

**MARITIME**  
**MINING RECORD**  
 Dr. R. Bell  
 Geol. survey dept.  
**COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL**

*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*  
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 11      December 12th. 1906      STELLARTON, N. S.

**...DOMINION...**

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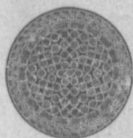
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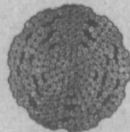
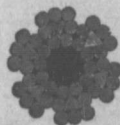
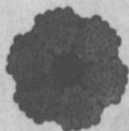
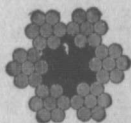
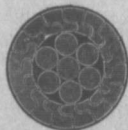
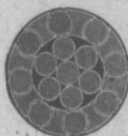
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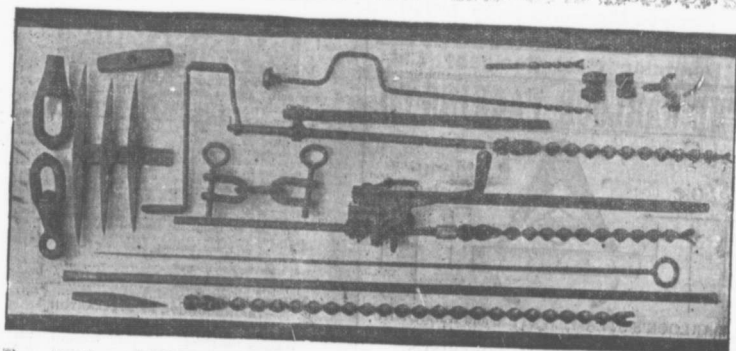
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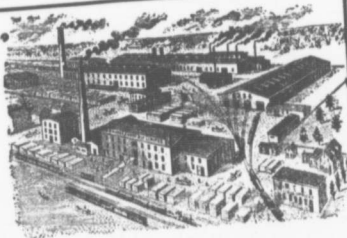
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21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	.....	7.45
62 Mixed for Pictou	.....	8.30
58 Mixed for Mulgrave	.....	11.15
19 Express for Sydney	.....	12.55
38 Mixed for Trenton	.....	17.05
56 Mixed for Sydney	.....	18.45
25 Express for Halifax and Montreal	.....	18.50
30 Express for Pictou	.....	18.50
160 Mixed for Pictou Landing	.....	18.50
65 Mixed for Hopewell	.....	19.30
22 Mixed for Pictou	.....	19.30
86 Express Halifax and St. John	.....	21.30
17 Express for Pictou	.....	21.40

## —TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	.....	6.50
78 Mixed from Trenton	.....	7.30
61 Express from Pictou	.....	7.35
18 Express from New Glasgow	.....	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	.....	8.05
62 Mixed from New Glasgow	.....	10.55
20 Mixed from Pictou	.....	11.00
56 Mixed from Mulgrave	.....	12.30
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	.....	12.30
38 Mixed from Pictou	.....	17.00
189 Express from Halifax, St. John, Quebec	.....	18.45
58 Express from Sydney	.....	18.50
30 Express from Pictou Landing	.....	18.50
22 Mixed from Hopewell	.....	19.35
86 Express from Pictou	.....	19.35
65 Express from New Glasgow	.....	19.40
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	.....	21.35

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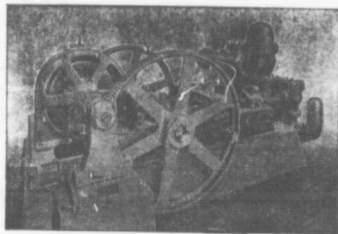
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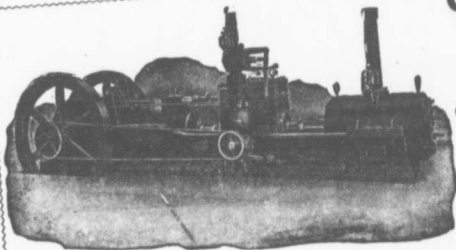


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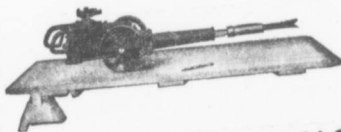
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MINE AND QUARRY

for November discusses the cost of machine vs hand mining. Your copy is ready.



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The...  
**MARITIME MINING RECORD**

**Vol. 9, No. 11. Stellarton, N. S., December 21 1906. New Series**

**MINERS AND THEIR LOVE FOR MUSIC.**

Readers while attending any of the brass band contests held annually at different centres throughout the country must have been astonished to learn that the majority of the hands entered belonged to colliery districts, and to further increase their amazement the above bands generally secured the pick of the prizes offered. This is undoubtedly a state of matters sufficient to create public surprise, because, taking into account the dark and gloomy nature of the miner's daily occupation one is inclined to think that music would be the last thing that the collier laddie would bother his mind about. Such is far from being the case, however, and there is hardly any fair-sized colliery village but what can proudly boast of having within its precincts a fully equipped brass band. Where the population is meagre and money scarce no small sacrifice has to be made by those concerned before the desire for music of this description can be satisfied. The means adopted to raise sufficient funds sometimes take the form of prize drawings, foot-ball sports, etc., and at some collieries the miners generally allow a penny per fortnight to be regularly deducted from their hard won earnings so that their beloved bands may be kept flourishing. Then what about the bandsmen? These performers must be endowed with a great love for music that they can, after toiling hard all day in the mine, sit down in their homes and devote most of their leisure time to practising hard on their respective instruments, striving manfully to master all the intricate points of some difficult melodious piece. Besides doing this the bandsmen meet together every other night in some convenient hall or other suitable building for an hour or two, under the leadership of some well known conductor, in order to try and bring themselves to perfection in this musical line, and when the men are hard at work practising for some forthcoming brass band contest small interested groups of musical critics, composed of horny-handed miners, are to be seen nightly in the vicinity listening intently to hear how their 'pets' are performing, and speculating freely on the band's chance of securing the much coveted first prize. What a scene when the band comes marching along the 'collier rows' playing for all it is worth. Men, women, and children at the first sounds of music instantly suspend all their operations and fly hurriedly to open doorways, there to gaze in open mouthed admiration upon the passing performers. Some of the more excited ones hooch and dance in the most ludicrous manner imaginable. It is not, however, for brass band music alone that the hardy underground toilers are famed, many of them being noted for their vocal powers in singing competitions. Was not the most popular comic of the present day—the world famous Harry Lauder—a humble collier laddie at one time? And many other highly paid singers besides him know what it is to sit down on their 'hunkers' and busily ply

the pick all day underneath a hard seam of coal. There isn't a coal mine in Britain but where every day of the week the most popular songs of the day are to be heard proceeding from the mouths of the lads who wear the short sleeved flannel shirt and the mole-skin trousers. (Glasgow M.A.I.)

**COAL MINING DANGERS.**

READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, DENVER.  
 BY EDWARD W. PARKER.

Coal mining entails dangers that are not common to other classes of mining, for in addition to the liability to accident from falls of rock, premature blasts, accidental explosions of powder or dynamite, falls of cages, and other causes common to all kinds of underground work, the coal miner is always facing the danger of explosion of gas, or dust, or a mixture of both, and of suffocation by black-damp (CO<sub>2</sub>), white-damp (CO), or sulphureted hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>S). In 1905, out of 21,097 men killed, 252 or about 12 per cent., were victims of gas or dust explosions each of which killed three or more men. I am unable to state how many were victims of suffocation. One explosion of dust at the Virginia mine, in Alabama, was responsible for the death of 112 persons and gave that state the unenviable distinction of the largest death rate per thousand, and the smallest tonnage for each life lost. An explosion of gas at the Zeigler Mine, in Illinois, killed fifty men, and two explosions of dust at the Red Ash Mines, in West Virginia, counted 24 victims.

It is true that in some cases accidents are unavoidable, and it is just as true that in many cases the accidents could have been prevented if proper precautions had been taken by the operators or their agents, but it is also true, unhappily, that in the probable majority of cases the fault lay in the carelessness of the men themselves or of their fellow employees. In Pennsylvania, for instance, out of 13 accidents in 1905 which resulted in the death of more than 1 person each, the reports of the investigations into the causes placed the responsibility in 8 cases upon the victims or their fellow workmen, 2 were classed as unavoidable, and in 2 cases the responsibility was not fixed. One which was due to the breaking of the hoisting rope might have been avoided had the safety clutches been in proper order, but I do not know whether the company was held responsible or not. It appears, however, that out of 11 avoidable accidents the responsibility in 8 cases was placed, rightly or wrongly, upon the workmen. It seems next to impossible to impress upon some miners the hazardous nature of their employment, and to make them take the simplest precautions to avoid accident. They are in danger all the time. It is such a part of their lives that they grow callous to it and therefore careless. A naked

lamp on the cap or in the hand of a miner may ignite a small pocket of gas which will, in turn, start a train of explosions of dust and gas that will wreck the mine and sacrifice a hundred or more lives. I have seen a miner after having cautioned another workman not to go into the head of a gangway just opening up, as gas was there and the ventilation was not carried forward, lift there and near the roof, not 20 feet away from his 'dangerous' spot, to see if there were gas enough up there to explode. The only thing that prevented me from running away was the knowledge that if the gas did explode, the force of the explosion would travel about 10,000 times as fast as I could, and that I should only be laughed at if nothing happened.

Improperly placed or carelessly tamped blasting charges, which result in 'windy' or 'blown-out' shots, are responsible for a large number of fatal accidents. A windy shot is apt to stir up an explosive mixture of dust and air which, ignited by the flame, will result in a disastrous explosion. The explosion at the Virginia Mine, in Alabama, the worst one recorded in 1905, was due to this cause.

That the responsibility for accidents in coal mines is placed (officially, at least) upon the workers rather than upon the operators, is perhaps not without reason. It is not an altogether unselfish motive that prompts the owners of property to protect it, even if they had no thought for their employees. And my observation has been that they are not careless of the safety of their men. It is a self evident proposition that owners of mines will endeavour to prevent accidents which in addition to the sacrifice of lives, may mean the loss of thousands of dollars in property.

It there is any place on or in the earth where a military type of discipline should be enforced it is in coal mines, particularly deep and gaseous ones, but unfortunately the laws in this country are lax in many particulars, and attempts to discipline employees for disregard of rules established by operators themselves for the protection of lives and property, are apt to result in strikes, which may lay the mine idle for weeks or even months. It seems to me that there is a chance here for a campaign of education that it would be well for this organization to consider.

It is rather a reflection on our boasted progress in civilization that this, the greatest mining country in the world, furnishes the worst record for the number of accidents as compared with the number of men employed. A recent editorial in *Mines and Minerals*, published in Scranton, Pa., and which stands high as a reliable and conservative periodical, states that in England in 1905 the death rate per thousand was only 1.35, as compared with 3.53 for the coal mines of the United States.

We have, in the past few years, forged rapidly ahead of Great Britain as a coal producing country. Previous to 1899 Great Britain produced more coal each year than we did, but we took first place in 1899, and last year (1905) our production of coal was almost exactly 50 per cent. more than Great Britain's. But while we have shown this great material progress, we have accomplished it at a sacrifice of human life that puts us in an unenviable position when compared with other countries. In Belgium where there are some of the deepest coal mine workings in Continental Europe, and where the mines are of the most dangerous character, as far as containing explosive gases is concerned, the death rate is barely one-third of what it is in this country.

The Sullivan Machinery Co. have opened a branch office and warehouse at 319 Howard Street, San Fran-

cisco, California. The best obtainable facilities are provided for the prompt handling of business. Mr. Howard T. Walsh will be manager of this branch.

#### THE LETHBRIDGE STRIKE.

If Canada has gained either honor or profit out of the incidents connected with the Lethbridge coal strike it would be interesting to have them pointed out.

The stories of the coal famine in the West, where the farmers were keeping their families from freezing to death by burning lumber at high prices and ropes of twisted straw, will make excellent material for the migration literature of our competitors. We have a sufficiently destructive reputation now as a country of snow and frost without decorating it with such striking incidents as these fantastic expedients to which our settlers in the West were driven to keep off the Frost King during the autumnal month of November.

Then, as if to add insult to injury, a Canadian Deputy Minister and a Canadian Provincial Premier were compelled to make a humble pilgrimage to Indianapolis, U. S. A., in order to secure the consent of a foreign citizen for Canadian workmen to begin to mine coal in Canadian mines in order to keep Canadian settlers from freezing. As to the question between a national and an international trade union, we have no opinion to offer. So long as a dispute is between a private employer of labor and his employees, each side as he may think is justified in strengthening his position as a matter of national importance, such as the breaking of a coal famine in a large section of the country, and when Federal Deputy Ministers and Provincial Premiers feel it a duty to join in the solution of the problem, it is idle for Canadians to pretend that they enjoy the spectacle of these representatives of the country journeying to an American city for permission to mine our own coal.

The Government must certainly take some adequate steps to bring a natural monopoly like the coal business more fully under its control. It ought to make it impossible for any company or any set of workmen to stop the mining of this necessity of life and to strike a heavy blow at the reputation of the nation just when that reputation may be of especial value to us. They may have their disputes as to wages and conditions of labor to their heart's content; but the Government should in that case be in a position to step in and keep the coal mining actively in progress until the dispute is over.—  
Montreal Star.

According to a German scientific journal, a new building material, to which the name Krennite has been given, has been constructed. Clay, sand and flour spar are mixed in a finely divided state, and melted at a high temperature. The liquid mass obtained can be cast like iron, and blocks as well as castings may be produced. The material can be coloured in black to pale or bright shades; it may be polished or ground, takes glaze well, and is well adapted for the production and imitation of coloured marble and other natural stone. Large pieces of any desired shape have been successfully cast from it. Krennite is suited for building uses, for architectural and artistic purposes. Hollow bricks for buildings and stoves, fancy bricks having the appearance of marble, tiles for floors and foot-paths, can be produced with this material, and success has also been achieved in manufacturing corrugated thin plates for roofs. Krennite is made in a factory near St. Petersburg.

**MARITIME MINING RECORD.**

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**R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.**

STELLARTON, N. S.

December 12 1906

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## *- Rubs by Rambler.*

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You ask one, of another person, 'Has he knowledge? The answer being 'yes,' the next question is, 'To what purpose does he put it?' and on the answer depends almost wholly, whether his knowledge is of any consequence whatever. The important thing is not the knowledge, but the use that is made of it. You ask one of another; Does he earn good wages? The answer being yes, the question follows; To what use does he put them? Is he in his spendings prudent or prodigal? and on the answer depends whether big wages are of any advantage to the man himself, and whether the man is of the best advantage to the community. If these days the male members of our Canadian communities worked industriously, and answer not meanly, but frugally, there would be no urgent need for any clamor for an old age pension bill. 'So, oh, you are on that subject again to have a whack at it now and again, so long as of the crying needs of labor. It is urged as a proof in favor of New Zealand that it has an old age pension bill. New Zealand ought to be ashamed that so early in its history there was need for such a provision. Germany and Britain may require a system of old age pension, for these countries have old and teeming towns and cities and in these that poverty, as a rule, stalks, but New Zealand and Nova Scotia are young countries and for them. Some inquisitive fellow may here step in with the abrupt question, "You are then not in favor of old age pensions?" I am not in favor of the writers in the press are after a majority of which involves no responsibility on the part of the ment to be beneficiaries, but looks to the government to father and foot all the bills. Indeed, while I give assent to the scheme of old age pension propounded at last P. W. A. Grand Council, I am not prepared to say that it is one which cannot be improved upon, or rather that it is not capable of wider extension, so that it may be more comprehensive in its application. Look here. Tell me why a man, who through sickness or accident, is not able at forty to do more work than a hale man of say, sixty, should be left entirely

out in the cold. Why should there be an age limit. Give me a plain sensible answer. Is it not a fact that some men are 'older' at forty than others are at fifty, and some feebler at fifty than many at sixty. If the hale man at sixty is given a pension to make his few remaining years comfortable, why should the infirm or impotent man of forty or fifty be given nothing to make his days, miserable enough at the best, go by a little more smoothly. Instead of any kind of pension scheme, I think I would prefer a disability or permanent disability fund, in which every male or single woman who could not work should participate and from which the man at sixty or sixty-five could not draw if he was able to work, and toward this fund the government should contribute and compel every wage earner and every employer of labor to contribute. The sole qualification to become a beneficiary should be that a man was unable to earn a livelihood on account of a disability. You may call this a form of compulsory insurance. Good and well. I believe in compulsory insurance as I believe in compulsory arbitration. Very little machinery would be needed—at our mines, at any rate—to bring the scheme into operation. It would be but an extension of the present Relief Societies, though, perhaps, an charity attached to its operations, if beneficiaries were so by right and title. Another text has suggested itself, so I will leave the subject for the present.

When I read that Premier Scott and Deputy Minister of Labor King, had gone to Indianapolis to see John Mitchell in an effort to settle the dispute at the collieries in the North West, the feeling of contentment left by a reading of the tariff next to nausea. I was, as they say, thoroughly disgusted, and in its place came a feeling of Well, I'm blown; afterwards I said the other word all to myself, as I am careful of example. By George—it takes me all my time to suppress certain adjectives which assert they were made for just such occasions. Talk about not recognizing the union, talk about open shop, here is a home union, either, to boot, and not of a home one. Talk about feelings too deep for utterance. Mine at this time are in my mouth and I have to keep it shut tight lest utterance be given to them. Had Scott gone himself it would not have been so bad, because the humiliation would have been his and that of his province only, but for King, the Deputy Minister of Labor of the Dominion to go was simply the weakest and the meekest thing that ever a government did. A year or more ago some level headed M. P. wanted to introduce a bill prohibiting foreign unions a footing in Canada. The bill was shelved. Surely the government will now itself be responsible for such a measure. It has come to a pretty pass when a foreign society can place a whole province at its mercy, and force the Dominion to kneel at its feet. Of course we will likely hear excuses for the conduct of the Premier and the deputy minister. The Chronicle, in party fetters as it is, in publishing the item makes a half apology and says it was better that the extraordinary step was taken. Hamilton and Lethbridge are objection

lessons to the governments, Federal and Provincial. It is to be hoped they can attach the moral and govern themselves accordingly.

Again am I indebted to the Halifax Herald for a text—supplied by one of its correspondents. I noticed a letter signed "Maple Leaf" in which the writer approves of sentiments expressed by another writer named "Observer". I would not have known what "Observer" had said had I not another writer what "Observer" had said had I not have known what a third correspondent, signed "Miner" and attacking "Observer's" sentiments. I gather that if the workers had public sentiment behind them they would win their battles. "Observer" critic vehemently scouts the idea and tries to bash "Observer" to pieces, but fails, and instead shows he is but a so so, not to say superficial, reasoner. Public sentiment is not worth a snuff in his opinion. It won't put a cent in the workers' pockets. It will mean for them nothing, and shouts "Give me a well filled chest". The old idea among trades unionists was that if capital was to be successfully fought on its own ground and with its own weapons the unions needed capital. Capital to fight capital may have been a sane cry in the days of private companies and smaller corporations, but in these days of great corporations with the enormous capital the little, even if it swells to the hundreds of thousands, that the unions might gather about avail but little in the way of compelling 'capital' to surrender. Capital in the hands of unions some years ago may have been an effective weapon. I doubt its efficiency these days. A just cause is far better than heaps of money. History shows us where money failed. Than the British Engineers union there was no union in the world so strong financially. The union tried a tilt, trusting to its big fund, with the employers, and failed. Why! because public opinion was not strongly on its side. The Clyde boiler makers, a strong society, and with fairly filled coffers, tried conclusions a few weeks ago with the employers, and after seven weeks went in as they came out, because the public deemed the strike untimely even if the men had a grievance. A score or more years ago when public opinion did not often lean towards the workingmen I might have pinned my faith for success on a 'full chest', but these days with public opinion largely in favor of labor I would as soon have public opinion on my side than command a big strike fund. I do not say that public sentiment will always bring success, but in this province at least it will more frequently tend that way than the full chest. The public and also the press are now inclined to give labor a fair show and are now powerful influences. As a reason for holding public sentiment in contempt we are asked: "What did public opinion do for Lloyd Garrison". True it stoned him, and despitefully used him, but with public opinion against him, Garrison, though in the right, did not gain the battle. When was the battle won? When did the slaves in the U. S. obtain their freedom? The battle was won in the sixties, and in these years freedom was theirs. Who gave them this freedom? No man against public sentiment, but public sentiment against the will of a once powerful majority. Many men have suffered for a right

cause, because they had not the public at their back and only when the public saw as they had seen did the cause they espoused triumph. So it is public sentiment, sometimes wrong, which is the dictator. If what the critic meant was that the unions should have a big enough fund to fight capital and defy public opinion, then he is setting before them a herculean if not an impossible task.

When the P. W. A. was founded over twenty seven years ago, the like prejudice existed against it as against all societies with similar objects. The records of trades unions in the eyes of the public up to that time had not been an inviting one, and the public hastily jumped to the conclusion that the formation of a new trades union meant only another instrument for the disarrangement of business by the promotion of strikes. No heralds sang at its birth. On the contrary, its coming into being was looked upon as a calamity. Its promoters were not only ostracized from society but were looked upon as, and actually called 'beasts'. It took years of patient work; it involved even in its earlier years the fighting of fire by fire before the prejudice showed signs of weakening. Finally prejudice was almost wholly overcome, and frowns were succeeded by favorable glances. By a display of moderation and common sense the P. W. A. won its way into public favor, so that now those who have followed its course willingly admit that it has been of great benefit not only to its members but to the community. It would certainly be a calamity should any action, or inaction, on its part, arise at this late day to wean the public's good opinion away from it. It behooves the members to be careful and courageous, and seek a remedy to acknowledge error, and seek a remedy. The late boys strike at Springhill has not, I fear, added to the public to wonder whether rather has it led the public to wonder whether some previous judgements in regard to the management at Springhill have not been hasty. This boys strike is the most serious that has occurred in Springhill for many years; was probably the longest strike of its kind in the history of coal mining, and lo the management are declared, by the return to work of the boys as they came out, and by the press, to have been in the right. The Halifax Herald these days is looked upon as being especially friendly to labor, and yet of its own accord it says: "Lot of youths went out and tied up the collieries in a most irresponsible way, causing a loss of wages of over \$17,000", and through a correspondent further says:—"The boys saw \$1,717 lost every day and before they were brought to their senses the total loss wages had risen to \$17,170—and that is but part of the loss."

They yielded at last to the pressure brought to bear by the public generally, and by members of Pioneer lodge, P. W. A., individually, for no official action was taken by that body. There is something wrong when it is possible for a lot of boys to thus tie up a great industry, contrary to the sentiment of the whole community, and cause such tremendous loss to the workmen and everybody else. Pioneer lodge should take some means to control the youths and probably now

(Continued on page 18)

# AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A new man engine is being installed at Caledonia.

Dom. No. 3 on single shift puts up 1,000 tons daily.

The mouth of the French slope will be concreted for about 50 feet.

The water shaft at Caledonia averaged during the late wet season from 2,500 to 3,000 gallons per minute.

Some of the Dom. Coy's collieries are having idle days. Banking has begun at Bridgeport and Glace Bay.

Dalhousie is helping the ambitions among the miners around the collieries. If the men want to climb, the ladder is there.

The boys strike in Springhill in November sent the output all to pieces, and a decrease takes the place of what should have been an increase.

International colliery continues to send almost its summer daily output. Some managers are like fast horses, hard in the mouth and hard to curb.

The coal in the lower workings of Dom. No. 6 colliery, so far as looks go, compares favorably with the product of any of the other collieries.

Much of the coal in the rise workings of Dom. No. 6 was left intact. The wisdom of this was seen lately when the earth around was one veritable sponge from the heavy rains.

Three thousand feet of 3 inch pipe is being laid from the Glace Bay mains to No. 3 mine and the fan boilers. This will place the colliery in a position to fight fire should it occur.

John Morrison, Patron of the boys P. W. A. lodge at Caledonia, has been successful in interesting the boys in the government night schools. The P. W. A. stands for much that is good.

At Dom. No. 7 or Hub a good deal of work is being done preparing for next season. A new endless haulage is being installed and electric pumps put in. The new manager can get work done all right.

Dom. No. 3 will have four landings running next year. Nos. 12, 13, and 14 will be room landings and No. 11 will be pillar. This will be the largest number of places working at any one time in the history of this colliery.

The foundation for the new underground brick house for the 200 h. p. motor auxiliary haulage engine has been blasted out. Work on the house will begin at once. This will greatly lighten the load on the Dom. No. 3 haulage engine.

The No. 5 level in Dom. No. 6 has passed through the stone trouble running through that section of the Phalen seam. Stone troubles are to a coal seam what trials and troubles are to the ordinary mortal. They are said to be going through a refining process while going through the trouble.

The pit head of Caledonia is being raised ten feet higher. Safety hooks for the man cage are being put in, and other improvements made, and it was found that for these purposes the pit head would have to be raised.

The new water shaft at Bridgeport is being rapidly equipped for the water tanks. At present the mine water at International is being permitted to accumulate. When the shaft is ready a bore-hole will be put through to tap this water and let it run down to the water shaft.

There are three sections of longwall work opened at Dom. No. 6 colliery. This work seems to have passed the experimental stage, and established itself as a success. Those who know about longwall say it has come to stay. The others are silent.

Dom. No. 2 for November showed a big average output per day worked—over 2500 tons single sifted. A new hospital for crippled horses is being built at this mine. It may be called a general hospital as horses from all the mines will be taken there for treatment.

A place is now being driven at International from the new water shaft up towards the water. Bore-holes are kept well ahead to find how far the water is distant. This is receiving the manager's personal attention the whole time as it is a job that requires the greatest precautions.

Caledonia deeps are being cleaned and repaired. This mine has had a very successful year, and the management are eagerly securing the idle days to put things into thorough repair. Development work is well forward, the west deep is being pushed ahead steadily. The other leading places only work when the mine works.

The French slope at Reserve is being widened and straightened in order to permit of the use of a two ton box in future. An auxiliary electric haulage for the lower end of the slope will be installed, as the haulage is now too long for one rope. Pumping is now done in the same well shortly take place in the French slope as well. All of this water will go through a small shaft at the crop of Harbor seam at International, and through a water level in that mine to the shore.

The Drummond Colliery will give the Sydney Steel Works about three thousand tons this month, and the Acadia will endeavor to bring up the total quantity to 10,000. This is not a large quantity for the big plant, but will fill a gap.

The Dom. No. 2 election case which was before the courts has gone in favor of Mr. McBain, the whole of the judges being of nearly one mind. McKenzie the pursuer is put in for all costs. Law is costly. Yearly election of checkweighman will prove year by year a source of annoyance.

We are indebted to the Free Lance for many generous references to the Record. Its last reference almost makes us blink. It says the Record is the most interesting mining paper in this part of the world. The statement will serve to stimulate to sustain the status.

## Coal Shipments November, 1906.

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for November 1906.—		—Shipments—
—Output—		
Dominion No. 1	48 119	
Dominion No. 2	52 145	
Dominion No. 3	29 410	
Dominion No. 4	45 363	
Dominion No. 5	52 886	234 167
Dominion No. 6	16 524	
Dominion No. 7	14 080	
Dominion No. 8	19 839	
Dominion No. 9	30 001	
308 367		

Shipments November	1906	234 167
"	1905	278 856
Decrease	"	44 689
Shipments 11 months	1906	2 997 780
"	1905	2 725 897
Increase	"	271 883

## INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments Nov.	06	20 726
"	05	23 617
Decrease	"	2 891
Shipments 11 mos	06	257 190
"	05	183 851
Increase	"	73 339

## NOVA SCOTIA STEEL &amp; COAL CO.

—SYDNEY MINES.—		
Shipments Nov.	06	69 303
"	05	59 108
Increase	"	10 195
Shipments 11 mos	06	612 029
"	05	487 576
"	06	124 453

## ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments Nov.	06	28 976
"	05	22 670
Increase	"	6 306
Shipments 11 mos	06	247 466
"	05	238 748
Increase	"	8 718

## CUMBERLAND RY. &amp; COAL CO.

Shipments Nov.	06	14 123
"	05	40 472
Decrease	"	26 349
Shipments 11 mos	06	358 832
"	05	377 108
Decrease	"	18 276

## INVERNESS RAILWAY &amp; COAL CO.

Shipments Nov.	06	19 142
"	05	11 593
Increase	"	7 549
Shipments 11 mos	06	186 664
"	11 " 05	125 912
Increase 11 "	06	60 752

November's was the biggest output in the history of the Acadia Coal Coy.

The extended washing plant at the Drummond colliery is in successful operation.

The latest addition to the steadily growing list of Record advertising patrons is the Curtis & Harvey Co. of London, makers of all kinds of explosives; a firm whose reputation is world wide.

Says the Suburban:—Sydney sees its first cargo of foreign coal brought in by the Dominion Iron & Steel Coy. . . "Would'nt you like to know the price?" What would the Suburban say to, 'OVER FOUR DOLLARS A TON,' and that not in cartload quantities.

Owing to the increasing demand for Drummond coke the management will be forced in the spring to put up additional ovens. There was talk a while ago of four new ovens, but the probability is that twenty four would no more than fill prospective requirements.

In order to keep the hoisting shaft at Dom. No. 1 from freezing during the winter it has been found necessary to change the ventilation. This was successfully done by building two new over-casts and making the north deep the main intake, so that the air goes directly to the lowest part of the mine and ascending up along the faces on its return, ventilating the pillars last, so that no air comes from the pillars into other working places.

For many a day it was thought, because perhaps it had never been seriously tried, that Sydney Mines coal would not make good coke. It has been demonstrated that it makes coke that is O. K. The Drummond Colliery people in a similar fashion concluded that Scott pit coal was no better. The Londonderry people thought to give it a trial, with the verdict, 'good coke, a trifle high in ash.' It is possible the Sydney Steel people may try an ad-mixture of Sydney and Scott pit coals for coking purposes. The Record, will not be surprised to learn that the experiment is a success.

The Dom. Coal Co. is again supplying coal to the Steel Co. A truce for two years has been agreed upon. A funny sort of truce as the war is simply transferred from the directors to the courts.

From the Sullivan Machinery Co'y. we have received Mine and Quarry and their new air compressor books. The former contains an interesting sketch by Mr. R. Chambers of the N. S. Steel and Coal Co., of the manner in which operations are conducted at the Wabana Mines. Both pamphlets are very interesting.



## RUBS BY RAMBLER.

Here are two paragraphs from the address of Sir. Geo. Drummond to the Bank of Montreal shareholders. They should be pinned in the hats of more than bank shareholders. The last paragraph might well be taken to heart by many workmen who are now earning excellent wages, but are taking no thought for the morrow:

"The absurdity of regarding capital with suspicion is evidenced by the fact that the vast additions to our railways and other enterprises essential to the opening up of our country would be impossible without the aid of outside capital.

"It would be contrary to all experience to hope for an unbroken continuance of the present condition of prosperity—periods of reaction and of suspended enterprise may be expected, but we may be assured that the surest means of postponing their coming and dealing with the bad times when they come, is the exercise of prudence and caution in prosperous times like the present."

I would take it, notwithstanding its numerous beneficial laws affecting labor, that New Zealand is not as good a country for the average laborer as this Canada of ours. From the Department of Labor report 1905-1906, though the year is called a very prosperous one, and that wages were low though earnings were not diminished by enforced idleness, I judge that labor was abundant and not extremely scarce as with us. In Canada unemployed labor had no necessity to call upon the government to assist in getting work, whereas the New Zealand labor department assisted 6,712 persons in getting employment, no fewer than 4,783 of these getting government jobs. We have been told that New Zealand is the workmen's paradise, if that be so then Canada must be a very heaven in comparison. I should fancy that a man had exerted all his energies in seeking work before he would apply to the Labor Department. If this is correct then the supply of labor is greater than the demand. As there are only 70,000 factory workers in the colony, the number who applied for assistance to get work was about ten per cent. No doubt New Zealand is a wonderful country, yet it is possible that its goodness and greatness have been overated. For a comparatively new colony it has a wonderfully large proportion of old people. This year some thirteen thousand will participate in the old age pension scheme. In Nova Scotia, and in other parts many workmen are carried away by the cry of Old Age Pensions. I am inclined to think that very many have a very vague idea of what an old age pension means. Some, no doubt, think the scheme implies the planting down of old people in some chosen sunny spot, where by means of the bounty of the government they will spend the years that remain to them in ease and comfort, if not in luxury. This is drawing too fine a picture. If any one thinks that, under a scheme such as the New Zealand one, he can be as prodigal of his earnings in his younger days as he chooses, and that his pension will make it all right for him, when his shadow has lengthened, he is under somewhat of a mistake. If he has been living till pension time comes at the rate of \$30.00 a month and didn't think he was living 'fast' he will get an awful shock, when he is forced to feed and clothe himself for less than half that amount. The best that the New Zealand scheme gives is a little less than three dollars a week. That no doubt is a great deal, yet is an awful

come down from twelve to fifteen, and will make the recipients bemoan their folly in not having voluntarily practiced economy when the sun shone, instead of being forced to practice it when the frost nips. I refer to this so that men will have some realization of what a pension scheme at its best is. One remarkable feature about the New Zealand scheme is that the number of applicants for pensions is gradually decreasing. No doubt this is partly due to the smallness of the allowance, and in some degree, pride. No one gets a pension except on application, and as some would rather worry along than apply, others follow suit. And why do not all old people apply. Because after all a pension in New Zealand may be held to be in part a charity, though where the workmen are proportionate contributors to the scheme it should not so be held.

A Sydney Mines correspondent writes the Editor in reference to some remarks of Rambler in last issue, criticising, say, a society at Sydney Mines. This correspondent expresses his own surprise and disappointment, and says many members of the society regret the tone of my remarks. If I have been unfair it is unintentional—though that may not be deemed a sufficient excuse. The correspondent says a thing or two that is not flattering to my previous informant but as I left out the harsh word he applied to the members, I shall also leave out any harsh expression of the present correspondent. The idea is abroad in Sydney Mines that it was a member of the society criticised who sent me the circular and note. That is scarcely possible, and I cannot think the comment was sent to sow discord but for the reason that it was thought the circular tended in that direction. The circular, for instance, says "there is no secret society formula, no ballot box, no black balls, no regalias," and the inference is that there is not even a nomination. Now if a member of a society whose officers wear regalias, which uses the ballot box, and which has a formula, reads these declarations as a sneer, at his particular society, can he greatly be blamed. The only condition seemingly to membership is payment. I confess that the doors of a society on these lines are a little too broad for me. I am told now it is not a socialistic society. I am real glad to hear this for it is different from what I was told in the summer, and what I have heard later, viz., that a principal member thought that a trades union should not inculcate Industry, Economy, Sobriety, in my opinion the cornerstone, keystone, and copingstone, of a trades union, which has risen above the idea that man lives by bread alone. If the society actively endeavours to make its members better morally, greater intellectually, and more prosperous materially, then assuredly it has my best wishes for its success.

I am going to hand a small score over to Wm. McLean, Esq. M. P. and editor of the Toronto World, jeeringly called by his political adversaries, 'Billy MacLean,' and to my excellent friend Alex. McNeil, Esq., editor of the Suburban, affectionately called by his confreres 'Aleck McNeil.' The latter has all along told us it was a crying shame that coal could be bought so very much cheaper in the United States than in Nova Scotia. The former evidently has no high appreciation of the States as a cheap coal producer. Speaking in Hamilton the other day—and Hamilton is only separated from the United States by a strip of land and a sheet of water—he said:— 'In the United States the control of the coal areas

was in the hands of a few. They controlled the railways and charged the public from \$6 to \$10 a ton, whereas, if the state owned coal it would be able to deliver the commodity to the people for less than \$2.00 a ton. I am afraid Mr. McLean is not up on coal matters, or is it Mr. McNeil. It must be one or the other. The latter tells us if the government worked the mines, Halifaxians could get coal for an odd dollar a ton, whereas the former says two dollars, and is speaking of the United States, where according to Mr. McNeil, coal is mined dirt cheap.

When reading a speech, or part of one, rather, delivered by the Countess of Warwick the other day, the force of association conjured before me, a Capell fan. "Bless me," does some one say, "what has the Countess of Warwick to do with a Capell fan?" Oh, well, if I wished to banter, I might say they were each wind producers, but that's not what is in my mind to say. Old Capell, as he is now called, invented the fan, or hit upon as the principle of it, for the modern Capell fan has been improved upon since it first was put on the market, is of blue blooded stock, and among his relations he counts the erratic Countess of Warwick. Those who have had business relations with he is a curious old soul. He is a parson of the Established church, and it is asserted is a firm believer in the dogma of making the best of both worlds, more especially of this.

The Coal Trade Journal's Toronto correspondent is surely away off when referring to the duty on slack coal. He says:—

"One of the items in the new tariff revision which went in effect in Canada on the 28th. ult. means considerable to coal interests, both on this side of the border and the United States.

The duty on slack coal, which heretofore has ranged from 15 to 25 cents per ton, has been put on a flat basis of 14 cents per ton. The duty on this size has formerly been based on an advalorem tax, computed according to the price at the mines, and only when this cording to the price at the mines, and only when this corded as low as 30 to 40 cents at the mines did the duty fall below 20 cents, at which time it was assessed at 15 cents. The prevailing price on slack for the past two years has made the duty on an average of 21 cents. When it is taken into consideration that the duty of 53 cents per ton on run-mine and screened coal remains stationary and the slack duty lowered, there is no doubt that the consumption of slack in Canada will greatly increase, and importations of run-mine should fall practically to nothing."

We had always fault to find with the duty on slack coal, on the ground that it was advalorem, and when supposed to yield about 15 cents per ton duty it ranged previous to last year from 7 to 9 cts. or so. The statement of the Toronto correspondent that the duty has heretofore ranged from 15 to 25 cts, is puzzling. If that much duty was collected on the slack coal imported into Toronto, then the duty on slack in other places must have been nominal only. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns for year ended 30th. June was imported into Canada from the United States 750,489 tons, on which a duty of \$83,732 was paid. Dividing the amount in dollars by the quantity in tons it is found that the duty was a fraction over 11 cts. merely, and that a flat rate of 14 cts., instead of lowering the duty is adding

to it. There were 725 tons of British slack imported on which a duty of 62.83 was collected, or a little over 9 cts. a ton. How the duty on the British article should be 9 cents only and that on the American 11 cts. when it is considered that the duty was supposedly advalorem, and that the value put on the British slack was about \$2.50 as against about 68 for American slack, is above the comprehension of those who do not profess to be financial experts.

The Montreal Witness, the other day, had an article on the Coal-Steel controversy, and which was reprinted in the Chronicle. The Witness takes the ground that the Coal Co's reports do not show that the Steel Company was being greatly injured, so far as the profits went, by selling coal at a low rate to the Steel Co. When those who defend the position of coal are asked "How was the Coal Co's so solicitous for orders from Steel Co. for coal in 1903, and now complains of being over-run with orders; and how can the Coal Coy. in view of its last annual report, possibly make good its assertion that if they were to continue to supply the Steel company at the old rate, \$1 24, the company would soon be a financial wreck?" It must be admitted that these are two posers, the latter an especially sharp one. Yet, to my mind there is a readier answer to the last than to the first, and that is, the profit shown for 1905 was the apparent and not the actual profit. It is not everybody who understands a big company's annual statement, and it is not expected that everybody should. There must have been a clerical error in the report, one of those kind that creeps in quite unawares, as it were. Taking the quantity sold—exclusive of that to Everett and Sydney, at a little over a million and a half tons, there would have been too big a profit per ton if the gross profit given is correct. Those best conversant with the coal trade do not believe that any of the companies are making a profit of anything like fifty cents a ton, thus the conclusion is come to that the annual report of the Coal Coy. was not flat enough to allow the ordinary reader to grasp its true import. Had the last report of the Coal Co. went into details its opponents at the present time might not have so keen a weapon to brandish before it by way of argument.

The Acadia is distributing some fine coal these days whichever pit it is coming from. A load of coal received lately was the best Acadia coal we have had in a dozen years. It didn't look like Acadia proper coal, nor yet like Albion, and it could scarcely be Allan Shaft as that coal all goes to the Steel works. The coal is not bright, is rather a heavy coal, but yet is economical, as its "last" counterbalances its weight. After the gas has gone off in a flame the coke burns with a bright glow, and the ash in a good draught is light.

Continued from page 14

will do so.

It would be a great pity, in the interest of the cause of labor at our collieries, if such an incident as this at Springhill should occur again."

With these remarks I heartily agree, but I do not blame the boys nearly as much as I do the men, or, in other words, Pioneer Lodge. Boys will be boys, and boy nature has to be restrained, controlled, reproved and directed. From the infancy of the P. W. A. its members have been in-

structed to impress upon the management of colliers that it is in their interests to assist the society, on the ground that it is better to transact business with five or seven men representing the whole, representing a tangible, responsible body, than to treat with irresponsible persons individually. If on the next visit of Pioneer's Committee the management of Springhill should ask: "Why should I treat with you; what guarantee can you give me if we arrange this matter that a section of the employees will not throw the pit idle?" The committee might reply, "We will see to that," and the management could throw back at them the ten days boys strike and say, "Where was Pioneer then?" And that is a question many would like to know. It devolves upon Pioneer through its sec'y and in the interests of the P. W. A. to tell how it happened that Legere was not a member. Was he under 17 years of age? Did not the boys in taking up his case throw contempt upon Pioneer Lodge? Did Pioneer sympathize with the action of the boys, and was it ashamed to own it. Or did Pioneer disapprove of the action and had not the courage to avow it? Of course there can be no boys lodge in Springhill else Pioneer would have avowed its responsibility from the first, as no junior lodge can take radical action without approval of the parent lodge. Whichever way one looks at it Pioneer was remiss in its duty, and as the Herald says it is up to Pioneer to see that means are provided for the prevention of a recurrence of similar fiascos.

\* \* \*

Strikes at the best are terrible things, and those who order or assent to them assume a fearful responsibility. Some strikes may be justified, but many should never be entered upon. Some are unselfish let me admit, and some terribly selfish. If a man by consenting to a strike hurts only himself we may admire his standing up for what he believes a principle, and his self sacrifice but when a man realizes that in consenting to a strike he is sure to inflict injury on others, he is horribly selfish. The Boiler-makers strike on the Clyde is a case of this kind. The strikers knew that while they would get aid from their union, the many common laborers, dependent on the continuation of work, would be irreparable sufferers—and this the while, in theory, the unionists called these laborers 'comrades.' I have known of men clamoring for a strike who took no thought of the consequences to others, and I have known sanction to strike being refused, not on the ground that a few might not have a just grievance, but that a great many would be involved in suffering, and distress. There is a time to strike and a time to refrain from striking. There should have been no strike on the Clyde in Nov., the season of the year and the state of trade were unpropitious. Strange that everybody saw that but the chief participants. During the time of the Clyde strike a press representative visited a number of the homes of those thrown out of employment. We sometimes here of women being strong strike abettors, but these women may have full larders. Was the pantry empty they might not be so enthusiastic. Here is an account of one of the press man's visits:—

"Here is another family's story. In this case

the woman was roused to white heat when she began to speak of the strike. "Strikes have sent more men to perdition than anything I know. They say they are striking for more wages. More wages! Why, were their terms granted to-morrow they would never make up in their lives the money they have lost. Look at our case. It is typical of many. My man made good wages, but he spent the half of them in drink. I did my best to save, but its disheartening when you know it may be pounced on at any time. Now we are up to the ears in debt. My two daughters who were out in a laundry, have left us to fight the battle alone. I don't blame them either. There are three young children—I am his second wife—and I can't give them what I have not got. The factor will have to whistle for his rent. My man usually puts in the peg before rent day, so that we can pay up, but this time, of course, he had not the chance. You hear the men blethering of what they are suffering for their principles. A lot they are suffering! It's their wives and children. They always make sure that they have their tobacco and their glass of beer out of the strike alimnet they receive. Then they can take themselves out of the house when the children are crying for a dinner which cannot be made. I have been refused any more credit both at the grocer's and butcher's, and I really don't know what to do."

Until there is a better way strikes may have to be employed as weapons offensive and defensive, but all the pros and cons, the possibilities as well as the probabilities should be well weighed and considered before a decision is come to. I do not say that on the shoulders alone of those who ordered or voted for the strike all the responsibility rests. No, it is possible that for the suffering, starvation, perhaps death, that may follow, the employers must be held responsible in that their injustice forced, tempted, the men to resort to 'foreble' measures.

## Canadian Pictorial AND Mining Record ONE YEAR \$1.50

The Record as a rule sets its face against "clubbing" with other papers. It has stuck in the past to the axiom that every tub should stand on its own bottom, but we are constrained from the impression produced by carefully looking over the publication to make an exception in favor of the Canadian Pictorial a new magazine or paper to be published monthly. The first number displays excellent workmanship and every illustration is a work of art. The pictures are fine; some fit for framing. The pictures moreover are clean, without taint or suggestion of coarseness. Very many Records find their way into the homes of workmen, and because we think the Canadian Pictorial will have a healthy and redning influence, have we consented to the publishers proposition to enter into a clubbing arrangement. To either old or new subscribers, we will cause the Pictorial to be sent one year for fifty cents. If the reader owes for 1906 let \$1.50 be sent and credited a dollar for subscription to his subscription for 1906 of first receipt of the magazine. This is giving \$2 worth for \$1.50. The Publishers maintain that a twelve-month of the Pictorial will be worth binding.—MINING RECORD AND CANADIAN PICTORIAL FOR A YEAR FOR \$1.50

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Rev. Dr. Clifford, the noted English divine, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, says he considers that at that age man is just approaching his best. In his speech at the birthday celebration he said: "It is forty nine years since I preached my first sermon. At 7 years of age I had to go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes worked twenty, twenty three, and twenty six hours without seeing bed. In that way I got the habit of working. I am still at work and intend to remain at work."

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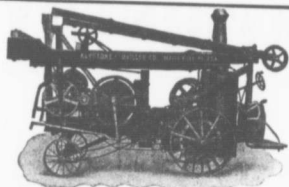
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Percussion Core Drill Attachment  
is an economical appliance for  
TESTING COAL LANDS.

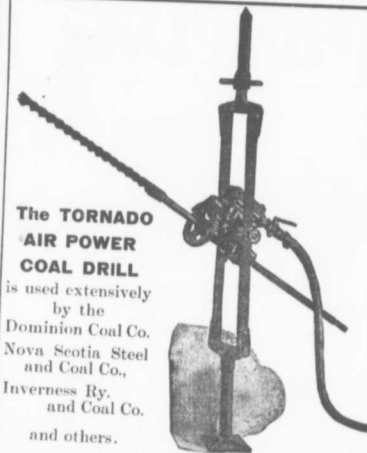
It can be used in connection with any good "blum" drill, but operates best on the long stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

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## "Ingersoll" Rock Drills.



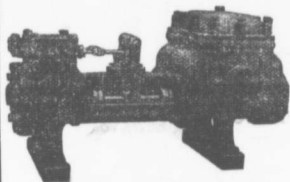
This is a view of three out of ten of our steam drills engaged in rock excavation by Messrs Laurin and Leitch, near Montreal. A full description of our Ingersoll Rock Drills, steam or air driven, is given in our Catalogue No. 81.

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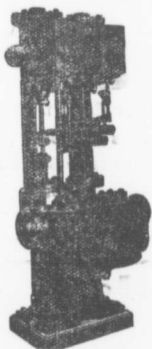
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Fairbanks Morse Duplex,  
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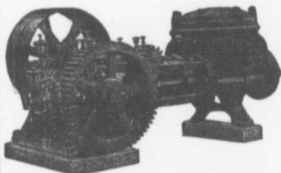
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### Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 2 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

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

In case of "promotion" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

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

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to 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.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in the material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

**DUTIES.**—A settler is required to perform the conditions 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) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased, of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, or the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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.

#### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

**COAL.** Coal lands may be purchased at \$70 per acre for soft coal and \$25 for anthracite. Not more than 32 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

The patent provides for the 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 each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. 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,  
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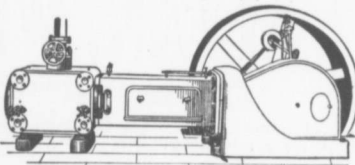
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They are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts exact in fit can be supplied on short notice.

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EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Read Down		STATIONS.	Read Up		No. 53 p m
No. 52 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.		No. 51 a. m.	No. 53 p. m.	
L 11 10	L 7 55	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 7 35	
S 11 16	S 8 00	PORT HAWESBURY	L 10 55	S 7 27	
A 11 30	A 8 15	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 42	L 5 10	
	F 8 30	TROY	A 10 27		
	S 8 45	CREIGNISH	S 10 15		
	F 8 55	JUDIQUE	F 10 00		
	A 9 10	CHALGIMORE	S 9 42		
	F 9 25	CATHERINE'S POND	F 9 23		
	A 9 38		L 9 15		
	L 9 43	PORT HOOD	A 9 10		
	S 9 58	GLENCOE	S 8 55		
	S 10 21	MABOU	S 8 25		
	S 10 25	GLENDYKE	S 8 15		
	S 10 53	BLACK RIVER	F 8 00		
	S 11 07	STRATHLOUNE	S 7 47		
	A 11 26	INVERNESS	L 7 30		
	p m		a m		

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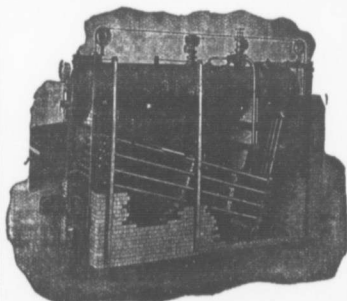
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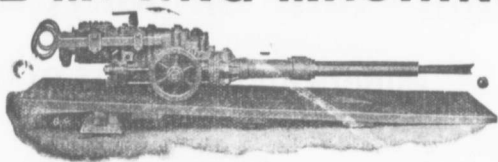
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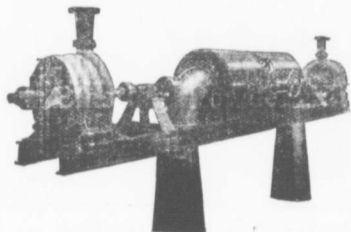
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	STEAM COAL	GAS COAL
CARBON.....	80 18 per. cent.	77 51 per. cent
HYDROGEN .....	5 11 " "	5 22 " "
OXYGEN .....	7 34 " "	6 72 " "
NITROGEN .....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR .....	0 56 " "	3 07 " "
ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
WATER.....	3 35 " "	2 11 " "

Caloric Power of Steam Coal :—Pounds of Water evaporated from 212 per cent Fah, by one pound of the coal as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter, —14.8 lbs.

Shipping facilities at Sydney, and Louisburg, G. B., of most modern type. Steamers carrying  
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Special attention given to quick loading of sailing vessels. Small vessels loaded with  
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THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

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## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

	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 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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