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Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.

Maritime Mining Record

MAY 25 1910

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Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use
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12 Collieries
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3,500,000 tons Yearly

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

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7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.



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

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES

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

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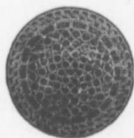
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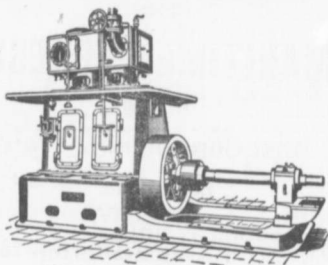
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TRY IT!

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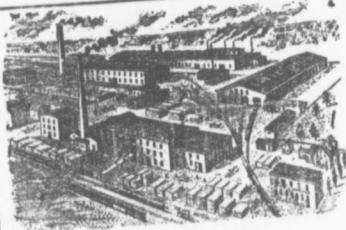
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Direct connections at Bonaventure Union Station,
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Try our "Gripoly" Solid Woven Belting.

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Steel Castings,
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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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COMPRESSED HIGH PRESSURE
STEAM PACKING

"Vitite" Packing is a Compressed Asbestos sheeting especially treated. It makes an ideal flange and manhole joint and a trial will be a revelation to you.

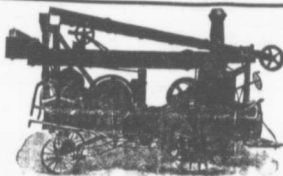
"Vitite" Packing resists highest steam pressure and superheated steam, and is unexcelled as a flange packing for Steam, Hydraulic, Gas Engine, Acid, Ammonia and other joints.

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The KEYSTONE
Percussion Core Drill Attachment
is an economical appliance for
TESTING COAL LANDS.

It can be used in connection with any good "shurn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

Price of Complete Attachment
\$200.00

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject. We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers for all depths and purposes.

Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.

Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,
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 SOLID DIE
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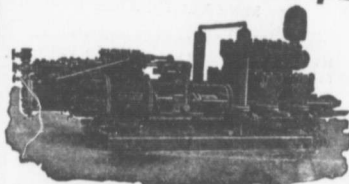
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—Established 1852—

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FOR MINES, WATER WORKS, SEWAGE,
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A Reliable, Efficient, and Substantial,
 Because almost Fifty Years Experience
 Stands back of Every Machine. Following types for any capacity, any head:
 DIRECT ACTING and CRANK and FLY-WHEEL.
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ANOTHER OLD MEDAL,

for excellence of display, awarded to
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—MAKERS OF—

“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock
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Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship
 —is the motto of the Firm.—

The firm a month or two ago secured an order from the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power
 Co., Ltd., 200 pit tubs. So highly satisfactory was the work that the first order was, after re-
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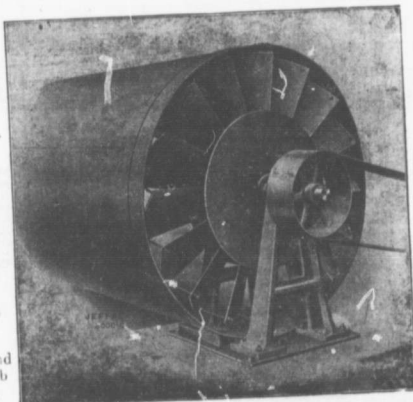
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This Fan is highly recommended wherever
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It has no equal for boosting along feeble
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A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT over The Ordinary Disc Fan.

It is self contained, simple in operation and
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The....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 22 Stellarton, N. S., May 25, 1910. New Series

EDWARDS' FAITH IN SCIENCE.

In the early part of the year 1859 the King (then, of course, the Prince of Wales) entered Edinburgh University, taking his residence at Holyrood Palace. Some discussion at first took place as to what the Prince's course of study should be, but among other lectures he attended those on chemistry by Professor Playfair. It was at this time that an interesting episode occurred which is related as follows in Sir Wm. Reid's "Life of Lord Playfair":—"It was whilst the Prince was living in Edinburgh as Playfair's pupil that an incident occurred which has already, I believe, been published. The Prince and Playfair were standing near a cauldron containing lead which was boiling at white heat. 'Has your Royal Highness any faith in sciences?' asked Playfair. 'Certainly,' replied the Prince. Playfair then carefully washed the Prince's hand with ammonia, to get rid of any grease that might be on it. 'Will you now place your hand in this boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?' he said to his distinguished pupil. 'Do you tell me to do this?' asked the pupil. 'I do,' replied Playfair. The Prince instantly put his hand into the cauldron, and ladled out some of the boiling lead without sustaining any injury." It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand, if perfectly cleaned may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, the moisture of the skin protecting it under these conditions from any injury. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature the effect would, of course, be very different. It requires, however, courage of no common order for a novice to try such an experiment, even at the bidding of a man so distinguished in science as was Playfair.

HIS MAJESTY'S LITTLE WAY.

When out in the forest at Mar Lodge after a long, tiring stalk on one occasion, the late King wished to express in a practical form his Royal approval of a smart young ghillie who had been in attendance all day. The Duke of Fife, who was strongly opposed to the "tipping" of his own servants by his guests, was near, and there was necessity for caution. The King who was then Prince, was, however, equal to the occasion. He asked the lad for his pipe. Extracting whatever of ash and black plug tobacco it contained. The King filled it with his own choice smoking mixture, in which he concealed a sovereign. Then, lighting up, he took a few whiffs and handed it over to the owner, with the remark that "it wasn't drawing pro-

perly." The ghillie soon discovered the cause of the temporary defect. It is said that the Duke's suspicions were eventually aroused by the King's strange fondness for a smoke from a smart stalker's pipe, and that he surprised the Royal culprit in the very act of souffling the accustomed gold piece into the pipe. What happened is not chronicled, but later on when the King was heard to ask a keeper for his pipe when on the hill ground at Mar Forest, the Duke was seen to turn aside and have a quiet laugh.

A CURIOUS MISTAKE.

The late Duke of Rutland had a favourite retriever called "Prince." One night, during a visit of the Prince of Wales for shooting, the Duke said that lately the dog had not been behaving well. Next day the Princess of Wales came to the Duke, who was picking up the birds. "Well, Duke," she said, "and how is the Prince getting along to-day?" "Very badly indeed," the Duke replied quite seriously. "He won't pick up his birds." If he does not behave better after luncheon, I shall send him home." The Princess retired in silent amazement. A little later the Duke discovered that it was her husband of whom the Princess was asking, not the dog, whose existence she had forgotten.

PNEUMATIC MINING SYSTEM.

The pneumatic system of coal handling in experimental use at one of the United States C. & C. Co's mines at Gary, W. Va., was inspected lately by a party of mining men, most of them from the Pocahontas district. The new device consists of a pipe some 6,000 feet in length connecting the tippie with the face of the seam. A suction fan in the tippie creates a partial vacuum in the tube and the coal is drawn through at high velocity. Those who witnessed the demonstration declined to express themselves as to the practicability of the apparatus under ordinary conditions and sustained use, but it is said to have worked well during the test. It was invented by Col. Edward O'Toole, general superintendent at the Gary mines, who is also the inventor of a mining machine to be used in conjunction with the pipe line. The visitors incidentally looked over the power house and other improvements at Gary, all of which are of a highly modern character. The company it will be recalled, is a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

(Labor Gazette)

Six striking cloakmakers, four girls and two men, were before Judge Lanctot, in the Recorder's Court Montreal, charged with disturbing the peace and blocking traffic on St. Catherine Street, in front of Summer's establishment, a few weeks ago. All were condemned to pay a fine of \$15 or spend one month in jail, and they also received a severe lecture from the Judge for their conduct. Judge Lanctot warned them that he would be more severe on any others brought up before him on similar charges. All must recognize that the streets must be kept clear and the public protected from danger by mobs.

The arrests were made by a squad of policemen called to disperse a crowd of two or three hundred strikers who had gathered around Summer's about the time the non-strikers were due to leave the establishment. When the policemen arrived on the scene and commenced to clean away the strikers, some of the latter refused to move on. Two girls were arrested by Constable Foucault, and while they were being placed in the patrol wagon, two others attempted to interfere with the policemen, and they too, were taken into custody. A couple of young men, who were shouting "scabs" were also taken into custody, and had to pay a \$15 fine yesterday.

A case of some interest was recently tried at the Guelph Division Court. The question for decision was whether or not a Brussels weaver of the Guelph Carpet Mills was responsible for defective work. He sued for a balance of wages owing him by the Company, when the Brussels weavers went out. The Co.'s didn't dispute his claim, but set up counterclaim for a rug which they said had been spoiled by the plaintiff's work. The case was a test case to decide whether or not the Company had a right to make a deduction for defective work. The rug in question was made up some time last summer, and no deduction was made at the time, as the foreman was endeavouring to dispose of it without loss. But from the plaintiff's wages in December the deduction was made. Upon the main point Judge Jamieson held that a weaver could not charge for defective work and was liable for damages for goods spoiled by reason of imperfect work. He held, however, that the Company by paying wages at the time had waived the right to deduct and could not make the deduction from December wages. As a result the defendants withdrew their counterclaim and the Judge gave the plaintiff judgment for the balance of his December wages.

Police Magistrate Denison Montreal, has demonstrated that the word "scabs" as applied to employes acting as substitutes for strikers, cannot be used. Two men have been fined by him twenty dollars and thirty dollars respectively, with the option of thirty days in jail, for applying the epithet to strikebreakers at the Continental Costume Company. "I want it to be distinctly understood that I object to that word," he stated decisively before imposing the fine.

A verdict of \$222,000 was recently rendered in the United States Court by the jury, in the suit of D. E. Loeve, of Danbury, against 200 hat makers, members of the Union Hatters of North America. After being out a little over two hours the jury ordered actual damages of \$74,000 to the plaintiff, but as a bill of exceptions will be filed by the defence, and the case will eventually reach the United States Supreme Court.

The suit has been on trial for eleven weeks. It was instituted by the Antiochcott Society, through Mr. Loeve, but it is understood the damages awarded were to

go to the Danbury hat makers. The expense of defending the suit is being met by the United Hatters of North America.

NEW SMELTING PROCESS.

It is stated that a new smelting process that will revolutionize the smelting industry as it is available for the treatment of low grade ores has recently been patented. It has been submitted to the leading chemists of the United States and pronounced a wonderful success, parts of the treatment being of a character of which they had never heard.

A demonstrating plant was erected by the original shareholders where the results have been such as to convince the most sceptical. It was shown that the metal in all classes of ore could be extracted with a loss of less than one per cent., and without waste, as the residue is also made use of for commercial purposes. Dr. James S. Island, the inventor of the process, is an Orangeville boy, who has been practising his profession in the city for some years. He is spoken of as a genius by his friends and has many accomplishments to his credit in chemistry. He is said to be the only man who has discovered how to make fibred gold for filling teeth, which is said to be a very profitable financial proposition. He is said to have had considerable difficulty in floating the smelting scheme, it being looked upon with considerable scepticism by financiers. About a dozen are said to have been induced to put \$1,000 each into the proposition and the financial returns to the lucky investors will be very gratifying. It is said that a prominent mine owner from Mexico sent a consignment of zinc and lead ore to be treated, with the advice that if he could separate the ores, it certainly would be a million dollar proposition. The work was done and the ore returned, but the failure of the company working the mines prevented the test resulting in any financial understanding.

REASONS FOR BUYING A ROOF THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING.

In making a roofing the problem of the manufacturer is chiefly a matter of getting a durable wearing surface. In the past roofing manufacturers have depended upon a heavy coat of paint for such protection. If kept properly renewed, a painted roofing will give satisfaction.

The objection of this type of roofing however, was that the painting constituted a nuisance and expense. The average owner was fairly sure to neglect it, and when the paint wore off—and of course no paint could wear very long under the severe conditions of roof service—the water and frost began to do serious damage.

Of late years the roofing industry has been considerably changed by the appearance of Amatite, a mineral surfaced roofing which needs no paint. It is obvious that a surface which consists of small particles of mineral properly cemented upon the top surface of the roofing will not need any paint. The effect of weather upon the mineral surface is practically negligible.

Amatite costs no more than the painted roofings, and the saving of work and expense has made it exceedingly popular.

A sample of it is obtainable on request from the Carrite-Paterson Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. & Halifax N. S.

statements made on the mainland, our correspondent adds: "Don't fear any statement made by — or any U. M. W. organizer. Their whole stock in trade consists of untruths. They say they will be in possession of this field in three months. They will, will they? Why they are further away from it to-day, than when they started their agitation in Nova Scotia." When the U. M. W. agitation started in Nova Scotia the RECORD asked the colliery workers to keep clear of it, saying they had, by joining it, nothing to gain but much to lose. Events in C. B. have made good that prediction. To the men of the mainland we repeat the warning: "You have nothing to gain by joining the U. M. W., possibly you may lose much." Get rid of the idea that ours is the interested utterance of one of the subsidized capitalistic press. The RECORD honestly believes that the miners can secure more concessions through the P. W. A. than through any foreign order, for the reason that in any demand of the home society the public will, as a rule, be on its side, while the contrary will be the case likely, in any demand of the U. M. W.; and public opinion counts. Why, then, it may be asked, are the operators opposed to the U. M. W. Because of two evils they are choosing the least. Rather a recognition of the P. W. A. than that their trade should be at the mercy of foreign agitators, investigated, as is alleged, by foreign mine operators.

RECIPROCIITY.

The Record is credibly informed that Mr. Butler of the Dominion Coal Co. denies emphatically having made any public utterance in reference to reciprocity in Boston, as alleged by a number of newspapers. He may have, in private conversation, in answer to a question put to him, said that reciprocity could not be thought of unless there was a treaty for a long term of years. We are glad Mr. Butler made no official or formal utterance on the subject. As we stated in last issue the Dominion Coal Co. is the only one that could possibly undertake the erection of the necessary plant, and it is very doubtful even if in its case the game if bugged would be worth the bother. A more serious problem, facing the Nova Scotia operators, than the flooding of a market for bituminous round, is to find one for slack. The mainland collieries at all events, at the present time, are a little put about as to what to do with their slack. The Americans should be asked to admit Canadian slack coal free, in recognition of our admission free of anthracite. The trouble is there is no one at Ottawa to pass the claims of provincial operators.

The Glace Bay correspondent of the Mining Journal, Toronto, when talking of strike matters should be looked upon as an authority at least from the employers stand point. He has this to say on the settlement:—

One of the most prominent of the U. M. W. leaders made the statement that the strike had been mismanaged and was commenced under a misapprehension of the true state of affairs, and in face of the action, which the Coal Company has entered against the U. M. W. for damages and conspiracy, and the large im-

portations of men which the company was arranging for, the leaders of the U. M. W. appear to have concluded that the present time was not opportune for further prosecution of the strike, which on their own representations has absorbed the entire amount at the credit of their reserve fund in July of last year. The offers which the company has made from time to time to take back its striking employees and give them absolutely fair treatment have always been open to the men, and acting upon the advice of their leaders the strikers decided to return to work, relying on the good faith of the company to deal fairly with all its employees. The end of this ill-starred trouble, like its commencement came with remarkable suddenness and took people generally by surprise. The past ten months has been probably the most unpleasant period that Glace Bay ever experienced, and there can be no doubt about the sincerity of the general hope that the trouble is over, and that its memory will be as evanescent as that of a hideous nightmare. The strike was an ill-considered and ill-advised proceeding, taken with a blind disregard of the probabilities. Its utter failure was apparent the first week of the trouble, and it is a great pity that the fighting abilities of those who took part in the strike were not utilized to better advantage than to serve the aims of ambitious labour leaders and to destroy the livelihood of the fighters themselves.

The Record does not pretend to know anything about the offers made by the company from time to time. In company with those interested in coal mining in the province we had thought there had been no modification of the offer made last July, and we are led to believe there was not. The correspondent, perhaps, has expressed himself differently to what he intended. The Record agrees that there is a sincere hope that the trouble is over. At the same it is not forbidden the Record to express the further hope that we are not living in a fools-paradise. Those who are opposed to the entrance of an alien order should not be content lazily to rest upon their oars. Is the trouble over? It may be over for the time being at Glace Bay, still it may be but a truce this seeming peace. When the U. M. W.'s first signified their intention of invading Nova Scotia they made it known that they were coming to capture the whole province and not a portion of it merely. And the Record can well imagine that to have the mainland miners in their ranks while the Island miners were not, would not suffice them. Why are the U. M. W.'s so active in the mainland at the present time? They cannot think they have been beaten in C. B. If beaten, and if their members on the Island believe and realize this they cannot hope to obtain the following which they obtained by the promises of success. The great efforts being made to organize in Pictou—so far without any degree of success—lend color to the belief of some that they have only retired for a time to gather strength for a renewal of the contest—not necessarily in Cape Breton. It does not worry us to express the hope that the trouble is over, but that hope does not bind us from saying to the P. W. A. members, and to the mine operators, "while hoping, keeps eyes wide open."

The U. M. W. are as strong—at bluff—as ever. In fact it is the only thing left them. We are told they are growing strong in Westville. Well perhaps. But why didn't they hurrah over the meeting in Stellarton.

- Rubs by Rambler.

MORE COAL MINES FOR KENDALL.

If the senior member for Cape Breton does not get a hustle on and force the government to go into coal mining for and in behoof of the Free Coal League and a few chronic grumblers he may find usurpers step in and claim the glory of procuring cheap coal for the greatly imposed upon people in the province. I have before me a letter from a gentleman, who has a coal mine, or thinks he has. He has a coal area, at any rate, which he wishes to transfer to some one for a consideration. And the commendable thing in his offer is that he does not set a fabulous price on the property. In the prospectus of a Pictou Exploitation Company, I see a Right of search, put down as an asset worth \$30,000. Now, my correspondent has better than a Right, he has a lease, and will sell all his interests for a tenth of fifty. He is of the opinion that as the U. M. W. displayed so much anxiety to compel the operators to reduce the price of coal, that society will be willing to show its sincerity by going into the business for itself and mitigate the sufferings of the coal consuming community by mining coal and selling it a cost. My correspondent says "I have another idea. Why not get the U. M. W. to come in and give a practical demonstration with respect to the question of how coal can be mined. Don't you think they would jump at the idea and would put in some dollars for development purposes. I am going to write them to this effect. If coal can be mined at a small colliery for say sixty five cents a ton, why could it not be mined at a large colliery for the same amount? Do you see the point?" To be frank, I don't. The mining price of coal is a small item in comparison with all the other charges entering into its preparation for market, and this correspondent like many others seems to be wholly ignorant of the fact. Dr. Kendall however has the first call upon the Record so we present to him further offers for consideration. For a moderate sum the government could secure the flooded Mabou mine with its several excellent seams of coal. On this mine, when Dr. Kendall becomes minister of mines—development, there would be splendid scope for the Doctors restless ingenuity. He could either pump out the old mines stuffing the cracks through which the sea now trickles with Sydney cement, or he could condemn the whole old works lock, stock and barrel, and commence a new sinking on this or the yon side of Finlays point. He could do this on an expenditure that would be trifling in comparison with the sums already spent by people who said they knew something of mining. To make a success of Mabou is worthy of even Dr. Kendall's high ambition.

And then if he wanted the glory of discovering as well as opening a coal seam. What is the matter with Richmond. Poor Pearl it is true has spent a pile of money in trying to get an easy angle seam in that undulating county. Would'nt it be grand to succeed where Pearl had missed it. If the coal did not come up to expectations it could

be sold the cheaper and that's what's wanted. Mabou could be had for a trifle and Richmond for something less. two splendid propositions for the practical man, and if the Doctor is not that, what is he? Then coming back to Pictou Co. there is an area that can be had for a basket of chips, say \$4000. This is a jumped area and therefore is flavored with romance. On it there are seams of coal from three inches to thirty, and one on end said to be fifteen feet. The three inch seam might be allowed to grow for a while, and the thirty inch seam and the fifteen foot tackled. The difference in height of the seams would enable the Doctor to adopt more than one method of mining.

In deferring further offers for the present I may say the Dr. has not shown conspicuous courtesy. He has not acknowledged his obligations to me. Let that go; I can be as philanthropic as he, and the propositions can be charged to the public good.

Unless, supposing we had reciprocity, Nova Scotia operators could erect discharging plants and secure wharf facilities, at the larger of the New England ports we would not have the ghost of a chance to send coal profitably into New England. Plants would require to be erected, in Boston, Providence and Portland which between them take three fifths of the coal carried by water into New England, or else the delay in discharging at times would be so great as to cause a loss and not a profit.

A supposed member of Star Lodge, Inverness, writes to the Herald demanding, right away, the resignation of John Moffat. Why this awful hurry? Would it not be better to take things coolly until the Council meeting in September. If Moffat then does not resign the Star man if he has sufficient backing, can tell him to retire. It is not usual for men to retire from office at the request of a few unimportant opponents.

As furnishing proof that the C. B. miners were thoroughly tired of the strike it is only necessary to give the number who voted for a continuance. The total of these were six. The vote included all kinds and conditions of men in C. B. or out of it, in the mines, or on farms or on the sea, and on that account loomed up large.

A number of U. M. W. officials and members have by Judge Drysdale been freed from the necessitating of walking the roads leading to the Spring-hill collieries. The plain members will not be displeased at the order. Being restrained by law they cannot be docked strike pay for not jockeying.

The death of the King, last Friday fore-night, coming as it did unexpectedly created a profound sensation in this province as well, no doubt, over the civilized world. As Prince of Wales the departed King did not escape the tongue of censorious critics, as King his deportment was such as to silence all criticism. Of him it may be said, he was one of the few beloved at home and revered abroad—may his successor prove as worthy of praise. It is hinted that his death was hastened through worry over the political situation. The Lords have much to answer for.

THE CONSTITUENTS OF COAL.

The different constituents that are usually determined in coal are the moisture, volatile matter, fixed carbon ash and sulphur.—“Moisture” is determined by noting the loss of weight of a portion of the sample after it has been dried for an hour at a temperature of about 213 degrees F., moisture is always present in varying amounts, and while it has little effect upon the burning of coal, it represents so much water that is being paid for as coal.

“Volatile” consists of the combustible gases and some water vapor which is combined with them, and can be driven off by mere drying. It is determined by heating a moisture free sample, in a closed platinum crucible for seven minutes over a standard gas flame.

This process drives off the volatile or gaseous matter leaving the fixed carbon and ash.

This volatile closely represents the amount of gas that can be made from the coal in retorts and, also, the gases that are liberated soon after firing the coal in blast furnaces. The amount of smoke from a furnace depends upon the amount of volatile in the coal, as well as the facilities and methods of burning. The volatile, is the main constituent considered in classifying coals with respect to their character such as anthracite 3 to 8 volatile semi-anthracite 8 to 13 semi-bituminous 13 to 25 bituminous 15 to 40%.

“Fixed carbon” is determined as the loss in weight resulting from burning the volatile free sample down to ash. It has been considered by many people as representing the fuel value of a coal, but this is by no means true, as much depends upon the proportion of moisture, ash and volatile in the remainder of the coal, and also upon how rich is the volatile in combustible gases. In reality the fixed carbon is of the least importance in determining the characteristics and quality of a coal.

“Ash” is the residue left after the fixed carbon has been burned off completely. The ash in coal is non-combustible under any circumstances, and is in reality of greater importance than any other impurity contained in coal: for while the purchaser does not care to pay for water at the rate of \$4.00 per ton, he much less cares to pay for ash at this rate, and then be charged with the additional expense of removing it from the plant, to say nothing of the trouble caused by the formation of clinkers, and from the reduction in the steaming capacity of the boilers.

The weight of ashes taken from a boiler plant is no true indication of the ash contained in the coal, as the weight is increased by unburned coal and coke, the amount of which is affected by the kind of grates, and the care exercised by the fireman and diminished by the amount of ash carried up from the grate by the draft. “Sulphur” in coal is determined by burning a portion of the sample intimately mixed with some chemica; that will retain all the sulphur of the coal in such a form, that it can later be separated as a pure sulphur compound, and weighed. The sulphur itself is of secondary importance so far as a steam coal is concerned, and determination is largely a matter of custom. Sulphur is very injurious in the manufacture of iron and steel, and as the iron

manufacturer was the first to analyze coal and coke, the steam coal user has naturally adopted many of his methods and ideas.

The heating value, of coal, which is usually expressed in British thermal units per pound, is of very great importance in comparing different kinds of steam coal, as the generation of heat is the primary object. A British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree F., so that one pound of coal containing 14,000 B. t. u. would increase the temperature of 14,000 pounds of water one degree F., if all of the heat could be utilized, or, as 966 heat units are required to evaporate one pound of water from and at 212 degrees F., 14,5 pounds of water would be evaporated for each pound of coal, if no heat were lost in the process. In actual practice a part of this heat is necessarily lost in the gases escaping up the flue and in the radiation from the boiler and furnace, so that only 60 to 75% is actually used in generating steam. The percentage of heat thus utilized is designated as the boiler efficiency.

SOCIALISM ABJURED.

(Montreal Witness)

Theories seem to have their limits. The United States laid the corner stone of its constitution with shoutings—shoutings which have never ceased to echo as though they had told no lie. That corner stone was Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The inscription on it was that ‘all men are created equal.’ Then they proceeded to hold slaves and to enact laws confining citizenship to white men. The nation has lived side by side with this fiction from the beginning till now, and until within the memory of man shouted annually from a table or a luncheon-top beside every village liberty pole its derision for and denunciation of all the nations of the earth that did not enjoy the blessed liberty and equality of the freest country on which the sun ever shone. We British have nothing to say about constitutional fictions. We have a lot of them. We only cite this one to show that democracy, as sketched out by Jean Jacques Rousseau and adopted whole by the United States, took no time at all to find that the theory, beautiful as it seemed, would not work. We have the same anomaly in the socialism of to-day. The socialism doctrine not only assumes human equality but undertakes to enforce it. Yet our socialists of British Columbia are the most ardent and bitter opponents of even admitting to the country our fellow-men of China and Japan, even our kindred and fellow-citizens of India.

The socialists of the United States have been having this question out. There are among them men who have the courage of their principles, and who are ready to stand by them to the death. The Congress of Socialists at Stuttgart had declared for socialism out and out—equal privileges for all men of all races. They were pretty safe at Stuttgart from any uncomfortable consequences from this splendid act of devotion to principle. But in the United States, liable as is that country to be flooded by men of every color and creed and degree of civilization, and among a people with whom the race limit is a common place of universally accepted tradition, it has proved a very differ-

ent thing. In vain did Mr. Unterman plead for the good old doctrine that all men are created equal; the congress would have none of it. It brought in a declaration advocating 'the unconditional exclusion of these (Asiatic) races' on the score that 'they constitute a drawback, an obstacle and menace to the progress of the most aggressive, militant and intelligent elements of our working class population.' Apart from any question as to the truth of this declaration it is quoted here to point out that it is a complete and total renunciation of the principle of socialism and a distinct adoption of a principle of privilege which would equally apply to the attitude of any privileged class in slamming the door on any other class which it might regard as dangerous sharers of its privileges and not militant enough to insist. With this declaration socialism in principle goes entirely by the board. It is a full confession that the theory will not work.

ROSEVELT TO THE PARISIANS

It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the door of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs, and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds. Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop into a fastidiousness that unfits him from doing the rough work of a workaday world. Among the free people who govern themselves there is but a small field of usefulness open for the men of cloistered life, who shrink from contact with their fellows.

Every man ought to work to maintain himself, to be ready to fight if need be, and to have children. Sterility was the greatest of all curses, and on wilful sterility through love of ease and self-indulgence Nature wreaked in the long run the heaviest punishment. No refinement or development of art and literature could compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues, and of these the greater was the race's power to perpetuate the race. Material well-being, Mr. Roosevelt went on to say, was only a foundation, and the mere man of wealth in a way that was a real benefit was he a national asset. There was need of great guiding intelligences in business, and it was good that they should have ample reward. But beyond a certain point material success became a small matter compared with other things. One passage the speaker emphasized by repeating it, amid great applause, in French after delivering it in English. Property rights, he declared must be carefully safeguarded in every civilised society, and usually property rights and human rights were fundamentally identical, but when there was a real conflict between them human rights must have the upper hand. The gift of oratory, like that for making money, and the power wielded by journalists must be estimated solely by the use to which they were put. Mr. Roosevelt pronounced himself a strong individualist, while at the same time he recognised the common-sense fact that there were things that could best be done by the community. He advocated complete liberty for the individual to live his own life, if he did no wrong to his neighbour. A public man should not be supported because he promised supporters. The man who would do that would not hesitate in his wrong interests to wrong his

supporter. Speaking of international relations Mr. Roosevelt condemned any kind of deception, expressed his great hopes of international law, and declared that while all were for peace and justice, a nation must be ready to withstand wrong.

PIT EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

Wellington pit, Whitehaven, Eng., was scene of an explosion on the night of 11th inst. and over 130 men are entombed. About eight o'clock shaftmen employed near the shaft heard a terrific report, which came apparently from either the forehead or the vicinity of the workings where the bulk of the men were employed, and very soon smoke commenced to issue from the pit and the fears that an explosion had taken place were confirmed. No time was lost in giving alarm, and very soon rescue parties were on their way to the men below the surface. The main roads, however, filled with dense smoke fumes and consequently progress was painfully slow. A rumour soon gained currency that already two men were dead, but happily this was proved to be incorrect. These two men, Joseph Walker and Stephen Gregory, although much exhausted, did not appear to be in any serious condition and when about midnight they were landed at the top of the shaft they were conveyed to their homes after receiving medical attention. An hour later two more men were brought to safety. They were Joseph Kenmare and John Wear, employed in one of the most remote parts of the colliery, and apparently they were but little the worse for their experience.

PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Their Cost And Their Future.

A Report of great interest has been made by the Australian Royal Commission on Old Age Pensions. The Commission was appointed in 1905 to consider the existing State scheme and to devise a scheme for the whole Commonwealth. The Systems at present in force are:

New South Wales.—Maximum pension 10s. a week; for married people, 7s. 6d. a week each; may be claimed at the age of 65. Income including pension, must not exceed £52 a year. Cost to State of 22,000 pensions, £508,000.

New Zealand.—Maximum, 10s. a week; in case of a married couple, joint income, including pension, must not exceed £90. May be claimed at 65, if claimant has been twenty-years resident. Police magistrates administer, without boards, at trading cost. Pensions, 11,770; total cost, £325,000.

Victoria.—Maximum, 8s. a week; at 65, or earlier in cases of dangerous or unhealthily occupations; twenty years' residence. Income, including pension, must not exceed £26. Pensions, 11,425; cost, £255,000.

The Commissioners recommend a scheme of old age pensions for the whole Commonwealth to be paid out of the consolidated revenue, as follows:

Maximum; 10s. a week, payable at 65, or, on conditions, at 60 in cases of permanent incapacity. Payments fortnightly through post-office. Total income, including pension, not to exceed £52. Estimated cost £1,500,000 a year.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

* It is expected that Dom. No. 12 will soon be producing a 1000 tons a day.

Rough and ready people may now have some excuse for swe—saying "by George".

Operations at Birch Grove, Port Morien, are soon to begin, by the Dominion Coal Co.

According to the Herald the foreign order have a few more mouths to fill at Springhill.

The feeling in business circles in Montreal is decidedly in opposition to reciprocity with the U. S.

And now it is reported that they have found cannal coal in Ontario. Pooh! it has often been found in Nova Scotia.

The new bankhead at Dom. No. 4 is all but completed. It is a model of simplicity combined with strength. It is well arranged also.

We have met a number of people of hitherto unimpeachable honesty and of irreproachable character generally, who brazenly declare, without the tinge of a blush, that they saw the comet.

The Colonial Coal Co. have begun shipments from their mine on the Little Bras D'Or. Steamers of moderate capacity can be loaded at the company's pier. The coal mine is situated at perhaps one of the most picturesque spots in C. B.

The Dominion Coal Co. will build a large number of houses for the workmen at the new collieries Dom. Nos. 12, 14 and 16. A village is expected to rise up in this locality within the next five years which may prove a rival to Glace Bay.

The U. M. W's. were circulating the report that the men at Dom. No. 1 who had proven their loyalty during the strike were going over in a body to the foreign order. The belief is growing that if the U. M. W. officials ever speak the truth it is only by accident. The U. M. W. at this moment is in very bad odor in C. B.

Mr. Peter Christianson, one of the D. C. Cos. superintendents of mines leaves on June 1st. for the west, where he goes to fill a position at the instance of Mr. Charles Fergie. Very many will be sorry to lose Peter; none more so than the Record which has followed Peter from the start in his upward flight.

A meeting of the directors of the Strathcona Coal Co. was held at the offices of the Company at Moncton ten days ago to decide as to what action shall be taken looking to a resumption of operations at the mine. It is possible the work may be restarted this summer. One of the seams prospected last year may be opened up.

A miner named Laundry was killed by a fall of stone while at the face in the Joggins mines a week ago.

Several coal areas which formerly belonged to the estate of E. B. Gray, and which adjoined areas presently being worked have been acquired by the Acadia Coal Co.

Dominion No. 3 has been running for some time on double shift. The other collieries are filling up fast, some of them to overflowing.

The report that Maxwell, of Dom. No. 1, was leaving the Dominion Coal Co. is not correct. He will be back in about six weeks from a well earned holiday.

Cosgrove, the labor candidate, who is determined to contribute a hundred dollars to the Sheriff Harris election fund, continues bravely to plod his weary way. His pluck is admirable if not his discretion.

Mr. Alex. McDonald, Supt. of Caledonia, has been appointed to the position of District Superintendent in lieu of Mr. Christianson, who goes out West at the invitation of Mr. Fergie. Mr. McDonald has had a long and varied experience, knows all the ropes, and should make a first class inspector.

The U. M. W. officials are telling the innocents of Cumberlond Co. that the U. M. W. is progressing nicely in Pictou Co. Yes there're wearin' "well-awa". At a meeting in Stellarton ten days ago an audience of 17 way drummed up, consisting of four visitors from Westville, one Stellarton man and a number of inquisitive Stellarton boys. Nothing doing.

The mining rates for No. 12 were fixed the other day by the Company and the P. W. A. The balance system is in vogue; the miners mine and have the coal filled into boxes and the boxes pushed by their loaders for 56 cts. per ton. This is a decent rate and it is considered the miners will do well at it more especially as the coal has not to be sheared as in other mines. This agreement as to wages gives the P. W. A. a nice start in the Lingan district.

A large party of miners, British and Belgian, arrived in Halifax a fortnight ago. They came out to work for the Dominion Coal Co., but owing to the strike being called off, they were not needed. This was explained to them. Some thirty skilled miners elected to go to Springhill and about seventy-five to Port Morien. Some would go nowhere but to Glace Bay. There were four conspicuous red tie men in the bunch who were not pressed to go anywhere. Many more than the number that arrived had started to come, but on the Carthagenian being towed back to Britain, after her mishap, they refused to continue the voyage and stayed behind. There is a scarcity of men at a number of the collieries, and more arrivals might be welcomed.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Strong efforts are being made in Cumberland Co. to organize in better shape the listless U. M. W. locals.

Maxwell, of Dominion No. 1 is off on a well earned holiday. He was given something before leaving where-with to help him on his way.

Four Belgians were before the court at Port Hood last week charged with unlawful assembly at Inverness last October. Two were acquitted while the other two got the smart sentence of three months in jail. The lesson should not be lost.

The Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Co. are making comparatively quick shipments from their wharf at the Joggins. The Springhill barges have been secured by the Company. In less than four days seventeen hundred tons was loaded, and on a later occasion a thousand tons in two days.

Dom. Nos. 14 and 15 are on double shift. In a short time No. 16 will be started, but before much coal can be handled, railway extensions and improvements will have to be made. The distance between No 12 and 14 is, say, a mile while No. 15 is only 200 yards from No. 14 while No 16 is about the same distance from No. 12 Within the radius of a mile four collieries producing about 1200 tons each, before long, be in operation.

The British Amalgamated Engineers Society has a pension fund of close on a million and three quarter dollars. Its drawings for trades union purposes are a way ahead of the U. M. W. of A., though its membership is only a third of that claimed by the American order. It was this society which taught the world a lesson, by its failure to win, that a big fund was not an essential to success.

It is stated that the veteran explorer for coal, Pat. Nevilles, visited the bore hole being put down in Antigonish County. The bore hole is down 560 feet, thirty of this in shale. Mr. Nevilles told the borers to keep on believing and in order to strengthen their faith told them there were three thousand feet of shale yet to go through. No, he didn't say oil yielding shale, just shale. It is to be hoped Mr. Nevilles in this instance was at his old trade—joking.

Another mining disaster of magnitude has occurred in the United States. The southern coal producing States have been most unfortunate this year in this respect. Great explosion has followed great explosion and the loss of life has been fearful. The latest explosion which happened in Alabama is responsible for the sacrifice of over a hundred lives. It is said the accident was due to a lighted lamp. The U. M. W. by the stand they took on the permitted explosives question have demonstrated that the lives of the workmen are not their first care. Admitted that they do get cheap coal in the United States, but at what a cost of lives.

The P. W. A. are asking the Labor department to send down a commissioner before granting the request of certain restless people at Sydney mines for a Board.

The Sydney Post is seeking a place of repentance and cannot find it though it is seeking it with tears. When the Post, for months, encouraged and abetted and be-fooled the strikers it was laying up for itself wrath against this day. And it could have avoided it all had it listened to the Record. Poor Post.

Not more than 18 000 tons of bituminous coal, including dust, found its way from the U. S. to Quebec in April. A little over 40,000 tons of anthracite was imported in April into Quebec and the lower provinces, Nova Scotia's share of which was 2,157 tons, two-thirds of the quantity going to Halifax.

A Cumberland illiterate writer makes Jas. B Mc Laug-lachlan, sign his name, "McGlocklin". Though that may be how they pronounce it in C. B. it is not the proper spelling. James should apply to Parliament for liberty to change his name. The one he now goes under has caused him and his friends much speculation.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Workers Benefit Society was held in Sydney last week. The report of the Treasurer showed that the society was continuing to do excellent work. Close on twenty thousand dollars were paid out during the year to beneficiaries. The Reserve fund is close on thirty thousand dollars. The 'benefits' may be increased shortly, if the proposal of the company to increase its grant, conditionally, is acted upon.

New England's coal consumption is off and on about sixteen million tons, exclusive of anthracite. Of the bituminous about eleven million tons are carried by vessel and five million by rail. In 1908 the average price of soft coal at the mines was, Pennsylvania \$1.13 Maryland \$1.31 and West Virginia \$1.09. And yet the Free Coal League imagines we can with our coal costing, at the mines from \$1.75 to \$2.75 run the U. S. operators to the wall.

Seaman Terris told the Amherst News that "the strike at Springhill would be continued until some settlement was arrived at, and that the International Lodge had pledged its support to the men until next March. The men were determined to stand together until the grievances were adjusted." Seaman did not go into particulars. He did not say that the "some settlement" might be similar to the one entered into at Glace Bay. Their big grievance at Glace Bay was recognition. They settled at Glace Bay without it. And it may be the same kind of settlement that Seaman means for Springhill. There is room for a compromise. Mr. Cowans may waive part of the reduction for an immediate return to work.

HOW WATER ASSISTS COMBUSTION.

It is often asserted, says the 'Scientific American,' that water on bituminous coal both aids combustion and "makes the coal last." Housewives and office men who live where this coal is used, and who are compelled to maintain stove or furnace fires, are firm believers, as a rule, in this paradox. That water on coal cannot do both, these people would know if they but thoughtfully considered it a minute.

The facts are these (and any one may easily verify them): That is to say, in a stove or house furnace, water sprinkled on large lump coal really causes it to burn more rapidly. It soaks into the strata, into the porous surface, and being there converted into steam the lump of coal becomes corrugated and cavernous, thus offering a larger area of carbon to the active oxygen of the air. If the water is in excess of the amount which will do this, it then no longer aids combustion, but retards it. Again, if the coal is fine, a small dampness, nothing approaching wetness, however, may increase combustion by holding the particles apart, thus permitting the air to be admitted.


In short, water on coal favors combustion, when it does favor it, only by assisting the oxygen of the air to find more ready access to the surface of the carbon.

The Illinois operators seem determined that no additional costs, above the wage scale advance, shall be saddled upon them this year. They will probably assent to the scale of advance provided for at the Cincinnati convention, provided other expenses are not incurred at the behest of the men. One prominent Illinois operator puts it about this way: "The miners have been accustomed in this State to obtain at each settlement concessions above those provided for at the national convention, until they have secured every thing there is. They can't get any more, because there is nothing more for them to get. As to the time the mines will reopen in this State I predict it will be by June 1st or that it will not be until October 1st."

At Halstead, Essex, the town-crier was sent through the streets to express gratification that the House of Lords had passed the Budget, and cannon were fired at intervals during the day. This was a rejoinder to a similar demonstration made at the instance of the brewers and publicans when the Peers threw the Budget out.

At the annual meeting of the Southport and District Temperance Society it was proposed to omit a passage in the report, which asserted that the greatest political and financial asset to one great party in the State is the drink traffic, on the ground that it might be offensive to some of the subscribers, who belong to both political parties. Members decided that the report contained nothing but what was true, and should not be altered for financial reasons. It was adopted.

A model airship controlled by a wireless electrical apparatus was exhibited at a London hall. The inventor, standing by the wireless transmitter on the stage, sent the airship flying round the hall, turning it any way, stopping it, or bringing it back to the starting point by means of the electrical waves. The machine includes a device by means of which explosives could be showered on a town held by an enemy, and it will be submitted to the War Office.



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

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
53	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 20	10 20	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 55	10 20
8 15	10 24	INVERNESS JUNCT	3 47	10 53
8 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
8 00	10 02		3 50	11 29
	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 03	A. M.
	9 47	TROY	4 15	
	9 34	CHEIGNISH	4 26	
	9 17	CRAIGMORE	4 40	
	8 58	JUDIQUE	4 55	
	8 45	CATHERINE'S POND	5 08	
	8 25	PORT HOOD	5 23	
	8 10	GLESCOE	5 38	
	7 43	MABOU	5 43	
	7 30	GLENDYRE	6 18	
	7 15	BLACK RIVER	6 38	
	7 02	STRATHLORN	6 54	
	6 45	INVERNESS	7 00	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

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Yours truly,

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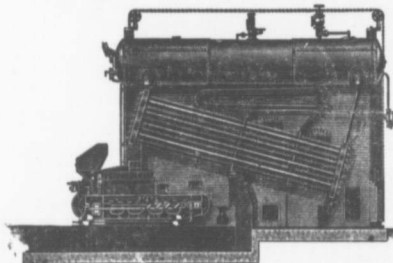
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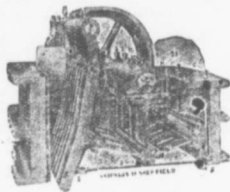


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THICK SEAMS
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FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

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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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