

1862

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# Maritime Mining Record

Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept.

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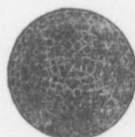
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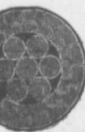
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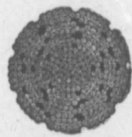
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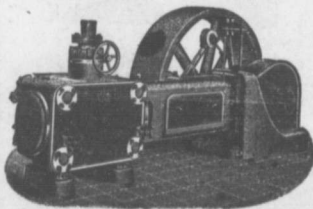
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COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,  
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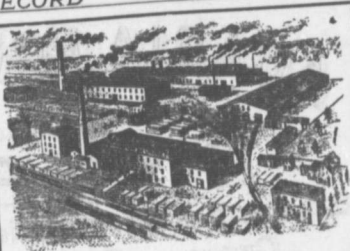
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Between all stations on the line.

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Returning until Jan. 3rd, 1910.

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CAR DUMPS, CARS, CAR WHEELS, LARRY WAGGONS, HITCHINGS, ETC.

LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

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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

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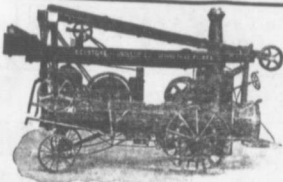
"Vitite" Packing resists highest steam pressure and superheated steam, and is unexcelled as a flange packing for Steam, Hydraulic, Gas Engine, Acid, Ammonia and other joints.

"Vitite" Packing insures greatest reliability against pressure and stretching and will not become hard in the joint.

"Vitite" Packing is supplied in sheets 48 inches square, 1-32, 1-16 and 1-8 inch thick.

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**The KEYSTONE**  
**Percussion Core Drill Attachment**  
**is an economical appliance for  
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It can be used in connection with any good "churn" 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  
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 We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers  
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**Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.**

**Mining & Mill Supplies.**

Valves,  
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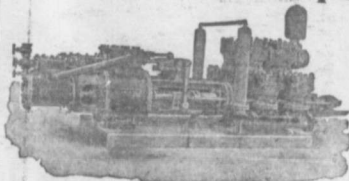
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**For MINES, WATER WORKS, SEWAGE,  
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**Jeanesville Iron Works Co.,**  
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for excellence of display, awarded to  
**J. W. CUMMING & SON,**  
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—MAKERS OF—

“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock  
 Boring Machines, Miners’ Tools, Copper Headed  
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 other mining appliances.

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-  
 ceipt of the tubs, duplicated.

## JEFFREY CONVEYERS AND ELEVATORS

are the most efficient, serviceable,  
 and economical for handling coal,  
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BUILT IN ANY CAPACITY,  
 and to suit any conditions.

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THE...  
**MARITIME MINING RECORD**

Vol. 12, No. 12: **Stellarton, N. S., DEC. 22 1909.** New Series

**ON MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.**

(By the Editor.)

The ponie's owners or guides asserted that the length of the road, from Norah's Cottage through the Gap of Dunloe to the turstile near the head of the lakes, is nine miles. If that be so then the geography of the place passes ordinary understanding. From Killarney to Norah's Cottage is about six miles; from Norah's Cottage to the Gap nine miles, and from the head of the upper lake to the end of the lower lake other nine miles. From the lower lake to Killarney is not much over a mile, while to Norah's Cottage it cannot be more than six to eight miles. I have tried to figure it out but it wears one; the conclusion is that the boatmen and the drivers were beguiling the innocent with fairy tales. After dismounting, as none of either party were expert horsemen, stiffness of joints was expected but none was experienced, due probably to the staid gait of the ponies. The turstile, or rather the landlords' treasury box, is about a half mile from the lake. For admission to the road a shilling each was demanded. You cannot get clear of the ground lower entrances to the grounds.) A couple of hundred feet from the seat of customs is a gate. Need I add there was a boy and a girl, well dressed, propping the sub-factors' children, ready and eager to open the gate. They did not ask a donation verbally, but they looked the request and resignedly we complied. We blamed the other party for setting the 'tip' pace, but we found out that the vengeance on Cook. They did lay a complaint and were told that when the guides demanded or expected two shillings, they should have been content with sixpence and other tips in proportion. This valuable information was not given at the start, though Cook's officials must have known the men they employed.

The boatmen declared we were late and that it would be hard work to get to Muckross in time to catch the train. We found out afterwards that we had two hours to spare. The boats on the lakes are substantial and not elegant. They look quite as spruce as the gondolas at Venice, while the Irish boatmen are more respectable looking in every way than the Venetian. They have nothing common in appearance.

A sort of canal, the sides of rough stones, forms the entrance to the upper lake. At this point the scenery is pleasing and pastoral. The upper lake to my fancy is by far the prettiest. Some tourists

compare it to Loch Lomond, but though I have gone over the Loch Lomond route more than once, I failed to see any great comparison. There are a few islands but there are no rugged mountains, no 'steep steep sides' as in the Scottish Lake. A part of the shore of one of the lakes is marshy ground with flags and this detracts from its beauty. But when all is said it is charming. The middle lake is famous for the Meeting of the Waters, and for the celebrated rapids. As the lakes were low, the rapids were not flowing strong. The rapids flow under the arch of a bridge. The boatmen make it as exciting as possible. They steer the boat with an oar or rather keep it off the sides of the bridge. Of course the boat grates the bottom, that is in the programme, but as none of the females scream there is not the on us the dangers when the lake was in flood, and the difficulties when the lake was low. The stone on which the boat's keel grated was flat and smooth. The question is, Was it placed there? I believe it was. There would not be the slightest trouble in clearing a channel. A man by pulling up his trouser legs and rolling up his sleeves could remove all impediments to navigation, but then the romance of shooting the rapids would be gone. No wonder Ireland had its Currans and its males and the females. One boatman never let up. He told us all about the Devil's punch bowl; the Eagles nest; and every little hillock on the route. One of our party infiduciously remarked that we were gaining on the other boat, which had left a while before us. On hearing this our head-boatman asked if it was worth half a sovereign to pass it. This was put to vote by ballot, and unanimously decided in the negative. Then our boat resumed its normal speed. There are few tricks the guides and the boatmen are not familiar with. One cannot well compare Killarney with Loch Lomond. Killarney had not Scott to write it up; had no encounter of Saxon and gael, no Helen's Isle, in short, no Lady of the Lake. Killarney lacks the associations. Further, it is the drive round the lakes that is enchanting, while it is the drive round the lakes that puts one in raptures. Both Loch and Lakes are beautiful, but give me Higgins. You have probably heard of Higgins. No! Well Higgins was a Chicago moneyed man. He could not 'do' Europe with his wife, so she went alone. In the programme was a visit to the Apollo Belvedere. She gazed at the statue. "Is that the great Apollo?" Yes. "Well I have seen the Apollo Belvedere and I have seen Higgins, and give me Higgins." Natural, you say.

Yes, and natural that I should say, give me 'the bonnie bonnie banks of Loch Lomond. The lower lake, which is the largest, is the least interesting. And now we are at Muckross, before being permitted to land we had to settle on the amount of the honorarium for the boatmen. He hinted at twenty shillings but he did not get it, not by a good bit, the reason given for the refusal being conscientious scruples. One might not grudge these frequent calls on the pocket if the recipient showed gratitude, but with the exception of the one who offered up the prayer on my behalf, all the others looked as if they had expected a much larger sum, and it is this which provokes one. He hates to be thought mean even by a beggar, and he cannot afford to be lavish, unless he is a millionaire.

On landing the party had a pressing invitation to visit Muckross Abbey. We had a distinct view of the outside, tumbling to decay, from the landing, and we concluded that a visit to the interior could be dispensed with. The jaunting car was awaiting our arrival and in a short time we were in Killarney. After a while we got on board a slow and dirty, that is comparatively, train for Dublin. On some Irish lines the services of a car cleaner are, at times, dispensed with.

I omitted to say we spent a Sunday in Dublin. In the morning, our party, as all good Scots people do, sought and went to a Presbyterian church at the extreme end of Sackville St. We were recommended thither by an Episcopal clergyman in the hotel, who said that is where he would go if he were at liberty. His father was a Scot and a Presbyterian. We did not ask him how he turned renegade and by a lapse of memory he omitted to explain. The minister was from Edinburgh; he had formerly had charge of this congregation. He preached an excellent discourse. His subject was Paul's view of temptation, 1st. Cor. 10 and 9, and James' view. James 1st and 2nd. "Count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations." He dwelt forcibly on the temptation to speak and of the temptation, and the cowardices of, at times, remaining silent. The congregation was large. At night, in another Presbyterian church, we heard a second excellent sermon. In the forenoon the collection was taken up at the door; in the evening by plate, and yet at neither morning or evening service was there a solo, an anthem or anything extraneous. The people did their own singing and they did it whole heartedly and well. In this country we would say that both congregations were behind the times. I am not so sure of that. If solos and anthems are necessary to draw and interest the crowd then have them, as those who came to hear the singing may, perchance, be benefitted by the sermon and worship; but if they are not needed, do not have them. There are very many, a great host, let me say, who declare they are edified by the anthem and the solo. That may be even so, but I wonder if they do not mean they are pleased which is not quite the same as edified. There are some others, a narrow, miserly few, who affirm that a vast majority of the anthems and solos are uttered in an unknown tongue, and, do you know, I don't blush a bit in declaring that my sympathies go out to the despised, narrow minded, ill trained, uncultivated few; these are the terms applied to those who do not

clap their hands at a display of fine mechanism' In nine cases out of ten anthems and solos are sang in an unknown tongue. Paul says something on this subject of speaking and singing in an unknown tongue, and though our sprightly youth, male and female, consider poor Paul old fashioned, he is not to be downed. He says a lot of good things. In Cor. 14 he tells soloists and so forth, that if there is no interpreter present they are to keep silent. The last time I was in St. Andrews Church, Halifax, the Rev. Mr. Johnstone did not exactly interpret, but he read out beforehand the words of the anthem. Experience likely had taught him that if he did not tell what the choir was about to sing, very few would make out from listening to them. My humble apologies to all choristers.

A run of three hours or so takes one from Dublin to Belfast. The scenery is interesting, chiefly pastoral. Nearing Belfast we passed through towns and villages noted for battles between the orange and the green. Arriving at Belfast we were surprised at the lack of knowledge displayed by people who were asked where the wharves were. Even a policeman could not tell; but thought they were in such and such a direction, and advised us to take a tram, going, as we surmised, in a contrary direction. We had an idea where the 'Lough' was, so declined his advice. By patience and perseverance we hit at last the mark. Having secured berths, we daunted round the town. Belfast reminds one very much of Glasgow. It has fine shops, with inviting displays of goods in the windows. Belfast is a thriving and prosperous town. It is dependent for much of its prosperity on ship building. Here are the famous yards of Harland and Wolf and Workman, Clark and Co. A good view of both yards is had from the deck of the steamer. Harland and Wolf generally head the list in the amount of tonnage produced yearly, though Russel and Co. on the Clyde have taken first place at an odd time. Ransell & Co. build more steamers, but not of so great capacity. The White Star Line is the life of Harland & Wolf, or they are the life of it, one or the other. We steam out to sea. The land is being lost sight of. Is it fancy or do we really hear voices singing "Come back to Erin". Whether or no, we say: "Good bye, dear ould Ireland, we may see you again."

"A youth named Bernard Scharf was arrested in Brooklyn for theft last July and placed on probation. The other day Dr Seigfried Block stated in Court that he had cured Bernard of his evil impulses. "I have him under hypnotic control," said the doctor, "and he is industrious and honest, instead of thriftless and lazy." Magistrate Nash inquired further and found plenty to corroborate this story. "Whatever is the cause of it," said the judge, "he is at work and doing well in spite of bad home surroundings." We used to think of hypnotism as quackery and charlatany, but the best of the regular doctors are coming to admit its proper use in medical practice. Mr S. G. Jay tells us he has obtained precisely similar results with lads to those which were secured with the boy Scharf.

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.90 a year. Single Copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

DEC. 22

## "SCOTIA."

The writer occasionally takes a run down to Trenton, in order to see what is going on, and also to sharpen his wits by a banter with the 'boys', who constitute the efficient staff of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. On a recent visit he ran against Mayor McColl, of New Glasgow, who is Secretary for the company, and Mr. John Fellows the energetic and capable Superintendent, and succeeded in securing an item or two. Among other things it was learned that in June, 1908, there was put into operation a new continuous heating furnace, with a number of novel labor and coal saving devices. This furnace proved to be so much superior to the old kind, that another one was put into operation on the first of December, 1908. There was also installed an entire new equipment for taking the ingots out of the furnace, and conveying them to the mill. These improvements alone made a saving in labor and fuel during the first six months of 1909, as compared with the first six months of 1908, of \$27,000. These furnaces have been patented by Mr. Fellows, both in Canada and the United States, and before long we expect to hear of others taking advantage of the improvements that have been made in this line.

When the blooming mill was erected at New Glasgow some twenty-five years ago, ingots weighing 1800 lbs. each were rolled; they later increased to 2300 lb.; later still to 3300 lb. each, and now the company rolls ingots weighing 5200 lbs., or nearly three times the size of the original 1800 lb. ingot.

There have also been new furnaces built for all the finishing mills. These all show a marked improvement in economical working. There are now only four furnaces working, where formerly there were ten, and yet the output to-day is larger than it formerly was.

There is now under construction a new building 50 ft. by 240 ft., and the installation of a new modern mill, suitable for the merchant bar business. The 16" mill is being rebuilt, and being increased in size to 18". When this job is done, a new 16" universal mill will be attached to the same engines. These additions and improvements will place the company in an excellent position to attend to the wants of their customers, the number of whom is daily being added to, and also enable the company to make prompt shipments,

whether the orders be large or small.

There is also in course of erection a new roll turning shop, which will be a steel structure, carrying an overhead electric travelling crane. The walls of the building are being built with best quality red brick.

During the last six months there has been installed bolt and nut machinery, and it is the intention of the Company to push this branch of the business, and to make nuts and bolts of a quality sure to command a big sale.

One visiting the works is at once struck with the orderly bustle and with the prevailing air of prosperity. If he mingles with the staff he feels like congratulating Mr. Cantley, the Gen'l Manager, in having succeeded in gathering around him a most efficient and loyal staff. The organization is complete and that is saying a lot. Mr. Cantley in every case has selected the right man for the right position. The staff is wholly efficient, and between each and all there is the kindest feeling and happiest relation. This is as it should be. The members of the staff at Trenton, where is the head office of the Company, are:

Thomas Cantley, General Manager.

A. McColl, Asst. Gen'l. Man. and Sec'y.

John Fellows, Superintendent.

Jos. Kay, Asst. Supt.

Wm. M. Sedgwick, Transportation Manager.

The Sales Agents are Messrs Lithgow and Irvine, the former in the coal, the latter in the steel department. Mr. Henry Ritchie is Purchasing Agent. These are ably assisted by an efficient staff of typewriters and stenographers, they are a spl— hush, we are at the border land,

## A NOVEL COAL MINING MACHINE.

We have it on the highest authority—that of Hansard and the Sydney Post—that there is now in operation in the mines of Cape Breton a machine, which to use a common phrase, fills the bill. The machine is the invention of a former resident of Westville. We cannot speak of the merits of the new invention; we shall have to be content with giving a detail or two. This wonderful new machine was described by Mr. Maddin, familiarly called James William, in a great speech he delivered in Ottawa the other day, on the Eight Hour Day. It was a great speech on a grand subject, at least so we are assured by the Sydney Post, which is at a loss to find language that will, in any sense, adequately convey the grandeur of the speech in its depth, breadth and height. The Post declares of the speech that it was:

"Able and convincing."

"No speech which for thorough intelligence surpasses Maddin's."

"Carefully prepared and instructive."

"Was one of the best on the subject."

After such high praise we expected to find entertainment and instruction in the chunks let fall by the South Sydney orator. We missed these, but what we lost was made up in amusement. Like the Irishman's horse, Mr. Maddin is nothing if not poetical—in a sense. The horse was said to be poetical because he went faster in imagination than reality; and the member for South Cape Breton is certainly at his best when speaking of things imaginary and not real. We all remember how

he imagined the miners of C. B. were not so well off in 1907 as thirty years previously. But that flight of imagination is not to be compared with his latest soar. Said the Hon. Member: "In the coal mines of Nova Scotia within recent years they have introduced coal mining machines which are worked by compressed air at a very high pressure. The air is taken in from the reservoirs at the pit bottom at about 900 lbs. pressure to the square inch. It is conducted through the mains and used in these machines. A man is stretched out on his stomach at full length, grasping the handles of this powerful machine . . . weighing perhaps twelve hundred pounds . . . There is a recoil that vibrates and shakes every part of the anatomy of the man working the machine . . . a man's working life devoted to the working of such machinery, even at eight hours a day, is only five or six years on an average."

If Mr. Maddin had only gone into details. It might be interesting to know the pressure in the pipes conveying the air several thousand feet to the reservoirs. He might also have pictured the probable destructive effects of the tornado that would be certain to follow the bursting of one or more of these highly charged reservoirs. This only by the way. The main things are the coal cutting machine and the miner. Why did Mr. Maddin omit to point out that the deadly effects of the spent compressed air was as nothing compared with the ill effects of the rush of blood to his head. If he lies flat on his stomach and works the handles with his hands then his head is away down and his feet away up. In ordinary machines the man sits, grasps the handles and checks the recoil with his heels. With Mr. Maddin's machine, the man lying flat on his stomach would have to perform a hard contortionist feat, namely, turn his legs over his body until they came to the floor in front of the machine, and use his toes inverted to check the recoil. The operation is a difficult one and not graceful. Professional contortionists have successfully performed the act of making a ball of their body, but then there were no handles of a mining machine to complicate matters. And then Mr. Maddin omitted to tell us whether a man working in this way did best on a full or an empty stomach. We think we would prefer the old style puncher to this new one as described by the member for South Cape Breton, who the Post takes seriously. Of course the old style gives jolts, but they are not half so severe as the jolts given to tourists by the trained ponies which traverse the Gap of Dunloe. To one inexperienced the recoil in riding a mule causes the rider to sit up at every step; a mining machine it makes the operator brace back. As with the rider so with the miner, the jolt through time is disregarded. Mr. Maddin omitted to describe the position of the man who loads the coal, and the ill effects following a man's shovelling coal while lying full length flat on his back. We trust soon to hear from Mr. Maddin again; on all mining matters he is a fund of information.

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#### THE EVILS OF CHEAP COAL.

At the present time the United States operat-

ors are exercised over the profitless manner in which the bituminous coal trade is conducted. The following from the Coal Trade Journal should prove interesting to Nova Scotia operators, and serve as a hint. Here a section of the miners are opposed to high prices, while in the United States it is the other way. The Free Coal League says: "Look how cheaply coal is mined in the United States," and we say to the Free Coal League, Look at the cost to the country:

There is probably no industry in the country of greater importance than that of bituminous coal mining; none that is compelled, because of the nature of the business, to pay such a large proportion of the receipts from its product to the labor employed. There is no business of such magnitude that has not attempted in one form or another to combine and regulate the prices received for its product. There is no industry which has received so much attention from the 'law makers' in the interests of safety to the men employed. Stringent laws have been enacted, and more stringent ones yet being considered to accomplish this purpose; and now, the great and proper movement for conservation of our natural resources comes into the situation, with a special demand that the wastefulness in the mining of coal be stopped, in order that coal for future generations may be reasonably safeguarded.

The bituminous coal operator has had to meet the problems of greater compensation to his employees; the installation of proper safeguards for labor in and about the mines; the constant increases in the rate of transportation, and the gradual exhaustion of the product. He has therefore been unable to prevent to the degree desired, the wasteful methods of mining out his properties, and yet under the present laws is liable to criminal action if he should confer with others engaged in the business in regard to regulating the output, or maintaining prices, at seasons of the year when there is an excessive supply.

The psychological moment has arrived for those engaged in the bituminous coal business, as well as for the laboring men identified with it, who are so great in numbers and so vitally interested in the proper conduct of this business, to intelligently present to Congress a plan which should be legalized, that would allow the proper conduct of the business, in order that the capital used should have a fair return; labor receive a fair remuneration; and the public interests be safeguarded.

We are glad to note that the Association of Pittsburgh Coal Operators have taken time by the forelock, and have already had numerous conferences among themselves, and at a conference at the White House, have presented the matter for consideration. At a meeting in Pittsburgh, held at the Duquesne Club, the coal operators of the Pittsburgh District had as their guest Dr. Holmes, of the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey. Dr. Holmes is quoted as saying that because of the low price of coal, the operators were being compelled to extract the coal from the seams only imperfectly, and it was his opinion that but 65 per cent. of the coal is now being recovered, and that the loss to the nation as a whole amounted to 250,000,000 tons of coal per annum, while the imperfect methods of conducting a mine, incident to the low price of the coal, was resulting in the death or injury of between 8,000 and 10,000 persons annually in

the United States.

"Another guest of the operators, John Hays Hammond, one of the nation's foremost mining experts, is quoted as saying that it is one of the gravest errors of the people to-day, that they persist in encouraging the out-heroe policies in the coal trade. These, he declared, have brought about such an extravagant system of mining, and a crime also against the future generations of the country, and that to produce coal at the existing prices, makes it impossible to conduct mining operations on a safe basis. Miners and operators and Congress must get together, and take the people into their confidence, and show conditions as they actually exist.

"In France, Germany and England, trade agreements are permissible under the law. In fact in Germany, coal mines owned by the Government, enter into agreements with other privately owned coal corporations for the purpose of regulating the industry.

"While there are apparently many factors which would make it difficult, even if permitted under the law to secure reasonable regulation of the output by mutual agreement of the operators, in order that regularity of prices might be obtained, no effort can be made under the existing laws that would not be considered illegal or criminal to bring about such a result. If the Sherman Anti-Trust law were so amended as to allow of agreements among operators at times when the supply exceeded the demand, many of the evils of wasteful competition existing to-day would be avoided, together with their consequent bad effects not only on the mining methods, but upon the labor employed, since conditions prevent in many instances proper compensation to the labor. Such agreements should be permitted, and would go far towards correcting the many evils in this great industry. The law could easily be made to provide for such agreements with the condition that they receive the approval of the properly authorized representatives of the Government, in order that no advantage be taken, resulting in excessively high prices. Reasonable competition between the operators in each district, and especially between districts naturally competing with each other in the same market, would at all times prevent abuses of the privilege to regulate the output by agreement.

"If the bituminous coal business is to be put on a footing where the capital and labor employed receive a fair remuneration, and the present and future interests are conserved, now is the time for the operators to get their facts together, and use with all proper methods the great influence that they can easily gather around them, to co-operate with the local interests centred around Pittsburgh, who have made the first step in what we consider a very important movement."

#### THE GROWTH OF COAL IMPORTS.

The Americans rejoice over their increased exports of coal to Canada. The gain of the United States is Canada's loss. Why should the U. S. have Ontario for a market? Ontario is, of all the provinces, the largest consumer of coal. The following is from the Coal Trades Journal:

"According to figures compiled by the 'Iron & Coal Trades Review', of Candon, the value of the coal exported from Canada in 1890 was approximately \$2,500,000 against \$4,500,000 for the coal exported in the year ending March 1, 1909. These

figures show that in 19 years the value of coal exported from Canada increased 80 per cent. The value of the imported coal for the year 1890 was \$8,316,000, while the value for the year ending March, 1909, was \$28,236,000, an increase in value of 240 per cent. in 19 years.

"This shows that the increase in the value of the imports of coal into Canada for the 19 years from 1890 to 1909 was three times as much as the increase in the value of the exports for the same period. In 1890 Canada imported from the United States 2,663,721 tons of coal, against 9,109,325 tons for the year to March 1909. Canada exported 724,486 tons of coal in the year 1890. While we have not the figures of total tonnage exported in the year 1908, the records show that 1,107,737 tons went into the United States from Canada in that year, and that was the great majority of the export tonnage.

"The increasing tonnage of American coal going into Canada . . . is an indication of the larger requirements of Ontario, which depends almost entirely upon the United States for its fuel supply. The geographical position of this province makes it a natural market for American operators and it is practically non-competitive territory."

#### NOVA SCOTIA HAS ALL THESE.

Many recommendations to ensure the safety of mines are made by the Royal Mines Commission which a short time ago issued its second report. Every mine, it is said, should have a properly trained brigade of its own, or have the right to call on men from a rescue station. Officials of a mine ought to have ambulance certificates. It is suggested to appoint committees of owners to provide rescue stations and train the men, especially in the use of breathing appliances. As the safety of the men depends greatly on the firemen or deputies, it is proposed that they should be certificated and pass a periodical eye examination while engine winders should also be medically examined. Where the law is broken the commission prefers prosecutions to fines, but the latter should be encouraged to wash and change at the pit, and the owner should provide facilities where the majority of the men are willing to pay a share. Mr. W. Abraham, M. P., Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P., and Mr. Robert Smillie, the men's representatives on the Commission, went a little further in demanding a test of firemen and engine winders and proposed that if provisions were made it should be compulsory for the men to clean themselves at the pit. Further, they wished more inspection of mines by representatives of the men.

#### COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

The stern moralist may say that those who fail to make voluntary provision for the ordinary risks of life must be left to suffer for their own folly. The answer is that it is better to prevent fully than to punish it. A young man in the enjoyment of full health, with the world before him, is not guilty of a very great sin if he fails constantly to realise that days of difficulty are sure to come. Surely the most humane thing to do is to place a legal compulsion upon him to make provision for the future.

## - Rubs by Rambler.

There is a large amount of gush and twaddle talked about the 'poor miners' for which I am certain the poor miners are not a bit grateful; on the other hand they would much prefer to have none of it. Some go the length of saying the miners life is hardest of all; harder even than that of the sailor. I scarcely agree with that. The one born, so to speak, on the sea, must follow the sea because, as a rule, he is incapable of working on the land. His opportunities of a change of work are few. With the miner it is different. If he tires working in the mine, there is opportunity on the surface. Unlike the sailor bound to the sea, he is not bound to the mine. I should judge that many sailors are so from necessity and not from choice; with the miners of Canada the vast majority are miners from choice and not from necessity. So far as hazard goes the sailor takes more risk than the miner. As a sort of compensation to the sailor a seafaring life is much easier so far as hard work goes, than that of a miner, who has to go at it all the time he is in the mine 'hammer and tongs'. And yet, hard as is the miner's work, though he is shut off from the light of the sun, and runs risks, he yet likes it. Sometime ago among a number of questions submitted to miners was this one:

"Which would you prefer, to work as a miner at two dollars a day or at labor on the surface at the same wage?" Of over a score of answers received only one said he would prefer the surface to the mine. Because mine work is preferred is no reason why miners should not receive ample remuneration for their hard work and heavy risks. I read lately in the Presbyterian Witness the following sentiments: "No wise and kind hearted man will begrudge the miner good wages—food and raiment, a warm hearth, a comfortable couch, a good newspaper. . . . In these wintry nights what do we not owe to the miners? It is true we grumble at the price of coals, but so long as the price is necessary to insure to the miner a good wage, none of us would complain." I am afraid the Witness does not make itself familiar enough with the writings of the secular press, or does it read the secular papers, and is its statement that no 'wise and kind hearted man will begrudge the miner good wages', a deep and covert cut at the Free Coal League. Perhaps reduced to everyday speech the Witness implies that that illustrious body, the Free Coal League, is neither wise nor kind hearted. Had the Witness said so, it might be complimented at having hit the nail fair on the head. The Witness is in error in saying that none will complain at paying a price for coal necessary to insure good wages to the miners. The Free Coal League and the leaders of the U. M. W. know that the present price of coal is necessary if present wages are to be maintained, and yet they are conspiring together to force the operators to engage in cut throat competition as in the eighties, when wages were fifty to seventy-five per cent. less. The Witness rightly says "Well may they (the miners) have a place in our prayers . . . in the congregation." Might it not be well at the same time to give the remaining remnant of the Free Coal League, who it is

said is on the staff of the Halifax Herald, the very first place in these prayers. The conversion of William should prove an acceptable task, to any militant congregation.

The Halifax Herald is greatly disappointed over the barren results from the Conspiracy trial. Mr. Buckley, who along with the Free Coal League, was reported to be hand in glove with McLaughlan, gave evidence on Tuesday last. Evidently he had a grievance. The chief item in his testimony was that the Dom. Coal Co. were half fair to him at the present time. It is to be hoped that that \$3,000 will soon be exhausted; when that happens the case closes.

On one of the piers in the old country, appears the following notice:

"Any person going on the pier without first producing his railway ticket, or paying the authorized toll, or assaulting or annoying the pier master or any other official, is liable to a fine of £5.00."

These long evenings some of our readers may look the notice over and point out what is wrong. There is a grave error somewhere. In the notice a thing is said exactly the opposite of what is intended. This is a hint as a starter.

### ARISTOCRACY"

Aristocracy is a good word which has of late fallen into bad odour. It has suffered from evil alliances, from disreputable connections. Etymologically it means the government of the best, and could there be anything better than that? It has neighbour words, too, of the highest respectability. King, if we may take Carlyle's derivation, is the Koenig, canning man, the man who can, who is able. Our duke, who is just now flouted so cheaply in the market, is originally dux, the leader or commander. Lord, some say is from law ward; others from bread ward, an origin which none might be ashamed of. And Plato, with a sort of sad cynicism, reminds us that the 'tryant' begins always as a protector of the people.

Aristocracy, as an idea, has carried it-self into the highest levels. It is a commanding note in theology.

It assumes one Supreme Power as the head and centre of things. Its heaven is conceived as a theocracy, and secondarily as a hierarchy. Cherubim, archangels and the angelic host form the descending scale of an aristocratic system which rules in the unseen. And the most democratic republics accepts this idea. America, which does not believe in kings, and has no House of Lords, reproduces them in its divinity. It believes in one God, and sings Te Deum with the rest of us. And the practical life is largely founded on this basis. The world's commerce is built on it. Every firm has its head successive ranks of subordinates. The ship is essentially an aristocratic institution. The captain is king there, and that by the old definition of the word. His authority is that of the 'canning' man, the man who is able, who knows most. The notion that one man is as good as another would never bring the vessel into port. The family tradition tells the same story. The father has been elected to his position. He holds it for life, and by a sort of right divine. Nature herself

works apparently on this principle. The head on our shoulders is lord of the body. It is at the top, and rules all the lower members. The thought in the brain transmits its orders to nerves and puts the muscles in motion. If revolt breaks out there we call it paralysis.

The principle then seems so far to have justified itself. But in its working a complication has set in which has raised all manner of questions. The complication lies in the query, 'What 'is the best?'', How are we to find 'and keep it?''. In earlier days the answer was easy. The best was the strongest. The supremacy was muscular. A man won his way to the front by his thews and sinews. Later, brain power came into play and the conquest was to cunning, combined with courage. And that is how matters continued for a long period of history. The English nobility began in piracy and conquest. The Danish Vikings who swept the land with fire and sword; the Normans who followed them, established themselves by right of the strongest. And this little so far was a real one, founded in the fact of things. The Vikings, the earls and barons who followed, were a genuine article. Their force was a real one. If anyone contested their right they strove to defend it. 'By my sword I have won 'my lands,' said Earl de Warrenne on an historic occasion, 'and by my sword I will keep them.' They were there as the best men of that time, as best was then construed. And they recognised duties as well as rights. Noblesse oblige stood for something. Their tenure was on condition that they did things; raised troops for the King's service; kept law and order within their boundaries.

Chivalry brought a yet higher idea. In old Malory — the quarry out of which Tennyson wrought the exquisite figures of the 'Idylls' — we have knight-hood presented as a really noble order. The true knight is to be not only a man of his hands, but essentially a gentleman. What a touch is that in the story of Sir Beaumains; 'Truly, 'madam, said Linct unto her sister, 'well may he be a king's son, for he 'hath many good touches on him, for he 'is courteous and mild and the most 'suffering man that ever I met withal.' Malory's heroes show their good blood by their good character.

Here, then, we have an aristocracy founded on facts, and powerfully backed by the nature of things. But with the movement of time a weakness arises in the system which now threatens to become a fatal one. Aristocracy as thus conceived carried with it the principle of heredity; and heredity, though it has something to say for itself, is nevertheless a departure from the original idea. It is natural that a man, having won power and position for himself, should desire to transmit them, whole and unimpaired, to his children. But a man's son is not the man himself. He may be a fool, or merely common-place. Marcus Aurelius may beget a Commodus. And then you have a breach, a direct negation of the theory; you have no longer a government of the best.

was the capture of that earliest party. Like the lepers of Samaria, these fortunate men desired to keep to themselves the news of the great find. But the inevitable newspaper man came on the spot, and within a few hours a Geelong newspaper had given the secret to the whole world, much to the chagrin of certain of the explorers, who foresaw a distribution amongst many of a treasure they would fain keep for themselves. In less than a fortnight after the news had been made public three men were left in Geelong and half Melbourne was on the gold-field. Within three weeks guns were brought up by a small band of soldiers, and the scramble for gold was converted into commercial 'prospecting' on licence issued by the Commissioners.

The Church followed the Commissioners, and in a month's time a Methodist chapel was erected. For walls there were the trunks of trees, for roof a piece of tarpaulin. The springtide was in full beauty; the weather was settled, hence the primitive church was sufficient for the needs of the people. Great nuggets of gold were unearthed, some of them weighing 134 and 126 ounces. Fortunes were made in a day. Curious stories are told of the effect of digging. The Wesleyan church sank bodily into the ground as the result of undermining. The court house also suffered wreckage. It was a mad rush by men unpractised in mining, hence accidents and submergences were frequent. The amount of gold found in Ballarat since September 1, 1851, to the end of September 1, 1905, was 19,375,000 ounces. The surface gold has been worked out long ago, and now deep shafts are sunk, at the bottom of which men work while water is sprayed upon them. It is said that fabulous wealth still remains to be discovered in Ballarat, which for long enough will retain the title of the Golden City. The one and only ballye Australia has ever known between white men was fought at Ballarat in connection with the gold-finding. The raising of the price of the gold-tax incensed some of the diggers, who became riotous, and the Government sent up from Melbourne detachments of two British regiments. On Sunday morning, December 3, 1854, soldiers and diggers fought. Life was lost on both sides, the diggers suffering more heavily than the soldiers. On the outskirts of Ballarat a monument is erected to the memory of the fighters. Blood and gold; they have always gone together, and although little blood was shed at Ballarat, there was enough of it to keep unbroken the tradition that the just of gold means the loss of something human. Many a man made a rapid fortune in the early days of Ballarat. Those halcyon times have passed away. Never again can the old conditions and the old fever be repeated. Governments are wiser to-day than formerly. They do not throw away their gold or their land on adventurers. The law of honest work is beginning to apply. Our youth can no longer wander into the world and pick up nuggets of gold at will.

#### BALLARAT.

The story of the golden city is one of the romances of the world. A deserted vale, flanked by beautiful hills, was in a day converted into a camp of fever-stricken people—'yellow fever', as it is sarcastically styled. From all parts of Australia, from New Zealand, from Tasmania, and from Europe thousands of adventurous spirits found their way to Ballarat. The first comers marked out their 'claims,' and forthwith entered into them to dig up the precious metal. Thirty ounces of gold per day

#### UNIFORM RESISTANCE NECESSARY.

When installing an electric pump to deal with the water in dip workings, remember that the resistance must be as nearly uniform as possible. Three throw pumps which give a fairly constant flow of water and are adapted to a uniform turning moment on their own driving shafts give good results. The speed of the driving motor must be necessarily high which necessitates the use of gearing. It is better to give the pump a short stroke.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Mr. C J Coll of the Acadia Coal Co, is expected home shortly.

The Post says the U. M. W's. have held fast. So they have—to the purse strings of the foreign invaders.

Dominion No. 6 is still idle and will remain so until the men ask that it be restarted. Even then the management may be slow in resuming work.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co will pay out in wages this year close on \$2,500,000. The largest proportion, is, of course, paid out at Sydney mines.

To show what good customers the Coal and Steel Companies are to the Intercolonial, it may be stated that the N. S. Steel & Coal Co paid nearly a quarter million dollars freight to the I. C. R. in 1909.

A Springhill correspondent says the real thing has come to pass. Strike breakers and their protectors. The former went to work immediately on their arrival and so far continue at work. Everything is quiet. There are strange constables, and detectives in force around the surface works. This may be the beginning of the end.

Stipendiary Fielding has heard some plain speaking in the Coal Conspiracy case, but no more truthful and honest statement than that of B. F. Pearson, who with charming frankness, explained that the price he charged for coal depended wholly on the wisdom or ignorance of the buyer. B. F. would have made a splendid Knight of the Grip.

'Bill' Ritchie, who is conducting the prosecution in the Coal conspiracy case, is wise in his day and generation. Why did he not commit Messrs Cantley and Duggan for refusing to give open answer to his question as to the price of coal in the St. Lawrence? For the simple reason that their commitment would have completely thwarted one of the main objects of the prosecution.

Messrs Gompers and Mitchell, besides lesser lights in the ranks of American labor circles, told our own Dan that the—so called—strikes in Nova Scotia were a fight for International Unionism, in other words a fight for the aggrandizement of American unions. These men told the innocent Nova Scotians that if the men at Springhill and Glace Bay were beaten at this time it meant a defeat for the International movement. Eleven thousand tons of coal in one day looks like a black eye to the movement, and the relieving of the Springhill officials from working at the fire doors, by a crew of new men looks like the closing up of the other eye. But why did the American leaders select Nova Scotia as the battle ground for internationalism? There is but one answer.

The RECORD wishes its many patrons a Merry Christmas. Our list is made up in part of some of the finest people in the land; and in part of some of the most forgetful folks imaginable.

A good plain readable calendar is that sent out by the E. Greening Wire Co'y, of Hamilton, Ont. This firm is enterprising and is therefore extending in the several branches of its business.

The P. W. A. men celebrated the U. M. W. officers election day by sending up a few tons short of eleven thousand, by far the best day's work since the U. M. W's. left the employ last July. Dom. No. 1 beat the band, and all the collieries bravely toed the mark.

Development work only is being done at Dominion No. 12, and therefore increased outputs are not looked for. It is possible this pit may be driven to the boundary before it commences to put up big outputs. If this is done longwall may be tried, beginning at the bottom and ascending, all the coal being taken out as they move up.

Picketing is still being carried on briskly at the Dom' Coal Co's, collieries, but the picketers are generally content with calling 'scabs.' They do not however, now, get it all their own way, but are frequently paid back in kind. The patience of the P. W. A. men may soon become exhausted, and they may carry the war into Africa in an energetic manner.

From Allan, Whyte and Co., Glasgow, Scotland, the RECORD has received an artistic calendar. The pad has large readable figures, while the back board has three nice illustrations. One shows the surface works of a colliery, a second an ocean grey hound, and the third Glasgow Bridge, all equipped with wire ropes and guides, the product of this firm's work. On the back of the board is an informative table.

A small scrimmage occurred the other night between constables and the U. M. W's. in which P. W. A. men were obliged to take a hand. The latter placed the rioters hors d combat. The patience of the P. W. A. men has been lost on the catspaws of the American order, and if the P. W. A. men, realizing that patience has ceased to be a virtue, give a little better than tit for tat, people need not be surprised. They can do it if they rise in their might.

Mr. Cumming of the firm of J. W. Cumming & Son, the Mining Tools maker of New Glasgow, desires to utilize the RECORD as a medium for wishing his growing list of patrons a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanks to the large patronage bestowed upon the firm, the year has been a prosperous one. The products of the future will, he says, maintain the good reputation for quality and workmanship freely accorded them in the past.



## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

It is said that at the U. M. W. election last week, McEnlough for Vice President received one vote more than Lewis for President, which goes to show there must have been a rather severe contest for first place.

Mr. Plummer is President of the Steel Coal Co. He is a gentleman highly spoken of and well liked. It is said there will be no attempt to amalgamate the staffs, but that each, as at present, will have separate organizations.

The management of the Dominion Coal Co. expect small outputs until the second week in January. Some of the men who have worked steadily since July, especially the men at Dom. No. 1, think they are entitled to a good long holiday. The wonder is that they kept at it so long and so earnestly.

The Sydney Post's staff correspondent is still under the delusion that there is a strike on at Glace Bay. He says the fences, the soldiers and the constables are still in evidence. Are these things not evidence that the U. M. W's. are not lovers of justice and order, otherwise all three would be unnecessary. He says the output in three months has crawled up about three thousand tons a day. He scoffs at this as any indication that the company is winning. Well a majority of the public think it is the very best evidence.

The members of the Free Coal League, who have quit this mortal coil, must have turned in their graves when they heard that most genial of good fellows, B. F. Pearson, give evidence in favor of the coal conspirators, and the one member remaining in the flesh must have felt a falling of the stomach when he read of his old time abettor going back on him. Of a truth it all depends upon the point of view. In the days when B. F. sympathized with W. C. and edged him to more heroic efforts, he was not Vice President of a coal company. His horizon since then has been extended.

As a witness in the Coal Conspiracy case, Mr. Cantley of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., though called by the prosecution, made it plain from the start that he was what prosecutor Ritchie would call a 'hostile witness'. Mr. Cantley made no bones about being hostile to the American operator's quest for information. The terrors of the law or the threat of being sent 'below' did not jar him; he stuck like a brick to his position, and positively refused to give away prices to the American operators. Mr. Crntley took the stand which the operators should have agreed upon from the first, that is to refuse to give prices. Had Mr. Cantley been sent below then of a surety the heather would be on fire. The miners of North Cape Eretzn would have been in arms. They may have a tussle now and again with the management, yet are not slow to make cause against a common enemy.

A Springhill correspondent says that the U. M. W's. intimated to the merchants of that town that if they supplied the new comers they might lose the U. M. W. trade, and intimates that the merchants will assert their independence. Suppose for a moment that the merchants refused to sell to the men, the company have brought in, the result likely would be that the Company, would start a store, and take trade from the merchants.

Sydney imported 45,500 tons of American bituminous small coal in November, while Montreal took 26,000 tons. The total importations of American coal, slack and round, into the Province of Quebec, and points east to Sydney, in November, was 120,000 tons. Quebec took 45,000 tons of American round bituminous in November. This is more than the County of Inverness produced in November, and still some miners in Inverness are idle in sympathy with the American operators and miners.

A report has it that Mr. Wanklyn and Mr. Duggan will stay with the Coal Company after the merger is completed. Another report is to the effect that Mr. Duggan retires from the Coal Company, and will take a position with his old concern the Dominion Bridge Co. Neither report is correct in whole. The RECORD is of opinion that Mr. Wanklyn will remain with the Coal Co'y., and Mr. Duggan will gradually retire from Coal and eventually go with the Bridge Co'y. Mr. Plummer we surmise is too astute a business man to allow Mr. Duggan to retire before the new man learns the ropes. Who the new General Manager may be is a puzzle to all outside the directors of the Merger. Mr. Duggan had no under study, so to speak, and while he has perhaps as capable a staff as any in the Dominion, it is perhaps a question if there is more than one of the staff quite capable to fill his shoes. Mr. Duggan, we believe, will be glad to get away from the strife at the collieries. Not because he is a non-combatant, but because his bent is more in the engineering than in the mining line, though as General Manager of the Coal Company he has been an unqualified success. The probability is Mr. Duggan will be around the collieries, at least at intervals, until next shipping season commences.

Business has been so demoralized by the coal strike at Sydney, N. S. W., that the legislature recently took the drastic steps of passing a bill making both strike leaders and employers who instigate or aid a strike or lock-out liable to a year's imprisonment.

The various governmental attempts made in Australia and Zealand to settle the labor problem have been followed with interest in this country on account of the drastic nature of some of the legislation passed and because those countries—especially New Zealand which was the first country to have compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes—are often referred to us "the workers' paradise." The labor party in the New South Wales legislature was so strong that on its aid or en-

ment depended the success or failure of the government, and it was in this way enabled to force many concessions. Finally it became so strong that it formed the government. Mr. Watson, the leader of the party, becoming prime minister.

Compulsory arbitration embodied in a law of the state and a minimum wage was fixed by law. It was found, however, that the compulsory arbitration law failed of its purpose, which was to prevent strikes. Workers refused to abide by the decisions of the Arbitration Court when these decisions were against them. The court itself was slow in hearing disputes, as its time was mostly taken up by appeals from the conciliation board.

#### DRINK AND CRIME.

Striking evidence of the influence of drunkenness upon crime is produced in the annual Judicial Statistics of Scotland for last year. In Scotland with a population of 4,472,163, there were 103,000 charges of drunkenness and disorder last year. These charges, says the report, provide the great bulk of the work for the constabulary and the Courts. The report, after declaring that it has been found that drink is an important factor in the causes of more serious crimes says: "The bulk of assaults is brought about by it, and it is the common explanation of 589 sentences for cruelty to children. About 80 per cent. of charges of murder and culpable homicide arise from intoxication. But the influence of drink extends into other classes of crimes which are not generally supposed to be affected by it. From five different careful investigations made among persons guilty of crimes against property it has been found that in sixty per cent. of them the offence was not sober at the time of committing the offence. Teetotalers in this class rarely exceed 6 or 8 per cent. of the whole.

#### MOSES AND ELECTRICITY.

It is generally agreed (says the Globe) that the ancient Egyptians had some knowledge of electricity, but that the Israelites had any such knowledge has never been put forward as yet. But an engineer to prove has written an article in a German review to prove that the Israelites were electricians. Or at least, if the Israelites were not, Moses was. The Munich engineer considers that the Brazen Serpent that Moses set up was nothing else than a lightning conductor, and that the serpents against which it guarded the children of Israel were the lightning itself. But his most curious speculations are those on the Ark of the Covenant, and persons who ventured to touch it. He affirms that the Ark with its metal plates was in reality a huge Leyden jar charged with electricity, and that its discharge was powerful enough to kill a man. Only the initiated could approach it with impunity, and immunity was obtained by the metallic robes of the priests, which reached down to the ground, and carried off the discharge of electricity. The engineer quotes many passages from the Old Testament in support of his theory, and it is quite possible that Moses, who had learned much of the magic of the Egyptians, had acquired a

knowledge of electricity, which in later years was forgotten by the successors of Aaron.—S. and Art.

The answer to much that is being said regarding the advance of Germany as a manufacturing country is to be found in an official report just presented to the London Education Committee by the chief education officer, Mr. R. Blair. Mr Blair's report includes another made by another official of the Education Committee, Dr. Frederick Rose. Probably no man in England knows so much about Germany's educational methods as Dr. Rose. Dr. Rose in this report compares technical education in Germany and England in a way that shows how woefully behind we are. He tells us there are ten purely technical universities in Germany, and looked at from the basis of the German standard of previous education and practical work; length, extent, and variety of the courses taken and the number of diplomas granted, it will probably be found that there are insufficient students in the whole of this country to fill one of the large German technical universities. Here and there a number of students in a few departments came up to the German level. Good technical institutes and departments in England appear to be more on a level with the best technical schools in Germany rather than with the technical universities.

There is no better single illustration of the animal's point of view than Lloyd Morgan's story of the cow who would not stand to be milked unless she could lick her calf meanwhile. A succession of off-spring had stereotyped this absolutely irrational habit until by ill-fortune, one of her calves died. There is no reason why a bereaved mother should mourn her loss just at milking time; but there was the fixed habit of making certain motions. The farmer, however, was a practical psychologist. He stuffed the skin of the calf with hay and let the cow have that to lick. To be sure the hay calf had neither head nor legs—but the cow had no general ideas concerning the nature of calves, nor any special reason for assuming that calves should have heads and legs. It felt right and it smelt right. It enabled her to go through the customary motions at milking time. Therefore it was sufficient. By dint of caressing and licking her little calf, the tender parent one after another unrippled it. The hay issued from within, and the cow, manifesting not the slightest surprise or agitation, proceeded tranquilly to devour the unexpected provender.

#### THE MOST REMARKABLE MACHINE.

"The locomotive," says the engineer, "is the most remarkable machine ever constructed to develop power. No other motor works under the same varying conditions. At one moment we find it developing maximum horse-power while making, perhaps, ninety or one hundred revolutions per minute. Soon afterwards it is again giving out maximum power, while its cranks are turning round 300 or 350 times a minute. It is an slow speed engine. It is a high speed engine; and it is all and every speed engine; and it is expected to be economical, no matter what the average cylinder pressure may be.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.  
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 35, 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 100 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 will 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 fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled. An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for 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.

Applicants 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 does 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 homesteader's 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 \$20 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 \$250 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

Placer mining 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 a check for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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**Mohairs**  
— and —  
**Lustres**  
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Wearing Qualities,  
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== WITH RAIN ==  
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| WESTBOUND Superior Dir. |       | STATIONS.          | EASTBOUND Inferior Dir. |       |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 53                      | 51    |                    | 54                      | 52    |
| P. M.                   | A. M. |                    | P. M.                   | A. M. |
| 3 30                    | 10 30 | P. TUPPER JUNCTION | 3 35                    | 10 30 |
| 3 15                    | 10 45 | INVERNESS JCT.     | 3 47                    | 10 35 |
| 3 07                    | 10 18 | PORT HASTINGS      | 3 45                    | 11 01 |
| 2 50                    | 10 02 | PORT HASTINGS      | 3 55                    | 11 17 |
| P. M.                   | 9 37  | TROY               | 4 08                    | A. M. |
|                         | 9 17  | CRENONISH          | 4 15                    |       |
|                         | 9 17  | CLAIRBORO          | 4 20                    |       |
|                         | 8 58  | JUDIQUE            | 4 30                    |       |
|                         | 8 35  | CATHERINE'S POND   | 4 55                    |       |
|                         | 8 25  | PORT BOOD          | 5 25                    |       |
|                         | 8 20  | GLENCUE            | 5 35                    |       |
|                         | 7 55  | MAROU              | 5 45                    |       |
|                         | 7 35  | BLENDYRE           | 5 58                    |       |
|                         | 7 15  | BLACK RIVER        | 6 25                    |       |
|                         | 7 02  | STRATHLORE         | 6 57                    |       |
|                         | 6 45  | INVERNESS          | 7 00                    |       |
|                         | A. M. |                    | P. M.                   |       |

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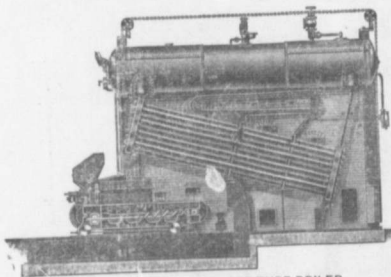
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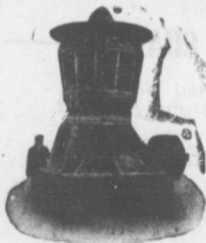
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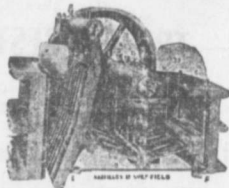
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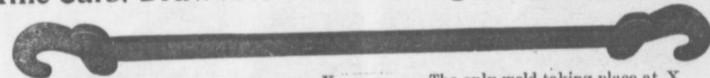
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|                             | NO 1          | NO 2          | NO 3          |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Moisture.....               | 2.02 %        | 1.41 %        | 2.71 %        |
| Volatile combustible matter | 18.94 %       | 27.93 %       | 28.41 %       |
| Fixed Carbon.....           | 75.29 %       | 67.47 %       | 64.69 %       |
| Ash.....                    | 3.75 %        | 3.19 %        | 4.19 %        |
|                             | <u>100.00</u> | <u>100.00</u> | <u>100.00</u> |
| Sulphur.....                | 1.15 %        | 58 %          | .79 %         |

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