. for two months of 1907 at 55,974 instead of 64,971.

- Rubs by Rambler.

It's awfully trite, yet in this instance it serves its purpose, the old saw, "Wonders will never cease." Indeed, I might go further and say the day of miracles is not yet past. If the S. A. can tell of those who wallowed in the lowest depths, having been dragged to the surface where they now abide clothed and in their right minds, that is no more wonderful than the change that has come over the diligent Secretary of the Free Coal League. From being a bitter opponent of the Dominion Coal Co., and all its works, he has taken this formerly stilyed by him, reptile, into his bosom. His repentance is complete; from hence there can be no looking back. The Record is in the proud position of having contributed to the Secretary's marvellous change of heart. Nothing else has convinced him of course, of the error of his former ways than the reasonings and the pleadings of the Record. While gratified that Mr. M. has repented, it would be foolish to assume that regeneration is complete. There is room for more grace. He still dotes on the U. S. By-and-by that will be juried with the other already buried parts of the old man.

It is said the appointment by the Government of twenty-eight Road Inspectors marks an epoch in road making in Nova Scotia. Some counties have two Inspectors, a majority one only. The Inspectors had a meeting in Halifax last week in order to arrive at a common system of procedure. Great things are expected from these men, but it will likely be a long time before improvement is noticed in many counties. Nature, the character of the soil, etc., will still have much to do with the state of the roads.

Opposition to the Eight Hour Bill is developing rapidly in Wales, so much so that the executive of the Miners' Federation discussed the subject at great length lately. Opposition has been manifest from public bodies, and an outside trade union wrote asking what the Federation intended to do. After discussion the Federation decided to issue a manifesto to the workmen. This is awaited with interest. The truth is, the miners' leaders are now realizing that the strong evidence placed before the Departmental Committee by the employers, and others, is proving an effective weapon in showing how detrimental the restriction in the hours of labor in mines may be, not only to the colliers themselves, but to other classes of the community. Meanwhile the opposition to the measure is growing. A meeting of representatives of all the large coal consuming industries around Cardiff has been held, and it has been pointed out how prelatively such industries will be affected by the legislative limitation of the hours of labor in coal mines owing to the increase in the price of coal that must inevitably follow.

A witness before the Royal Commission of Mines gave evidence which will startle not a few miners and mines officials in this country. Our law is that, in a coal mine where there is not two feet of clear space

between the wall and the rail, manholes shall be placed at fixed distances. Where there are two feet clear, no manholes are necessary. This witness said: "More lives are lost where there is plenty of room. An accident occurred in Abernynon Colliery where six men were killed and fifty wounded, entangled among full trams. Where there is plenty of room between the trams or tubs and the side, the men would not go to the manholes; they would risk and even walk alongside the journey, and when something unusual happened, an accident occurred."

At the banquet of the Canadian Mining Institute, in Ottawa, on March 6th—a society which professes to be Dominion wide in its aims and operations—Mr. E. M. McDonald, M. P., of Pictou, weary of the monotony of the boastful speeches of members from the West, humorously admonished the guests to remember also the little Province by the sea, for which there was nobody but himself present to spend a good word. He was glad to recall the fact that these great Western mines had been opened up by strong intelligent pioneers from the East and that others were still at work in Nova Scotia, in a quiet way less likely to shock and impoverish investors than that followed by dealers in Cobalt Lake and War Eagle stocks. It might surprise some of his friends to learn that the coal production of Nova Scotia surpasses that of all the rest of the Dominion and that this province yields about one-fifth of the total mineral production of Canada.

In the past, as the Record has frequently pointed out, Nova Scotia has suffered greatly from the fact that her resources have generally been spoken of in conjunction with those of the other provinces. In the literature that has been published in reference to the resources of the Dominion, Nova Scotia has come in for notice, but what intending investor after reading the glowing descriptions of the gold of British Columbia and the many minerals of New Ontario would think of placing his capital in Nova Scotia? The upper province writers as a rule consider Nova Scotia as a little province entitled to only a passing notice. As was said a long time since in the Record: "It is our opinion that the Nova Scotia Mining Society should see that if the federal government is desirous of assisting the mineral development of the country, a system of aid should be devised that would give each of the provinces its due proportion."

The Toronto News has this good word to say for the Maritime Provinces, and it is needed. Even with seventeen members as its contribution to the Government the claims of Nova Scotia do not receive the attention they should. Millions may be spent in Ontario and Quebec, and there is no kick; propose an expenditure of a few thousands for N. S. and then there is a grumble:—

"In the House of Commons the other day a vigorous attack was made on various petty local expenditures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There is hardly any doubt that many of these expenditures were practically useless, and had no other object than to serve the interests of Liberal politicians. Substantially they were party investments made out of the public treasury. In bulk they make a sum of some magnitude, but the amount does not constitute the chief ground of objection. We have been too ready to forget that we have an East as well as a West, and

too often we have addressed a type of criticism to the Eastern Provinces that we do not think of applying to the Western communities. We have not been careful to develop an identity of interest with the Eastern people, and seem to have forgotten that they made real sacrifices for Confederation, and have profited far less by the union than the industrial communities of Ontario and Quebec."

I wonder if our colliery workers, while living far more comfortably to-day than a dozen years ago, are more intent on making provision for the proverbial rainy day now than then. It is to be hoped so, and yet it is a doubtful question. I make no doubt not a few have added to their bank accounts, and some have made a start, but, How Many? Of course the leaders of the N. S. socialists scoff at thrift, but it is reasonable to suppose that the workmen of common sense believe in its great value even though they do not earnestly practice it. I am in favor of the scheme of pension propounded by the Commission for the colliery workers of Nova Scotia, mainly on the ground that in its essence it is compulsory thrift. A large majority of the workmen of Nova Scotia could "put by" at the present if they were more conversant with the power of little, and could pocket the pride that stays them going to a savings bank with so small a sum as a dollar. The fear of man or some other fear is upon them. Here is what a Toronto paper says of the penny banks in that city. I hope it may act as a stimulant to some reader:—"In a very great number of cases the money saved is employed to useful ends. Often it is invested in a pair of boots or a warm jacket for the cold weather. The distress of the past winter has in many instances been mitigated by the fact that some member of the family had a few dollars to his or her credit in the Penny Bank. School teachers tell of savings that went to provide coal and food for families whose bread winners were out of employment.

"But the chief object in the establishment of the Penny Bank was the cultivation of a spirit of thrift in the rising generation, and that is the end emphasized. A visit to the poorer quarters of the city reveals many cases of destitution due to sheer improvidence. Too often the poor lack a proper sense of the value of money. They make no attempt to provide against the day of need. Improvidence is usually owing to the absence of early training, and the aim of the Penny Bank is to make good this want over as wide a field as possible. The Penny Bank teaches the child the valuable lesson that self-denial is the step to anything worth while. The boy learns that in order to secure enough money to buy a pair of skates he must start saving his coppers away back in the summer time. Thus early he gains a practical experimental knowledge that it is the part of wisdom to make provision for the future. The little girl who gives up her daily allowance of sweets in order that she may buy a present for her mother increases her sum of practical knowledge and strengthens her character. She learns the double womanly lesson of self sacrifice for others. This is how the system works out to the advantage of thousands of Toronto children.

"These public-spirited men and women who devote some of their time and energy to the good work of instilling a spirit of saving in the mind of the rising generation have every right to congratulate themselves

on the growing success that is attending their unselfish efforts. It is ever to be remembered that the wide spread savings system of the modern civilized world had its small beginnings in the philanthropic attempt of far-seeing financiers to stimulate the commercial life of the world by fostering habits of frugality amongst the people. The Penny Bank makes one step further, and goes after the children, and educates them to treasure their pennies. The effect of the movement is not to cultivate the miserly instinct. It is rather to establish ideas of providence and proper self-control in the minds of the young."

THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE AND THE NOVA SCOTIA MINING SOCIETY.

Is the time ripe for another federation of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia with the Canadian Mining Institute and its official journal? or are the arguments presented in 1902 against such a federation still so hearty that the Record may once again in its light-hearted way try to dissuade the provincial society from becoming a mere branch of the Institute similar to that which was to have been planted in Sydney on June 13th, 1902, but was opposed by the Record in its issues of May 7 and June 21 of that year, under the belief that local and individual effort were worth more to the Province than federation, and that the Mining Society of Nova Scotia did wrong to allow itself once, about ten years ago, to be absorbed by the Canadian Mining Institute, and did right in subsequently breaking away from a connection more harmful than beneficial, by which the interests of Nova Scotia were not advanced, and the promised attendance of the distinguished President, Dr. W. E. Miller, of Toronto, the secretary of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, at the meeting March 15 and 16, may be supposed to have some connection with this project.

Would the Canadian Mining Institute be more likely now to atone for its former want of attention to the interests of Nova Scotia and for its abuse of the powers given by amalgamation? Can it do anything to promote the welfare of the profession and industry of mining in the Province? Might members of the Society belong at the same time to the Institute? Is not a home society, under home management, with sole headquarters in the Province, occupied wholly and solely with home industries, preferable to an alien society, under the management of those alien to the interests of Nova Scotia, with its centre of government too far removed, and its officials unfamiliar with conditions in Nova Scotia, careless about, or ignorant of, the needs of the Province?

There was a fire underground at the Inverness mine last week, which for a time caused considerable anxiety. So large was the quantity of smoke mixed with poisonous gas that the horses had to be removed. This was only accomplished with great difficulty. The men crawled to the stables in a current of air, under the smoke, and close to the pavement. No great damage was done. An easy solution of the cause of the fire is that someone threw a piece of burning wick carelessly on the pavement, or among some rubbish. It is possible this may have been the cause.

The cry to end the quarrel between the big Steel and Coal companies has become more emphatic and general. Some of the parties more directly interested are now participating in the demand, as the following from the Toronto News shows:—"Mr. Forget declared that the long quarrel between the Dominion Coal and Steel Companies is rooted in personal animosities. Other persons, speaking with equal knowledge and authority, agree with Mr. Forget. In the meantime, the interests of a great body of shareholders are gravely prejudiced and industries of national importance, one of which is heavily bonused out of the public treasury, are seriously embarrassed in their operations. It is impossible for outsiders to adjust the blame between the two companies, but it is permissible to appeal for a better understanding and for some consideration for the public interest, as well as for the interests of the investors in these great enterprises. Already the quarrel has done great personal and national mischief, and as under the circumstances, it seems certain that in the end a solution will have to be found in conciliation rather than in litigation, it is like treason to the industrial and national interests of the country to continue the bitter personal quarrel which is alleged to be largely responsible for the whole trouble."

A correspondent in a late issue of the Halifax Herald writes as sane a letter on the subject as any we have seen. The writer, after telling us that he is a holder of Steel preferred bought around 90, and declaring that he desires to see fairplay for Steel, proceeds: "The Dominion Coal Company employs 40,000 people. The Dominion Steel 15,000. The pay list of the former amounts to \$4,000,000 per annum; that of the Steel Company probably over \$1,500,000. If farming is first coal is second and steel third in importance in employing, paying, feeding, clothing and housing people, and giving work to a hundred and one subsidiary trades and occupations. Admitting that coal is the basis of all our mechanical and commercial undertakings—our shipping, factories, foundries, mills and workshops, I contend that Steel is a good superstructure and crown to the edifice of our domestic industries.

"Considering the magnitude the business has now attained, the great losses incurred by investors in the past, which have discouraged even legitimate speculation, the time has now arrived for placing it on a stable and permanent foundation, where its dividend-earning power will be assured. It is only on that basis that public confidence in its substantial values can be restored. To accomplish this end, it is better to waste no more money on litigation, but to settle on terms that will give the Coal Company a fair price for their coal proposition, and one of the quickest methods of making it a dividend one is to stop the uncertainty, risk and expense of law suits and agree to pay such a reasonable and fair price for coal as will enable the Coal Company to supply it at a small profit.

"When the contract for the \$1.24 per ton coal was made, it was submitted to the Nova Scotia legislature by both companies for ratification. This is a complete acknowledgment by both companies of the eminent authority of the legislature to deal with the subject. The conditions have changed since the contract was made. Some of the changes—especially those relating to labor, have since received legislative sanction. It would therefore seem that not only do both com-

panies recognize the authority of the legislature to move—to take account of the new factors that enter into the production of coal, and to amend the legislation in a manner just and fair to both companies.”

When 40,000 is mentioned as the number given employment by the Coal Co. and 15,000 by the Steel Co. there is error unless the correspondent includes all indirectly as well as those directly employed. The submission of the contract, however, to the Legislature was a mere matter of form, and carries no weight with it. The Legislature merely sanctioned what the companies had agreed upon, and had no power to amend or reject this particular part of it. The Legislature could not say to the Coal Co. in so many words, ‘Abide by the contract,’ but it could compel both parties to come together and agree as to price, and failing agreement to fix a price to be charged.

SPLENDID HEROISM.

Forty miners had a thrilling race for life with a rush of water in the Brewerton Colliery, near Rugeley Staffordshire. They were at work when, without warning, a great torrent swept into the gallery. Tools were dropped, and the men, some of whom were stripped to the waist, fled at headlong speed for the shaft. As they ran the flood lapped their ankles. Second by second it rose until it reached their knees, their waists and even their necks. Pieces of floating timber impeded them, bodies of dead horses blocked the way, and the runners were many times carried off their feet by the flood. Almost all reached safety when death was only a matter of inches, but three were overwhelmed and drowned. They were:—William Jarvis, who leaves a wife and large family, Albert Curtis, a single man, and Isaac Harvey, a pit boy. A number of horses were drowned. Deeds of the finest heroism were performed during the mad stampede. A miner named Gatzen heard a boy named Bell utter a despairing scream as he disappeared in the water. He turned and seized him and managed to drag him to safety although the water was up to his own chin. On hearing a second cry he again dashed into the water and succeeded in reaching Harvey, who had seized a post. The boy was too frightened to let go, and Gatzen was washed back without being able to rescue him. Loud cheers were raised by the other miners when they learnt of Gatzen's bravery. He is suffering from extreme shock. One man owed his life to the force of the flood. He was swept away and carried to a higher working, where he was able to regain his feet. Bell's father searched for his son in vain, and was overjoyed when he heard that he had been saved. “The water rushed in like the breaking of a door,” said one of the miners who escaped. “I shouted to the others Run for your lives! and in a moment we were struggling in the flood, I scarcely know how we escaped.”

In 1863 the Miners' National Association of Great Britain was formed, with Alexander Macdonald, a West of Scotland man, as president. For five years in this capacity, Macdonald with aggressive spirit and untiring energy exercised all the rights and privileges of a British subject in agitating for reforms in the mining industry. Then the power conferred on the people by an extension of the franchise inspired the association

with the hope that they might run him successfully for a seat in Parliament. They put him forward as candidate for the Kilmarnock group of burghs. From this contest he, however, withdrew; but in 1874 he stood for an English constituency and was returned. At the same time Thomas Burt, president of the Miners' Union of Northumberland, was elected to parliament for another English working class constituency. These two were the first Labour representatives to take seats in the British House of Commons. They were able and aggressive men, who had each been working in the mines in early boyhood, when the craft was at its lowest depths of degradation.

Jesus was not primarily a reformer, but a revealer; not an agitator with a flag, but an idealist with a mission. Christ set up a spiritual kingdom which touched life at every point. He struck at the root of covetousness with this doctrine of the fatherhood of God, which involved the brotherhood of man. Jesus made service of humanity the test of service to Himself. To solve social problems they must stop selfishness in the individual. The heart-break of social reform was the little men would do to help themselves. They could do for themselves more than any Parliament could do for them. Christianity taught the stewardship of wealth. John Wesley's dictum was, “Get all you can, save all you can, give all you can, which is all you have.” No gain should be sought either by employer or employed at the cost of moral delinquency or in violation of the rights of humanity

A new method of maintaining the freshness of milk without the use of preservatives has just been discovered. The milk is sprayed through a series of fine nozzles, with the result that the fat is broken up into the tiniest possible particles, and their separation is rendered impossible for several hours, in spite of the churning effect of a long railway journey. This is expected to increase the possibilities of milk transportation by hundreds of miles.

A new fire extinguisher has been invented, consisting of a dry powder, contained in a metal tube. It is stated to be free from acids and corrosive substances, and harmless to the most delicate fabrics, but is a powerful fire-destroying agent. At a demonstration given by its inventor before the Prince of Wales, a shed made of tarred wood was saturated with petroleum, and set on fire. When it was burning furiously the flames were extinguished in a few seconds by the use of the powder.

Fishlake, near Doncaster, has had a woman for its letter-carrier for 37 years: Her daily journey averages 17 miles, and in all her long service she has had only seven days off duty.

Socialism need not be revolutionary; it was evolutionary. Socialism would come when the people were fit for it, and when the people were fit for it, no injustice would be done. If they wanted more than justice, the Lord keep them from it.

An unexpected result of the British occupation of Egypt is a great demand for Scotch bagpipes. The natives have become enthusiastic admirers of pipe music.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society is being held in Halifax this week. The meetings are expected to be interesting.

Mr. John Roy, who has been manager at Chignecto for some time, resigned his position the 15th inst. It is understood that Mr. Roy goes to fill a similar position at Port Hood.

No. 3 mine, Springhill, is still keeping up its normal output, and going steadily when men work. The levels of the new sinking have been started, and although progress will be somewhat slow, for a time, until room is made for the landings, the work will be pushed as fast as possible.

Mr. Wm. Hodge, late of the Old Age Pension Board, has left Springhill where he was employed to visit his former home in England. Mr. Hodge was a prominent Union man, was noted as a public speaker, was a local preacher of some note and an enthusiastic church worker. His many friends, and others, will wish him—Bon voyage.

The bore hole near Potter's Brook, being put down by the Acadia Co., was stopped at 910, owing to the drill having reached its capacity. It is said another further depth of fifty feet will strike the coal. A second hole which is being put down is progressing favorably.

A coal company made application to the Department of Mines for sanction to employ an U. G. M. as manager until such time as the U. G. M. could go up for a certificate as manager. The Department refused such permission. Its refusal is likely justified on the ground that there are a large number of certificated managers available.

No. 2 sinking of No. 2 mine, Springhill, is being rapidly developed, and the anticipated large field of coal is being realized in a most satisfactory manner. Springhill has still a future before it of great prosperity—if the people will it. Reports of trade depression and want of employment by hordes of men all over the country do not affect us in any way, as yet. In fact Nova Scotia as a whole is exempt from the very general business depression.

The North Atlantic Collieries Company will sink a shaft to the Blockhouse seam at Port Morien. The depth of the shaft will be a little over a hundred feet, so the undertaking is not a formidable one. Yet the shaft will open out territory containing many millions of tons of coal, mostly submarine. The coal on the land portion of the seam is owned by the Dominion Coal Co. Permission has been given to drive through this property on payment of a royalty for the coal extracted by the North Atlantic. The Company will pursue a conservative policy in carrying on operations. There will be no sudden splurges, but a steady pressing forward.

In last issue we placed the shipment of the N. S. S. & C. Co. for two months of 1907 at 55,974 instead of 64,971.

Springhill is again getting up to its former record for loss of time by the workmen about pay days. The numbers off work for several days succeeding pay days would almost seem incredible were it not so common. La grippe however is epidemic and may account for many absentees on a late pay day—and after.

The Legislative Committee of the P. W. A. was to meet the Government yesterday. The matters to which the attention of the Government are to be directed are weekly pays, eight hour day, and pension fund. Under conditions existing presently in Nova Scotia, an eight hour day would most injuriously affect the coal trade.

It is rumored that when Kendall's compensation bill, a copy of the British Act, emerges from the committee of the House of Assembly it will be with an amendment exempting coal companies from its operation. As between a Compensation Act, and the surrendering of the Relief Societies, the mine workers can only be of one mind.

The statement of Mr. James Ross, President, to the shareholders of the Dominion Coal Co., has been circulated among the members of the Provincial Legislature, and has created a most favorable impression. Those on the members who may have been inclined to sympathize with Steel have been made to pause, and to consider whether they have acted prudently in accepting the stories emanating from Sydney.

A Sydney Mines correspondent writes: "I notice in an Inverness paper that D. F., who is always on the friendliest terms with the political party in power, is accusing you of firing at him at long range. I hope the Record will turn its long Tom on him and put him hors de combat." The Record has not lately had time to look directly or in the remotest degree to it or to any one connected with that paper. More important matters require attention.

The "Standard" is still occupying the minds of the S. H. miners, who have made application for a change. As this matter of the standard weight of coal in mine cars has been under consideration by the men for months and boxes in consequence scarcely filled as per former agreement being appealed to the General Manager consented to allow the workmen to select any number of consecutive days from any part of the three months they (the men) have been loading at their own will. During this period there was no inspection of loading by officials, the miners loading as suited them. This seems an eminently fair offer in settlement of the matter, and should settle it once for all, providing the men are only looking for what is fair.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

In Pennsylvania, the condition of the miner with respect to the daily wage, hours of labor, sanitary surroundings, protection from accident, and pecuniary relief in case of disability, is a fortunate one when compared with conditions that exist in many other States and countries. In this State we have at many collieries in the Anthracite region what are known as First Aid to the Injured Corps, whose prompt and efficient service has in many cases of emergency greatly lessened the suffering of the injured workers. There are also established at the various collieries emergency hospitals, the beneficent character of which is being daily demonstrated. And to lighten the immediate distress of the men who are injured in the mines, and to give their families temporary financial assistance, many companies have available physician or hospital for relief and treatment.

The Bituminous region, however, has not kept pace with the Anthracite region in the work of assisting the injured mine worker. No first aid corps or emergency hospitals have as yet been established at the mines, and the victims of disaster must depend upon the nearest established relief funds. The application of a few dollars at a period of bereavement or physical injury cannot assuage grief or materially lessen the agonizing experiences that characterize such occurrences, but it is nevertheless a comfortable feeling for a family to know that the stricken father or son will be given every attention and will be accorded the rites of a Christian burial, or, in case of injury, that the mine worker, and numerous hospitals erected and supported by State funds attest the interest that has been taken in the welfare of this worthy class of citizens.

Continued from page 14

BUILDING STONE AND BRICK.

The different companies engaged in these industries report a somewhat dull year. The amount of building stone quarried, as near as I have been able to determine is 63,861 tons. The number of Brick manufactured, 25,000,000, and drain pipe 300,000 feet.

By some error the Westellar Terra Cotta Co., whose Brick Works are at Sylvester, between Westville and Pictou, is called "The Eastern Brick and Tile Co."

An unusual, yet natural, alliance of capital and labor is to be witnessed in the present appeal of the leading railway men's organizations in the United States to Washington against further legislation calculated to injure the revenues of the railways. A reduction in the wage scale is feared if railway earnings are further interfered with. There must be a limit to the reduction in freights and passenger charges by acts of Legislature and Commissions if wages are to be maintained and service and equipment to be improved,

It is very easy to tell a tale which has a flaw in it somewhere, and to repeat it time after time without noticing that there is anything wrong, until suddenly pulled up by one who hears it for the first time. Mr. Faber had a favorite anecdote, which he used to tell his pupils annually. It was about the Roman athlete who every morning swam the Tiber three times. This year he told it as usual, but noticed one of the junior members of the class nudging his neighbor and tittering audibly. "Willie Barnes," he said, "you seem to find something funny in it. Will you explain to the class what it is? Do you doubt that he could swim the river three times?" "No, sir," gasped the scholar, "it ain't that. But I was wondering why he didn't make it four times, and so end up on the side where his clothes were."

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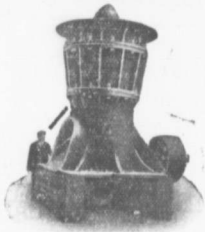
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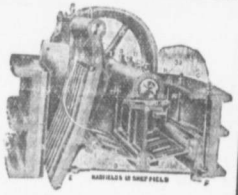
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Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 2 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'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 lets 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 Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$30 to \$100 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 payments of a royalty of 1-2 per cent on the sales.

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 for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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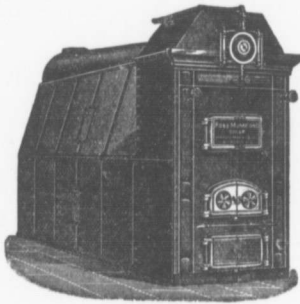
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EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down	No. 54	No. 54		Read Up	No. 51	No. 51
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
L 11 00	L 3 20	L 3 20	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 50	A 3 33	
S 11 00	S 3 35	S 3 35	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 11 45	S 3 27	
A 11 00	A 4 00	A 4 00	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 25	L 3 10	
L 4 15	L 4 15	L 4 15	TROY	A 10 11	F 10 07	
F 4 30	F 4 30	F 4 30	CRENSHAW	S 9 54	F 9 50	
S 4 45	S 4 45	S 4 45	ST. DIQUE	F 9 37	S 9 33	
F 4 55	F 4 55	F 4 55	CHARGEMORE	S 9 17	F 9 13	
S 5 10	S 5 10	S 5 10	CATHERINES POND	F 9 02	S 8 58	
A 5 25	A 5 25	A 5 25	PORT HOOD	L 8 47	A 8 43	
L 5 40	L 5 40	L 5 40	GLINCOR	S 8 25	L 8 21	
S 5 55	S 5 55	S 5 55	MABOU	S 8 25	S 8 21	
F 6 10	F 6 10	F 6 10	GLE DYRE	S 7 3	F 7 0	
S 6 25	S 6 25	S 6 25	PLAC. DYRE	F 7 30	S 7 26	
A 6 40	A 6 40	A 6 40	STRAITHORNE	S 7 17	A 7 13	
S 7 00	S 7 00	S 7 00	INVERNESS	L 7 00	A n.	
A 7 15	A 7 15	A 7 15				
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.				

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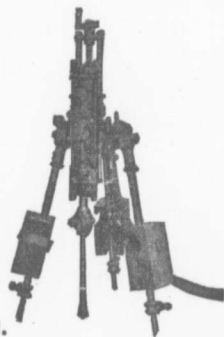
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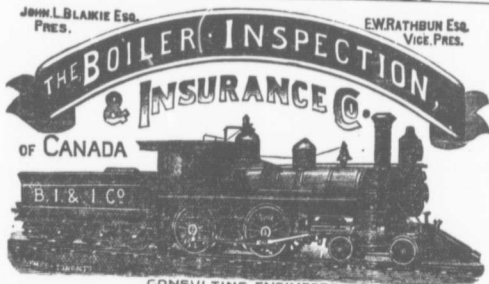
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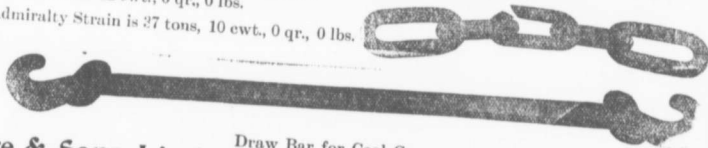
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Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	.58%	.79%

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NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
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ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
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	100 00	100 00

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