

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

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 10 November 28th. 1906 STELLARTON, N. S.

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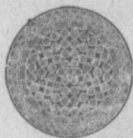
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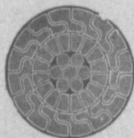
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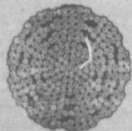
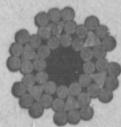
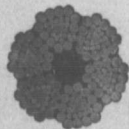
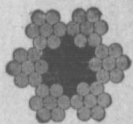
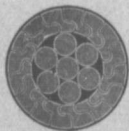
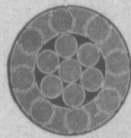
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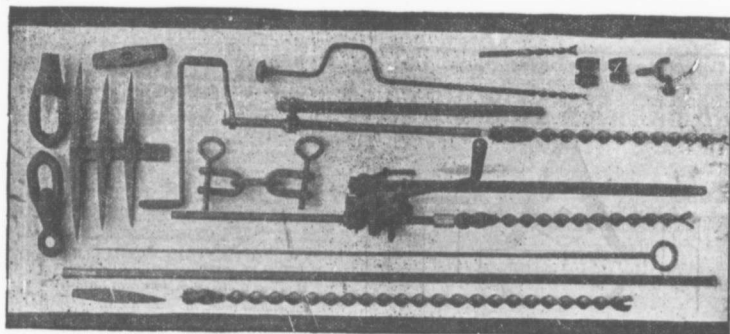
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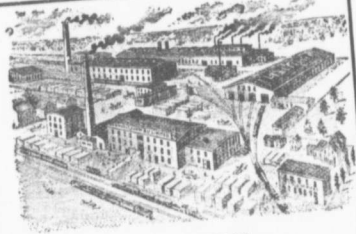


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21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	8.30
62 Mixed for Mulgrave	11.15
19 Express for Sydney	12.55
25 Mixed for Pictou	17.05
8 Express for Truro	18.45
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal	18.50
140 Mixed for Pictou	19.50
21 Mixed for Hopewell	19.50
65 Mixed for New Glasgow	19.50
40 Express Halifax and St. John	21.25
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.45
66 Express for Pictou	21.45

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON—

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton	7.30
61 Express from Pictou	7.35
19 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	8.00
21 Mixed from Truro	10.55
28 Mixed from New Glasgow	12.35
27 Mixed from Pictou	15.00
24 Mixed from Mulgrave	15.30
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	17.00
180 Mixed from Pictou	17.00
24 Express from Halifax, St. John, Quebec	18.10
20 Express from Sydney	18.10
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	18.45
66 Express from Pictou	19.55
77 Mixed from Hopewell	19.45
65 Express from Pictou	21.25
66 Express from Sydney	21.25
66 Express from New Glasgow	21.25
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.30

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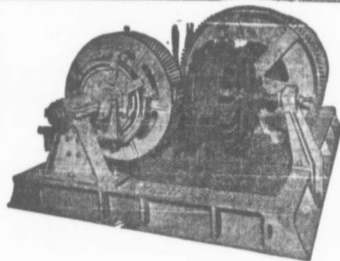


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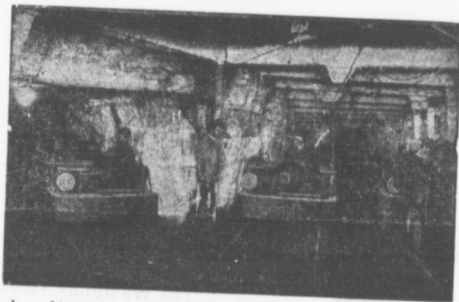
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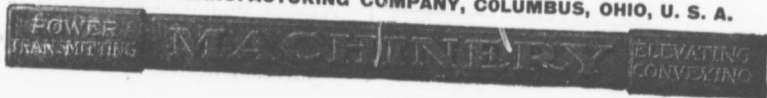
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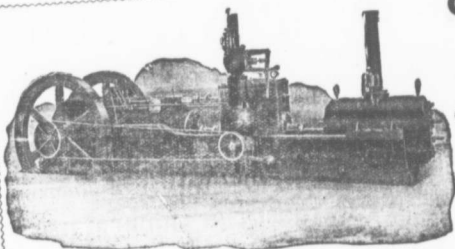


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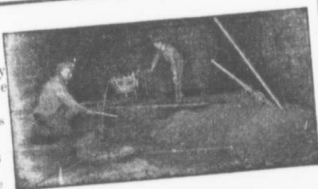
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 9, No. 10. Stellarton, N. S., November 28 1906. New Series

HERE ALSO, ALMOST

Some interesting tales are all set as to the scarcity, the great scarcity of labor. In the coal mining regions agents are constantly circulating about to gather up groups of the dissatisfied and ship them off to some other place which is claimed to offer more pleasant conditions. We are told that it is against business ethics for one operator to steal "steal" men from another mine in the same district, but if he can get men from another district well and good. The experiences of the operators with the employment agencies are as interesting and provoking as the much discussed servant girl question. One operator tells us that his superintendent was promised two carloads of men without any trouble, then it was said there would surely be 40, then positively 30, and when the lot was finally rounded up there was just 11. A ticket was bought for the party, but before the ferry was reached two disappeared, so that the two car-loads dwindled to nine.

On another occasion it was thought that better results would be had if only married men were sent down to the mines; it was supposed that they would be more willing to settle down. An agency promptly sent off a couple of carloads of men and women, but when they arrived at the mines it was found that the women were not married to the men, nor were they willing to be, so that the coal company had to send them all back to New York or get in a big lot of trouble with the local as well as the immigration authorities for sending the women away under misrepresentations. Taking all things together the capable miner secured from abroad who stays at his job for a year represents quite a high average cost to his employer, considering how many have had their expenses paid and have not proved satisfactory—All of which adds to the cost of the coal.—The Coal Trade Journal.

COAL DUST AND EXPLOSIONS.

All the experts at the Wingate inquest are agreed that the disaster was due to an explosion of coal dust ignited by the firing of a shot, exactly as at Courrières. The explosion occurred in a main haulage way, which admittedly is always very dusty. The danger of explosions originating in a haulage way is remote, but there is a danger of explosions that have originated in the workings travelling along the dusty haulage ways and extending the area of a disaster. The remarks of the Commissioners on the Courrières disaster apply to the roads as well as to the workings. In some of our large collieries the loss of life might equal that at Courrières if an explosion took place when the maximum number of men are underground. The only certain method of preventing such loss of life would seem to be to render

the mines incapable of being the scene of widespread dust explosions by watering or otherwise preventing the accumulation of dry coal dust in the roads and the workings."

THE BEGINNING OF NEW ZEALAND'S TRANSFORMATION.

The germ of New Zealand's transformation was developed in a strike. Twice before in these chronicles we have come upon this phenomenon—Co-operation was born of the flannel weavers' strike at Rochdale; the reform movement in Australia was evolved from the silver miners' strike at Broken Hill. In the same way democracy has often been furthered from the most uncouth and least promising sources when the schools and learned writers advanced in favor of it, to make this particular instance even stranger, the strike that changed New Zealand's destiny was sympathetic. In July, 1890, the maritime industries of Australia had suffered a great and historical strike for a readjustment of wage scales. One month later all the maritime workers in New Zealand left their work, not because they had any grievances but merely to help the strikers in Australia. Outside of organized labor all New Zealand blazed up at this arbitrary action. Such a manifestation of public wrath had not been known since the colony was founded. That men should strike for a cause of their own was understandable, but that having no complaint they should cripple trade, stop industry, imperil property, and cause general distress merely because 1,200 miles away other men were striking seemed an intolerable outrage. Men that had never done manual labor were moved to offer themselves in menial capacities to the steamship lines; merchants and their clerks went upon the piers and handled freight, college students shoveled coal, professional men left their wonted employment to hunt for strike breakers, offers of assistance came from the unlikely quarters. At any cost the strike must be broken, that was the feeling of the community. Very large interests were risked, for the maritime enterprises of New Zealand are vital to it; not only because it has great trade with Australia and other lands, but because usually the chief and sometimes the only transport between its towns is by the sea. Yet men said there must be no compromise, no matter who suffered. More than the ruin of trade impended, for the strike had included all workers in and about a ship, excepting only the captain, and when the places of engineers, mates, and strikers had been filled with green and incompetent men the peril to life and goods was great along these rocky shores.

But the iron was up in the blood. The people furnished the strike-breakers, and took the risk of their bad work, and the result was the rout of the strikers.

All this seemed well enough. But the cost of the

strike had been, for a small country, enormous. In many a tradesman's balance sheet holes had been made that months of fair trade could hardly cover. Moreover the victors were plagued with the sight of the vanquished, often in acute distress. The strike had left many wounds, for that is the rule with strikes. Labor men were sore and sullen in defeat; and the merchants were angry at their losses.

Now there was in New Zealand a certain class of thoughtful men, interested in public affairs and studious of economic tendencies, that looked beyond the fighting of armies of capital and labour and without prejudice to either side saw that these things would not do. Clearly, strikes did not pay; no matter who won, victory was too costly and too empty. Much better than the merchants they could understand a sympathetic strike because they could understand how men, feeling a sense of common struggle against common injustice, might be drawn by a bond of fellowship into a battle in which they had no direct concern. But, whatever might be the cause, a strike was not in the line of progress. Strikes, they said, should be abandoned everywhere, and first in New Zealand.

A handful of men with these convictions, and some others, determined to see if the civilization of the ballot-box could not be made to prevail upon the savagery of the strike. They drew together some of the labor leaders, organized a party, joined hands with the liberals, and began a campaign for improved conditions.

It was a good ripe time. Under a somewhat tenuous form of allegiance to England the colony was self-governing, with a responsible ministry and with parliamentary elections every three years. While New Zealand had kept the even way of commonplace the conservatives and better element had ruled; but dully. An election came on the year after the strike interest in politics suddenly revived, there was a brief and animated struggle, and the Liberal and Labor combination won by a slender majority.

THE OPEN SHOP AT FERNIE.

Toronto Globe:—The "open shop" has been established in the Fernie mines, and the men have agreed to return to work with non-union men, and not to discriminate against such men in any way. In this statement the company have the satisfaction of an acknowledgment by the representative of the men that the strike was in violation of the terms of the agreement of May, 1905. By that agreement the union men promised not to refuse to work with non-union men, and not to raise the issue of the open or closed shop. In the present settlement this promise is renewed, and the union has agreed to release from membership all those who joined under the pressure exerted since September 1, 1906. This will release the non-union men who joined the union under compulsion, and will establish their right to work without objection from or interference by union men.

It is quite proper that men should be free to join or not join the union; but as there is a want of law to govern such matters, there will always be more or less friction between the union men and the others. As we understand the equities of the subject the law should recognize every workman in a firm where a score or so of men are employed as belonging to the union, leaving the option of actually joining the lodge with the men themselves. In this respect there should be no compulsion allowed. In the case of disagreement between the men and the employer the case should go to a properly con-

stituted court of arbitration before either a strike or lockout was ordered. Both sides should then be compelled to abide by the verdict of the court. In case the men refused to submit then every safe guard should be thrown around the works to enable the owners or managers to hire other men; if the owner refused to obey the mandate of the court then he should be compelled to do so. In fact, so many other interests grow up around large works that the state cannot afford to allow either to be subject to caprice.—Eastern Chronicle.

ALWAYS A SEAMY SIDE.

Does a newspaper office see more of the seamy side of business affairs than do mechanics and other men of affairs, or do all business people run against a great lot of "lame ducks," "slow pay" and other undesirable customers? It would seem so—coal and other merchandise must be paid for, but according to the argument of some small fry concerns, "the newspaper bill can wait." In traveling about through the country and noting the great prosperity prevailing, hearing the rosy interviews accorded at one place or another, one would suppose that every one engaged in business had fully paid all obligations and was piling up large cash assets—was disposed, moreover to be extremely liberal in all business arrangements.

It is therefore a little surprising, upon returning to the more sober phases of business, getting back to work as the saying is, to note that there is still just about the same proportion of unpaid bills, bad accounts etc. "The poor" says the Good Book, ye have always with you," and it would seem that although times were never so prosperous, there are always a lot of people who neglect their obligations. Even among a list of recently elected members of a widely advertised fraternal order, we found the stage of paying no concerns that had reached the stage of paying no attention to unpaid drafts for such small accounts as a subscription bill. And the number of those who take a narrow or close view of advertising and subscribing is about the same ever. Surely there is always a seamy side to business, in 1906 as in 1896.—Coal Trade Journal.

A Sydney and a Halifax daily announce, with the usual flourish, that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. are preparing to add another blast furnace to their plant at Sydney Mines, early next spring, which will enable them to produce four hundred tons of pig iron per day. This, like a majority of the more important announcements made as to prospective big undertakings in fact, as or that company, has little foundation in fact. As stated in the Record a few weeks ago the time will come when an additional blast furnace will be required, but that time is not yet. The management as far as we can learn have not asked the directors for an appropriation, nor would they dare to ask for money for the erection of so many in conjunction with the present one 400 tons daily, in conjunction with the present one 400 tons daily, the present one being good for only about one fourth of 400 tons. Instead of erecting a new furnace the probability is that the idle furnace at Ferrona will be removed to Sydney Mines the end of next year, or a little later.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON N. S.

November 28 1906

- Rubs by Rambler.

A Sydney Mines correspondent sends me a printed sheet on which is written a request for my opinion as to the check of the authors. I cannot quote the exact language as it is severe. He styles the members of the society foreigners. As they are British subjects, they cannot be so classed. However, as to the text of the bill I might offer the criticism that it is too liberal in its tone, far too easy for my fancy. Any man may become a member without question, even if he is a moral leper or a mental misfit. There is no formula, no questions asked; you 'pays' your money and takes your choice. I have read in posters "Stolen, a lady's lap dog, a reward of five shillings is offered for its recovery, and no questions asked." The desired effect. In the case of this society the fact of no questions being asked may lead to an accession of members but not necessarily of influence. I have heard of societies in another land with objects somewhat similar. They were in a way benefit societies and did some good it must be admitted. But the good was not unmixed. The division of the surplus occurred between Christmas and New Year, and very little of it ever went to benefit the home. Of course if such a society had strong, level headed, and God fearing men in it, good might result from its existence, but if its leaders are merely glib talkers, without bottom, it will only serve the purpose of making men discontented. I have heard that a member of a society in Sydney Mines made the suggestion if he did not 'word' a resolution, the object of which was to strike the words: "To foster habits of thrift, industry, economy and sobriety," out of the constitution of a society whose members are workmen. If this is the teaching of the 'free and easy' then it is nothing short of damnable. Just fancy a man pretending to be a socialist, yearning for the good of his fellows, as every socialist says he does, and yet striking at the very things on which the welfare and happiness of the working men depend. The workingman who is thrifty, and sober, is master of the situation, and can secure his rights without resort to revolutionary methods. In well regulated workmen's societies the tendency is not to taboo such objects as thrift and sobriety but to emphasise them. And

that rightly. Indeed the time is coming when there will be an insistence of thrift and sobriety as conditions of membership. Some unions at the present time are insisting on no 'open shop'. That is they declare against non-union men being permitted to work with union men. On what grounds? On the ground chiefly that non-union men are a hindrance to the attainment of the objects of the union. If that ground is tenable, tell me why union men should not insist upon working only with men who are steady and sober. Is it not a fact that the irregular work of some, of too many indeed, hinders the unions in attaining what ought to be their foremost objects, besides causing a direct loss to the steady workers? The better thinking of the workmen admit it, and yet they do not take action, partly from timidity—not to say a kind of cowardice, and partly from a false modesty. They are afraid to be set down as thinking themselves holier than others. The workmen's society that deletes from its constitution all reference to thrift, honesty, industry or sobriety, can never become an influence for good, but will make of its members unreasoning socialists or murderous anarchists.

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Here is the sort of stuff served out by the 'Labor Herald' (Halifax Herald.) True, the Herald is not the author, but it must assume responsibility of the publication as it is on application that the stuff is supplied. The Herald in big head-lines calls the letter from which the extract is taken a 'thoughtful letter', and yet in a sub-heading adds: "But he neglects to show where superior brains, greater industry and the investment of thrift comes in." This atones in part for the statement that the letter is 'thoughtful'. How, with these fatal omissions, the Herald can call it thoughtful beats me. I would think 'thoughtless' preferable as an adjective.

"The workers, by uniting as a class in an industrial union which is not constituted so as to divide the interests of various classes of labor, and which recognizes that an injury to one wage slave is the concern of all wage slaves, can solve the question. There is no half-way ground between the two great classes in the industrial world today. The working class not only produces everything, but it vastly outnumbered the employing class, and all that is needed is organization on the basis that labor is entitled not only to "wages," which is the very nature of the competitive struggle is but a bare existence, but to all it produces."

I admit that sometimes I am dense, and this may be one of the times. I have to confess that I cannot make heads or tails out of the extract; have not the slightest conception of its meaning, unless indeed it means rapine and bloodshed, and yet that would put a solution of inequality as far off as ever. The extract is an appeal to the unthinking. It seeks to impress workmen with the idea that the riches of the capitalists are made up of robberies from the working classes. If confiscation is not hinted at I don't know what is. Why cannot these radical reformers say in plain English what their plan of making everybody happy and prosperous is? Why don't they tell us in few words what they mean when they say: "Labor is entitled to all it produces." Is this only the catch phrase of a blatant, shallow demagogue

or is it the case of the employment of words to obscure meaning. I think this same writer let the pig out of the poke when he unwittingly gave an interpretation that labor was entitled to a fair return for what it produces. There was some sense in a saying like that, but then there were no heroes, and so we hear again the senseless phrase "Labor is entitled to all it produces." I have, at times, so they tell me, a tremendously big mantle of charity, but it is not big enough to cover a man who deliberately sets out to play for or to the galleries.

When the Herald says: "But it neglects . . . thrift" it has answered the question, indirectly, "What is the most pressing need of labor?" If it comes out boldly and says "thrift," or if any of its correspondents says it boldly and simply, I will vote that the first to say "thrift" has written the best letter and is entitled to say where the prize library will go. Undoubtedly the most pressing need of labor is thrift. The thrifty man of to-day is the capitalist of the future. And thrift embraces within itself nearly, if not all, the virtues. It must include industry and sobriety, and also honesty. A man possibly may be thrifty—in a narrow sense—but he cannot thrive, in the true meaning of the word, unless he is an honest and an upright man. Are the working men of to-day thrifty. I fear not, from all I can learn. They are spending far too freely. They are not making sacrifices for the sake of the future. What did a leading merchant of Halifax say in the daily press a week or so ago? This, that in the mining centres of Cape Breton there was a greater demand for a higher quality of goods than in Halifax, indeed that goods which were considered too expensive in Halifax were rapidly bought in the mining towns. This looks as if the system of life and living with money was "come day, go day." Is it at it a pity. Why, when they have the opportunity should men not save. A writer of one of the letters in the library compilation tells us that what labor needs is independence, and yet he does not even hint at how that independence is to be gained. Well I'll fill in the blank. By "thrift." That'll do the trick. Perhaps it should not be, but under the present constitution of this old world, money is power, and without a fistful or more of it we cannot well be independent. The advice of Burns to gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor, is gear and his reason for the gathering is conclusive, not for the purpose of going over, and not for the purposes of pride, but

For the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

When Burns wrote independent he didn't mean inapudent though some these days think a manifestation of the former consists in a boorish distastefulness of the latter. There is such a thing as honest independence; and yet in a sense no one can be wholly independent. We are all more or less dependent on one another. The merchant is not independent of his customers; the representative independent of his constituents; the servant is not independent of his master, no more can the master be independent of his workmen. But we may be independent, all of us, so that we need not cringe to those who affect the role of the lordling. Thrift tends to independence, and independence is nice. If we are independent in the right way,

we need not fear the frown of the boss, or go fawning for his favor.

In an account of the banquet to Mr. Fielding at Montreal appears this short sentence as the tail of the report: "Mr. E. M. McDonald, M. P. of Pictou spoke on behalf of Nova Scotia." Well it is about time some one was speaking out on behalf of this neglected portion of the Dominion. Of course no one dare say that Nova Scotia is wholly left out in the cold. Now and again it gets a bone thrown to it, as witness the gov't's compulsion in the matter of the Empresses calling at Halifax. The landing of the mails at Halifax may put a little money in the hands of Halifax merchants only, but that is not the main thing, the point, specially, of which as patriotic Nova Scotians we are proud is that in the matter of the mails the government would not permit the ignoring of Halifax, and Halifax is at least the capital of Nova Scotia. Mr. Fielding, at the banquet said it was admitted that the best way to build up Canada's industries was to bring people to make homes on the vacant lauds of Canada. By Canada in this instance did he mean the North West—two to one that he did. Well that may benefit the industries of the upper and the newer provinces, and would also to some extent benefit the lower provinces, if the people of the North West steal away from us the brain and the muscle without which our industries cannot prosper. During the past year I make bold to say that the upper provinces did not suffer near so much from a scarcity of labour as did Nova Scotia. Our industries to some extent were crippled from this cause. We want some one to speak out for us and say: You must not tempt our citizens and young men to leave us, and when you land the North West as a place where worthy immigrants may settle, the claims of Nova Scotia for a share of what is going, or coming, should not be wholly ignored.

The statement made in a representative newspaper that the trouble between the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel Co.'y. was due to bad management of the first named party is as mischievous as unjustifiable. It must not go abroad, it must not be believed at home, and must not be believed in other countries. A few weeks ago I had something favorable to say of the management of the two steel companies, in Cape Breton, and since then reference was made to the excellence of the present management of the big coal co.'y. it was perhaps the fear that such would be a work of supererogation. I have no hesitation in saying that the Dominion Coal Co. is excellently served by its present management. The two most important questions when referring to coal mines is: What is their output and what is the cost of producing coal? The cost of producing coal depends on these. The cost of producing coal in the big co.'y's mines is greater to-day than it was in the late times, but that is not to be wondered at, for the mines have become deeper, wages have increased and the price of materials has advanced greatly. Those who have come in contact with Mr. G. H. Duggan, the chief of the big staff at Glace Bay must pay tribute to his keen business insight, the readiness with which he masters details and his general great capability. Mr. Dick, the

General Sales Agent, is acknowledged even by competitors to take first place. Indeed, the whole staff is composed of highly talented men in their respective departments. Coming to the N. S. S. & Coal Co. I need only be a man able to meet the greatest emergencies. When Mr. Graham Fraser left the company Scotia stock took a slump. There could be but one reason for that. The market thought there was not a man. In this instance the market was off. Mr. Cantley has fulfilled the expectations of those who knew of what stuff he was built. When Graham Fraser left, Sydney No. 3 was little better than a prospect. To-day it is a great producer; the blast furnace and the open hearths were on paper chiefly, now the whole plant is a model of its kind; and worse than all much money was needed and the treasury was depleted. The money was forthcoming. If two years ago there was cause for worry there is none to-day. The management has left all its worries behind.

Some other cause, then, must be found than mismanagement, for the present rupture between steel and coal. Wonder what it is? I fancy the answer is not mismanagement, but the shutting up of the bowels of compassion of the directors of one company against those of the other. You may describe the cause of the trouble, if you like, a peculiar kind of bowel complaint. The one, the steel side says "You tried to cripple us", and the other, the coal side, says "You tried to put us in a hole" and adds "and you got left". That's the situation summed up in few words. The street bets two to one that the steel co'y. has the right, or the best, of it. If I were the street I would not be quite so hasty. I have a great deal of sympathy with the holders of steel common, but I have no high opinion of the wisdom of the directorate of steel. The trouble has been brewing for months and was bound to come sooner or later. One side says the other broke the contract and outsiders say that neither the one side or the other can break it. They say that if one side did not live up to the contract the other could have recourse to an action for damages. But I have an opinion of my own, and that is that the offending side need only go to law, if it likes, and if the other broke the contract, the contract was no longer binding on the side that did not break it. And outsiders further give as a reason why neither party can break the contract that it was ratified by the local legislature. That's neither here nor there. The action of the legislature can not make a valid agreement more valid. They ratified the agreement to satisfy certain of the public that there was nothing illegal about it. The legislature heard the contract read by the clerks and without even formally O.K. ing it said "Let her go". But whether one side or the other broke it, and thereby violated the moral law, the fact remains that the contract was a monstrous one and should never have been entered into. No man, no company is justified in selling an article at less than it costs to produce. And that's what the contract compelled the Coal co'y. to do.

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A writer in the Eastern Journal says—in effect—when he thinks on the way the old fashioned mothers disciplined their boys, and remembers how he relished punishment, and then sees the treatment accorded their boys by the new fashioned mothers, he is inclined to say the new way is good. But in going through the town ing cigarettes and using adjectives he concludes that the old fashioned way was the better. And that is my opinion, though many a deserved and undeserved tawing

I experienced. Of course I could not understand what it all was about. When with the aid of a pen-knife I took a watch that had been laid aside for untimeliness to pieces with the laudable object of putting it together again in good shape and failed utterly. I was overcome with astonishment when my pains were supplemented by a licking. The licking put my notes were supplemented watch repairer out of my head. At another time when I had wound in a ball the cords of many yards of divers coloured braid, for the purpose of kite flying, I thought an act of gross injustice was perpetrated when I was denied for a season the necessities of life. But that mode of discipline fostered a dislike for weaving. Crockett tells us that Scottish mothers brought up their children on three things, requisites they considered for healthy upbringing of body and mind, namely: Oatmeal, the shorter catechism, and a good birch rod. With Crockett I believe the formula cannot be beaten, and yet I'm afraid not even one of the ingredients is actively employed these days. Solomon's recipe contained one ingredient only, but it is a good recipe so far as it goes though not as comprehensive as the Scottish way. Solomon is not now in good form and mores the pity. I admit the same treatment for all boys is not judicious. Boy nature has to be studied; some boys require drawing, and, emphatically, some driving, but it is all drawing and hence the crowds of youngsters at street corners, indulging in practices that are not commendable, and hence the number defying control. When I was a youngster I may have tired of listening to lectures on the duties of children; these days I am tired of not hearing lectures on the duties of parents. If we have many unruly, or rude boys, then the parents and the boys are most to blame. Fathers now a days are too lazy or too indifferent to exercise authority. A boy ran away from home who had been allowed pretty much his own way. The father invoked the services of the police. The Inspector asked the father if there were any marks on the boy by which he could be identified. "No" replied the now repentant father, "there are no marks on him, but after I get my hands on him there will". And the moral? Oh, draw it at your leisure.

Should the threatened law suit between the Steel and Coal companies actually be entered upon and carried through, and a decision given in favor of the Steel co'y. wherein will the Steel co'y. be permanent gainers? Damages may be given them for past losses, but a court cannot well award prospective damages. What then, The Steel co'y. will still be beholden, not to use a stronger term, to the Coal co'y. It seems to me that there is only one effectual and effective way out of the dilemma, and that is for the Steel company to become a miner of coal. Look at the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Does it not occupy an ideal position, being a consumer of its own coal and of its own iron ore. The Dominion Steel has its own iron ore, but it has to depend for its fuel on others. It is not necessary that the Steel co'y. should enter upon coal mining operations on a scale to supply all its needs. It should be in a position to supply from its own coal areas say half its needs, and go into the open market for the remainder. This would render it independent of any particular coal company, and would also enable it to get its fuel at the lowest possible price. If, as alleged, the C. P. R. buys coal at \$2.75 to \$2.85 delivered in Montreal, then the Steel co'y. should be able to buy it in cars at its sidings for \$2.00 to \$2.10 or 20. The Steel company's directors no doubt think that coal ought to be mined for \$1.50. Let them try it and if

they succeed the price of the full quantity required by them would not exceed \$1.75, and no one with any knowledge of present conditions in Nova Scotia will say that is an excessive price. It may be asked: Is it possible for the Steel co'y. to procure a coal field. In my opinion the owners of two fields would be willing to make a transfer for a reasonable consideration, and one of these is believed to contain nearer a hundred than fifty million tons, and the other a larger quantity once access was had to it. In two years pits could be sunk and producing 1500 tons a day, or more, and the Dominion Coal Co. could readily supply the remainder, or if it could or would not the other concerns could and would. The purchase of the areas and the equipment of a couple of collieries might involve the expenditure of a couple of millions of dollars, but that would not be a large sum in view of the benefits and advantages to accrue.

The Fernie B. C. organ of the A. M. W. of A. had some childishly malicious things to say of the Editor of the Record. Here is our answer:—

"Fernie B. C. Nov. 13—The coal strike that has been in force for the past seven weeks came to an unexpected end last evening, when Mr. T. Burke, representative of the National Board of the A. M. W. of A., called upon Mr. G. S. Lindsey, general manager, and conceded all that the company had all along demanded. The agreement signed by Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Burke, vindicates the company completely. Mr. Burke, no doubt, was forewarned into surrender by the unmistakable attitude of the bulk of the miners, who opposed the strike from the first.

The memorandum of agreement reads in part as follows:—"I, Thomas Burke, acting for President Mitchell, and sent to Fernie to settle the strike, find that the Crow's Nest Pass Company were promised by the conference committee who framed and signed the agreement of May 23, 1905 that there would be no refusal to work with non-union men; that the issue of the closed shop would not be raised; that President Mitchell would not permit a strike for any such purposes; that, relying on the faith of these promises, the discrimination clause in the previous agreement was omitted from the agreement of May 23, 1905. I further say that President Mitchell, had he been advised of the aforesaid promises, would not have ordered a strike nor sent his telegram, dated 11th September 1906.

"It is therefore agreed between myself and Mr. Lindsey, acting for the Crow's Nest Coal Co'y. that there shall be no discrimination by union men against non-union men or refusal to work with them."

Another instance of the growing use of electric power for mining operations is shown in the purchase of two 150 h. p. induction motors by the Mond Nickel Co., Sudbury, Ont. One will drive a compound duplex "Ingersoll" air compressor, and the other operate a reversible double friction and "Lidgerwood" hoisting engine. The condenser equipment will be built by Allis-Chalmers, Bullock, Limited, of Montreal, the only firm in Canada manufacturing complete electric hoists.

The Mining Review claims to have two special C. B. contributors, both on the staff of the D. C. C. That being so, any semi-official information it may receive must be from one or the other. Would it be too much to ask the contributors to make an effort at lucidity. For instance it is semi-officially reported that the company has bought land at the Barrasois etc, and then this "The Barrasois seam which crops at the sea shore, and is 9 ft. thick; the Victoria seam is 200 feet farther 'down' and the Lingan seam 480 feet farther than again. . . . Lingan seam coal is a specially valuable "cooking" coal. . . . The company have a force of men at work on the new shipping pier "here" etc. If the Barrasois seam crops at the sea shore, and the Victoria (crops) 200 feet further down, how are they going to get at it. Is the Lingan coal a good coal for cooking stoves when it is called a "cooking" coal. Or does the Review assume that coaking and cooking are synonymous. As the heading of the items is "Coal notes, Nova Scotia," how would the general public locate the piers from the description "shipping piers here." Special contributors are expected to be more accurate than occasionals.

What is called the Dom. No. 2 checkweighman case is in court. One of the unsuccessful candidates claims that the voting was illegal. It has been claimed by a correspondent of a C. B. paper for that contract drivers are qualified to vote for that checkweighman on the ground that they are paid by the amount of mineral 'gotten' out by them. This is certainly a very liberal interpretation of the statute. The duties of a checkweighman are to see that the getter of the mineral—in short the miner—is not improperly docked in the matter of stone, debris or for other substances than the mineral contracted to be gotten. In the matter of deductions which have to be arranged between the getter and the company, the drivers have no voice, and have never been considered as within the application of the statute. When the request was made to the government for a change in the Mines' Act making elections for checkweighmen annual, it was pointed out that the result would be bitterness and confusion. The statement has been justified and if we are not mistaken will be still more strongly emphasized in future.

The United States government has been asked to furnish protection for a labor leader engaged in conducting a strike in another country. The appeal came from Mr. Frederick Fay, who is leading the street car strike in Hamilton, Ont. After the serious riot last Saturday night, in Hamilton, in which many persons were injured, the Canadian authorities ordered Mr. Fay to leave the country at once. Mr. Fay declined to do so, and instead sent a telegram to Chicago asking for aid. The message was received by Mr. William D. Mahon, head of the Street Car Men's Union in the United States, who immediately sent the following reply:—"Demand protection of U. S. Consul at Hamilton and stay where you are."

Mr. Mahon, last night said efforts would be made to day to have the matter taken up at Washington and an international question made of the situation, which is without parallel, so far as known.

It is said that Mr. Fay will be instructed to insist on his rights as a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Plummer says he wants coal containing no larger per centage of sulphur than 2.40. That is going perilously near the average of the best coals on the Island. It would be hazardous to say that the average of the coals presently mined in C. B. Breton county contain less than 2.25, and the Cape Breton county coals are the freest from sulphur on the Island.

It is understood that the N. S. S. & Co. Co. has agreed to give the Dominion Iron and Steel Coy. 6000 tons of coal per week till the beginning of January. This is the minimum quantity agreed upon, but it is possible that the quantity may be exceeded as the three pits at Sydney Mines are putting up more coal than ever they did.

Springhill is notorious for the peculiarity of the causes which lead to a suspension of work. The present strike is no exception in this respect. Outsiders cannot well understand how the boys at the colliery and not Pioneer Lodge took up the cudgels on behalf of the loader who presumably is not a boy. Indeed it is stated that he is a married man and therefore has arrived at mans estate. How it happens that the boys and not Pioneer Lodge took the case in hand may admit of an explanation, but outsiders are in ignorance. There should be some means devised of preventing hasty stoppages.

There is a deal of humbugging in progress respecting Cobalt and its silver mines in esse or in posse. Here is the scheme which is being worked with tiresome and reprehensible iteration: John Smith purchases a Cobalt claim for \$200,000. It is alleged that there has been a 'discovery' upon it, but whether it is valuable or not no one knows, for the simple reason that little or no work has been done. He forms a 'company', the Red, White and Blue Mining Co., Limited, and capitalizes it at \$3,000,000. With a flourish of trumpets he advertises this mine, and puts the shares on the market.

The price of the shares is envyingly low. People of small means all over the country buy the shares with avidity. In course of time perhaps \$1,000,000 is collected. The 'directors' with Smith, take the rest of the stock, and divide it between them, so that the subscribers pay the \$200,000 for the claim, give the promoters \$800,000 in cash, and still own only a third of the property. John Smith pays nothing, gets rich quickly, and owns, with his associates, two-thirds of the mine, in case it turns out valuable. Suppose the claim proves very rich. The promoters will swallow two-thirds of the dividends, and outsiders may get what remains of the profits. If the claim is shown to be worthless the outside subscribers have stock and experience, while John Smith and his fellow 'directors' have a fortune.

The whole business is just about as cruel and rotten a piece of jobbery as can be imagined. It is not even a gamble for the outsiders. They give their money for nothing. Cobalt is a marvellously rich country, but, like other rich mining camps, it will be the occasion for sharpers to 'do up' many people so thoroughly that the effect will be felt all over the Province. We do not say all Cobalt properties are of this class, but the majority of the two hundred odd companies floated are pure wild-cats.

The situation respecting the coal miners' strike at Lethbridge has become considerably more hopeful during the last few days. During Friday Mr. McKenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, received a further bundle of despatches from the Regina Government showing the desperate position to which many communities in that province will be reduced if a greater coal supply is not speedily forthcoming. Both parties to the dispute showed themselves fully alive to the terrible danger threatening the vast population, and are inclined to moderate their formerly rigid attitude.

The Montreal Witness has, from the following, evidently been carried away by the ravings of the 'street': "The prolongation of the quarrel between the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. is calculated to do injury not only to the companies themselves and their men, but to the country as well. The fact that Sir William Van Horne and Senator Cox, directors of both companies, and Mr. W. H. Whitney, the father of the Dominion Coal Company, should come out stongly on the side of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company is significant. It is the contention of the directors of the latter company that the Coal Co. has deliberately broken its contract, and some do not hesitate to declare that this was done deliberately with the object of breaking up the Iron and Steel Co., and obtaining control of it. That is a very serious charge and if it could be proved true would deserve the heaviest punishment. That a company which is allowed to dig out and sell the country's coal should use that privilege to wreck a company to which the country has contributed millions of dollars in bonuses, would indeed be monstrous and incredible."

The Hamilton strike and riots is another instance of the great benefits to be derived from the fusion of Canadian with American labor unions.

Here is a sample of the stuff the Halifax Herald thinks proper to serve out for its readers. Will the Herald kindly give the names of all the coal mining companies in the province, printing those in the combine in black, and those not in the alleged combine in red ink. The so doing would serve as an object lesson, and lessen, perhaps, the faith of its followers:—

"While in United States, the increased output, increased capital and modern mining facilities have enabled companies to increase the wage and reduce the price of coal during the past 30 years, in Nova Scotia the combine without increasing the wages one cent, put up the prices. The house-holder who, in 1890, paid \$50 for his winter's coal now pays \$75. The extra \$25.00 is a tax the combine collects to swell the profits of the coal".

The new manager of the Dom. Coal Co.'s stores, Mr. H. J. McCann is as we expected effecting radical changes in the conduct of the business. This involves a great amount of labour. With Mr. McCann there is at present no eight hour days, his present working day being about twice 8 hours. However, reward will come by and by when he has brought the stores under a cash system and made a success of them as he undoubtedly will.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The section of No. 3 mine, Springhill in which smoke was detected is now all but permanently built off. The first rumor of fire in the mine was on Saturday 27 Oct. Dr. Gilpin was sent for and in company with Gen'l Manager Cowans travelled the 2000 ft. level west, which is the return airway, to the old workings as far as they could get until stopped by black damp. There was no evidence of smoke anywhere. On Tuesday and Wednesday the level was travelled again, but no signs of a fire nor smell of smoke. It was thought that a heavy subsidence in the old workings was responsible for the outburst of damp, which temporarily deranged the ventilation and unduly alarmed everybody. Dr. Gilpin satisfied that there was nothing serious returned to Halifax on the 31st Oct. It was then decided to increase the ventilation and drive the damp back into the goaf, and a prospect was made by connecting a chute that was driving up from 3200 ft lift to 2000 ft. level, when smoke was discovered as coming from the steep measures above and in the old workings at a place where it was physically impossible to make any attempt to fight the difficulty, on account of the steepness of the measures. Dr. Gilpin was recalled, and was very much surprised, to say the least of it, as he only left the day before. After a conference, it was decided that the section should be built off, and an attempt made to smother the heating. This involved the shutting in of a number of working places and the throwing idle of some 170 odd miners. All these men have been started again in No. 3 in the reserve coal, and most of them double shifted, and if they can agree amongst themselves and work into one another's hands, will do well. The district was first built off with wooden stoppings, but by the end of this week permanent stoppings should be completed. There is no evidence of smoke about the district at all, everything seems clean and the management are in hopes after a little to find all clear. The coal is all extracted in these old workings, so it may be a case of spontaneous combustion at the bottom or behind a battery of a chute, where fine coal, timber and refuse may have accumulated, and especially as the suspected chute was very steep and very wet. The unfortunate part of it is that the output has been reduced fully 25% or more, as the men in the solid are not yielding anything like the return gotten from the pillars. The loss will be considerable. The company expected this season to make up for some previous losses, but it will take some time to get into profitable shape again. This is all the harder as everything below and above ground is in excellent shape and development work well ahead.

The ins and outs of the boys strike at Springhill, so far as the Record can learn is as follows: A loader named Legere in No. 3 mine had been warned frequently by his underground manager about loading short measure, and even the men

in the chute complained of him. Asst. Manager Matthews in his rounds, a usually pretty level headed boss, as everyone knows, came across some low cars on the turnout adjacent this chute, and he called the loader and asked if the cars were his loading. The reply was 'no,' but upon being shown the tally, which was uncovered, he admitted that he was responsible for the loading. Some bosses might have sent the man home but Matthews said he had better be removed to another section of the mine, where he would be under the supervision of the men he was loading for. This was done. The man lost no time, was not suspended or discharged, and his rate remained the same. The man came to the office Monday night and admitted that he had loaded the cars low, but said the men had warned him not to over load them. He wished his place back again, but the management decided that he was as well off and was less trouble where he had been placed. Then his case went before the boys, who espoused his cause, and came down to the office to investigate. The matter was clearly placed before them in a long conference. The committee seemed satisfied and went away. The boys had a meeting, the company got no further advice, yet next morning they "hung her up" as they call it, and the gine has been hung up since. The best part of the men were out Tuesday, last Wednesday about a quarter of them only, and Thursday morning they were easily stopped by the pickets and went home, and so the matter stands or stood when our correspondent wrote. If this loader had been suspended, discharged, fined or docked, or lost any time, for his offence which he admitted, the boys might believe they had a case, but as he suffered no inconvenience, no loss of time, no loss of money, and had just as comfortable a place to work in, it would seem as if they had no case, and that further explanations are in order.

Though water shipments have fallen short of the outputs from the Dominion collieries the collieries continue to make records. The latest to do big work is the Caledonia, which on one day made a famous showing.

Its an ill wind that blows naebody guid. The prevailing high winds from the beginning of the month onward have attracted peoples attention from the high price of coal and centred it on the price of potatoes. Another combine, 'something like the alleged coal combine, all wind.

The Dom. Iron and Steel Co., has been picking up a little coal here and there. Pietou coal are suitable for metallurgical purposes, so far as sulphur goes, but there is very little of it to spare at the present time. There are a number of mines from which the Steel co'y could obtain a large quantity of coal, but unfortunately they are not 'suitable', having more than the prescribed percentage of sulphur.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Mr. W. Wilson, coal inspector for the Dom. Coal Co. has returned from a trip to Montreal.

Managers C. J. Coll and Floyd were both under the weather last week, and confined to the house.

In future all room coal from the Phalen seam is to be sheared. Supt. Fergie gave orders to this effect last week.

Trouble never comes singly. The force of the axiom is being realized by the management of the Springhill collieries.

J. G. S. Hudson, formerly manager of the Hub colliery, and now on the staff of the C. P. R. at Montreal, is in Cape Breton.

The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. have now a sufficient number of miners for their needs. There is still demand at other collieries for miners.

Rev. Prof. Carruthers, of Dalhousie College, is in Glace Bay making arrangements for the opening of a Technical school similar to the one in Sydney.

A robber armed with a loaded revolver has held up a train. Pshaw, that is nothing. An unarmed loader is holding up a whole town and all that dwell therein.

Development work is so well advanced at the Joggins Mines that there is room for about fifty more hand pick miners. It is expected that work will be steady for some time.

Feed belts and hoppers similar to those at Dom. No. 6 are to be installed on screens at Dom. No. 3. These provide for a more even distribution of coal on screens and shakers.

The N. S. S. & Coal Co.'s shipments for November will be the second largest of the years monthly shipments and will likely show an increase of 10,000 tons over those of Nov. 1905.

Caledonia and Dom. No. 3 were single shifted on the 22nd., but few men were laid off as repairs and alterations in preparation for next seasons work will be commenced at once, providing work for any surplus men.

Its an ill wind that blows naebody good. The prevailing high winds from the beginning of the month onward have attracted peoples attention from the high price of coal and centred it on the price of potatoes. Another combine, something like the alleged coal combine, all wind.

The year which began well, as regards coal shipments, looks as if it would end ill. The stoppage at Springhill and the disagreement between the Dom. Steel and Dom. Coal Co. will have a tendency to make the years increase in shipments less than was looked for a few weeks ago. Notwithstanding the increase will be substantial.

There was some trouble at the Joggins over the removal of one of the enginemen. The men claimed this was a violation of the two year contract. The dispute was left to the arbitration of the Mines Department, who decided in favor of the men. Some men say contracts are only evil and that continually; it did not turn out so in this instance.

A steamer is on the road from Philadelphia with 6000 tons of Penn. bituminous coking coal for the Dominion Iron and Steel company. Notwithstanding the loud talk in some papers about the low price of coal in the United States the Record is prepared to wager that this coal cost as much at mines in Pa. as the Steel Co. paid the Dom. Coal Co. for its coal at Sydney. Prices have advanced considerably in the States the past two or three months.

Jas. Ross may lose no sleep over the present little tiff, but as a rule mine managers have a rather perplexing time of it. Looking back to the first of the year some of them might say: "The first three months witnessed profitable sales; then the effects of the mild winter became evident, consumers got well stocked and wished to work off the old before taking in new coal; next the car supply went all to pieces, and then after, when there was transportation, the men declined to work steadily."

The record slope run away took place at Thornburn last week. Five of the seven boxes forming a rake had got over the brow of the slope, when the coupling in front gave way and the entire rake went rushing down the slope at a furious speed, as the angle is heavy. The boxes kept the rails for 1200 feet when they took a detour and came to grief. The wonderful thing about this run away is that beyond the knocking out of three props no damage was done the slope. In this respect this run away surely deserves the medal.

To use a familiar phrase it takes the Record 'all its time' correcting the mis-statements of the papers in reference to mining matters and mining deals. The N. S. Herald, last issue, says:—"One of the most important mining deals that has taken place in Cape Breton for some time was consummated in North Sydney, Friday Evening, when the Watson-Ingraham iron areas at George's River passed into the control of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. The amount paid by the Steel Company for this property is \$50,000." The fact is that the Steel Co'y has not purchased this property as its value is unknown. The Steel Co'y have obtained a years option on the property and will do development work to prove its value; Should this be demonstrated they will pay the option price. Any ore extracted in the course of development may be shipped to Sydney Mines.

WANTED.**A COLLIERY BLACKSMITH.**

Must be a steady man, familiar with colliery work, and also a good horse-shoer. **Good wages.**

APPLY TO

INTERCOLONIAL COAL COMPANY, LTD.,
Westville, N. S., 5th, Nov. 1906.

WANTED!**50 Hand Pick Miners.**

About 25 pairs of good hand pick miners can find employment at Joggins Mines; prospects are good for steady work at this colliery the coming winter.

—APPLY TO—

Canada Coal & Ry. Company

JOGGINS, N. S.

NOW

is the time to **SUBSCRIBE**
and renew Subscriptions

for the

.. RECORD. ..

CANADIAN PICTORIAL.

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 refining 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 to the Record and he will be credited with his subscription for 1906 and credited a dollar for subscription to Pictorial for a year from date 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**

WANTED!**50 Miners and Laborers**

BY THE
MARITIME

Coal, Ry. & Power Co., Ltd,

AT THE

Chignecto Mine.

David Mitchell, -- Gen'l Manager

Miners Wanted.

Steady Employment, Good Wages,
and Free Land for Homes for Coal Miners,
at MINTO, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Provincial Government will give 10 Acres of Land FREE to Coal Miners who will settle at Minto, N. B. The conditions being the erection of a house and the occupation of the land for three years, and working in any of the Mines. For further information apply to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager,** New Brunswick Coal and Railway, (operated for the province of New Brunswick by a Government Commission,) Norton, N. B.

Coal Miners Wanted

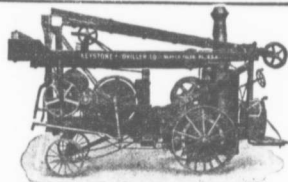
—at—

Minto Mines. Minto, N. B.

APPLY TO

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The KEYSTONE

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

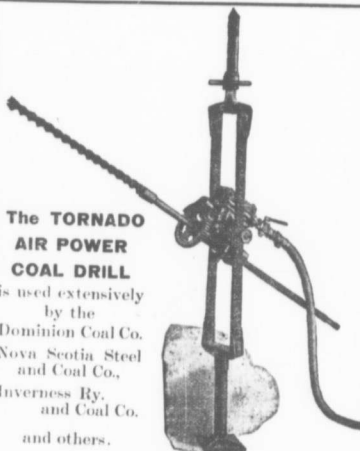
It can be used in connection with any good "beam" drill, but operates best on the long stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

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

Price of Complete Attachment
\$200.00

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

Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.



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is used extensively
by the

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and Coal Co.,
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and others.

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Manufacturers of the

**H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills,
Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.**

"Ingersoll" Rock Drills.



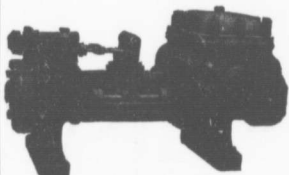
This is a view of three out of ten of our steam drills engaged in rock excavation by Messrs Laurin and Leitch, near Montreal. A full description of our Ingersoll Rock Drills, steam or air driven, is given in our Catalogue No. 81

Works, Montreal.

Branch Office, New Glasgow.

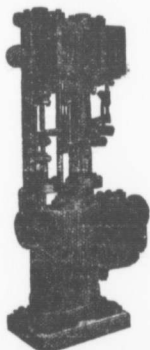
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, L't'd.

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Fairbanks Morse Duplex,
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**Steam Pumps,
Power Pumps,
Fire Pumps.**



Fairbanks Morse,
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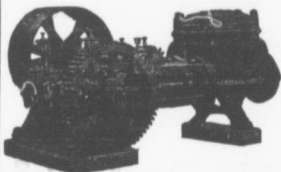
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Fairbanks Morse Horizontal Duplex Power Pump

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The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited.

Montreal, Toronto, winnipeg, Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 2 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or who over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 36 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 varied 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 "persuasion" 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 to 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 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, 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 his 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 \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$25 for anthracite. Not more than 200 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 individual, and from \$25 to \$500 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 15.0 x 15.0 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$10 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$20 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 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 \$1000.

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

Miners Wanted
To Chew
BULL DOG TOBACCO,

Because it is the only Tobacco which does not excite **Thirst** for Water after using.

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

—Montreal—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

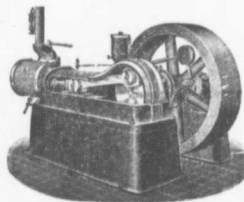
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Wire Ropes

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The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL

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- - J. T. Burchell Manager.

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—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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Time Table No. 21, Taking effect at 1 a.m. Oct. 22nd, 1906.

EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52	No. 54			No. 53	No. 51	
s. m.	p. m.			p. m.	s. m.	
L 11 30	L 3 30		C. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 3 30	
R 11 30	R 4 00		PORT HASTINGS	L 10 30	L 4 00	
A 11 30	A 4 15		PORT HASTINGS	L 10 45	L 3 10	
	F 4 30		TROY	F 10 27		
	R 4 45		CREIGNISH	R 10 15		
	F 4 55		JUDIQUE	F 10 06		
	F 5 10		CHAMBORE	R 9 42		
	F 5 20		CATHERINES FOND	F 9 29		
	A 5 28		PORT HOOD	L 9 12		
	L 5 43		GLENSIDE	A 9 10		
	R 5 58		MARU	R 8 55		
	R 6 21		GLENDYRE	R 8 15		
	R 6 33		BLACK RIVER	F 8 06		
	R 7 02		STRATHLOANE	R 7 47		
	A 7 20		INVERNESS	L 7 30		
	p. m.			a. m.		

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MABOU DIAMOND COAL.

Burns and Works like Bituminous;

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IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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MABOU, CAPE BRETON.

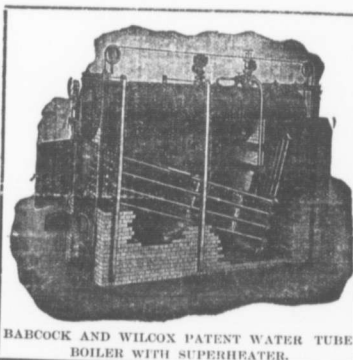
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These are only a few of the many supplies we
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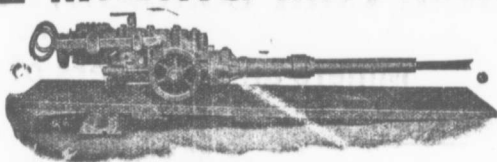
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Uniform in quality. Every barrel
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only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
of the Dominion Coal Company.*

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"G" HARRISON IMPROVED COAL CUTTER.

HARRISON IMPROVED COAL CUTTERS.

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Successors to the plants and Water Tube Boiler business of The Stirling Company, Barberton, Ohio, and The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Coy., Mansfield, Ohio.

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For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
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Unequalled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

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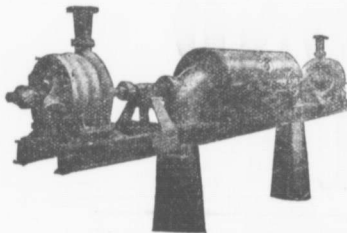
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	STEAM COAL.	GAS COAL.
CARBON.....	80 18 per. cent.	77 51 per. cent
HYDROGEN	5 11 " "	5 22 " "
OXYGEN	7 34 " "	6 72 " "
NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR	0 56 " "	3 07 " "
ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
WATER.....	3 35 " "	2 11 " "
	100 00	100 00

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,
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By Improved screening appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied of superior quality.

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OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

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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