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207  
Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept.

# Maritime Mining Record

Jan. 24 1912

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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**Shipping Piers** equipped with modern machinery,  
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**IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES** at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

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**Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,**

**HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.**

**AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.**

Fig 2. HAULING



## Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING

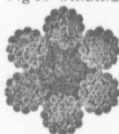
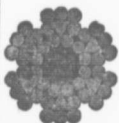


Fig 1. HAULING



## Patent Flattened Strand Ropes



Fig 4. WINDING



Fig 13. SINKING



### Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
  - 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
  - 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
  - 4 Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.
- Fig. 13 for Sinking and Fig. 11 for Cranes, &c. are non-twisting.

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.



Fig 15 a



WINDING.

## Locked Coil Ropes.

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Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



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St. John, N. B.

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for all kinds of service requiring the best automatic, high speed engines

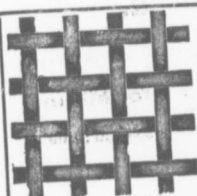
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Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

OUR MOTTO:

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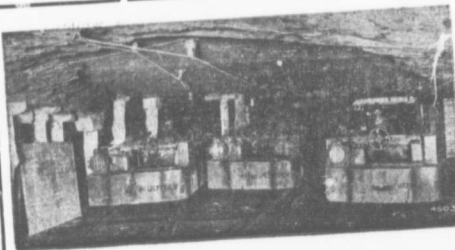
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Manufacturers of complete coal mine and tippie equipments. We invite correspondence from you.

**The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company,**

Canadian Works and Main Office: Montreal.  
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To the....

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 14. Stellarton N. S., Jan. 24th. 1912. New Series

## PEAT.

The Canada of the great geologist, Sir William Logan, now Ontario and Quebec, had no coal anywhere. In three of its provinces the Canada of to-day is abundantly endowed; but from New Brunswick to the eastern boundary of Alberta there lies a large stretch of country in which there is little. Quebec and Ontario are fortunate in their abundant water power, for use as power, but as a generator of heat such power is expensive and inefficient as compared with the combustion of fuel. Western Ontario and Manitoba, the coolest part of Canada, are the furthest removed from the coal lands. As a substitute they have almost unlimited beds of peat. Besides being comparatively near to the consumer, this fuel is easily worked in comparison with coal, and when removed from the ground usually leaves a fine stretch of arable land. Canada is everywhere wealthy in peat, and at all times men of enterprise have cast covetous eyes upon it. Half a century ago Mr. Hodges, of the Grand Trunk, was the moving spirit of great works, with a well equipped plant, for the utilization of peat at Budstroe, in the county of Arthabasca. Since then, enthusiastic schemes for the redemption of our peat bogs have been frequent, but, so far, without financial success. Meantime immense areas of peat are being simply burned away by the farmers, filling the surrounding country with smoke, for the purpose of getting at the soil beneath.

Among the difficulties which attended this industry were the great bulk of the product in proportion of its fuel value and the undue amount of ash contained in it. The first of these has been largely overcome by briquetting, while a careful selection of peat beds would seem to have lessened the latter, as the report of the Dorchester plant, given in the 'Journal of the Canadian Peat Society,' tells of a customer who found a ton of its output to last him longer than a ton of hard coal, and to be as clean. The evidence from the government plant bearing on the subject is that they got a horse-power hour out of two and a-half pound of peat against one and a-half pounds of soft coal. The chief difficulty with the peat is the water that it contains. To get rid of this the bed must be first thoroughly drained, then the peat cut out in blocks and laid in the sun to dry, with an occasional turning. So long as this was a hand process the physical labor involved made it too expensive to place the product in competition with coal, even with the handicap of a long railway haul. Almost the whole of the work of ex-

cavating, macerating and distributing to the drying beds can now be done by machinery. By the use of the latest machinery at Alfred, The Government station near Ottawa, peat was produced at \$2.25 a ton. However, the cost of carriage of ninety cents a ton in car-load lots to Ottawa, 42 miles away, together with a charge of sixty-five cents for distributing, made a total cost of \$3.80 for a fuel which could not be sold for more than \$3.50, giving a net loss of thirty cents a ton. It would appear, therefore, that a considerable reduction in bulk by solidification more nearly to the consistency of coal is essential to its merchantable value. Next year the operations on the government bog at Alfred are to be carried on by a commercial company, who intend to erect an enlarged and improved Anrep plant. By the use of electricity for power and lighting it is planned to work night and day and produce fifteen thousand tons during the season.

## MORE TUNGSTEN ORE.

Mr. E. R. Fairbault of Ottawa, while engaged in field work for the Geological Survey in Nova Scotia, made, last October, a discovery of the valuable tungsten-bearing mineral scheelite in a quartz vein prospected for gold by a Mr. Ellis at Fifteen mile brook, near Middlefield, Queens county. This new discovery may prove important, for at a short distance to the southward numerous loose pieces of the same mineral were discovered last year in the drift by Mr. W. H. Priest of Bedford, N. S., indicating a widespread distribution.

The first discovery of tungsten ore of economic value in Nova Scotia was made in 1907 near Moose River Gold Mines, Halifax county, at a place now called Scheelite. The development work done during the last two years has opened up several veins of high grade ore and has proved the deposit to be of economic importance. The property was lately acquired by the Scheelite Mines Company, who have erected a mining plant and a concentrating mill and have just started producing.

Interest in and knowledge of the tungsten mineral scheelite have become so widespread in Nova Scotia that prospectors generally are on the lookout for it, and during the last three years over half a dozen new discoveries have been made in the gold-bearing slates and quartzites of the Atlantic coast, of Nova Scotia, which may lead to an important mining industry and also help indirectly the steel industry of the Province.

Tungsten is one of the rare metals which have become generally useful during the last few years. Its market value depends upon the quantity, quality, and the immediate need of the buyers and varies from \$400 to \$500 a ton for 60 per cent concentrates. The demand principally in Germany, France, and England, is far in excess of the supply. The world's production of tungsten, 60 per cent. concentrates, in 1909, was only 5,289 tons, of which 1,619 tons were produced by the United States.

The chief demand for tungsten is in production of tungsten steel, which has properties specially desirable for the manufacture of high speed tools. It is also used for filaments in incandescent electric lamps, as mordant in dyeing, in giving weight to silk material, and in rendering cotton fabrics fireproof.

[MR LLOYD GEORGE AT CARDIFF.]

"As the speech drew to its close, the voice took on that rich deep tone which it invariably does when the peroration is being reached. 'I wonder,' he declared, 'what would happen if during the last Christmas those who have been sitting comfortably enjoying their Christmas dinner found at the height of the festival an invisible hand sliding a panel in the wall and opening a window, and showing them another household of men, women and children, like themselves—huddled, shivering in wretched dens. I will tell you what would happen,' he continued in a tone that sank into the whisper of awe, merriment would be frozen in every heart. The conscience of the nation would be roused in a way that has never been before. There would be a demand from every quarter of this country that our rulers should do something to rid the land of this pestilence of wretchedness. It is the business of the Church," he exclaimed, as he stretched out his hands in appeal, "to open that window, and to keep our eyes steadfast upon it until the spectacle of wretchedness, woe and despair shall have been transfigured into one of happiness and hope."

The illustration was worthy of John Bright at his best in its tenderness and pathos, as in the eloquence of its diction. Once more it revealed Mr. Lloyd George's great power of visualising the distress and the wretchedness of those who suffer, and the ardour of his passion for their succour and amelioration.

"It was more of a sermon than a speech," one of the best known of Welsh divines exultingly remarked to me at its close. It was even more. It will prove epoch-making. It will act and react on our Churches in Wales like leaven in the measures of meal. It will generate new forces and energise new activities. It will succeed in doing what even the Welsh Revival so conspicuously failed to accomplish—it will link on the new democratic impulses in our Welsh industrial areas to the sources that lie embedded in our sanctuaries."

THEIR HIGH STANDING.

When it is stated that not a single local of the U. M. W. of America in Nova Scotia was at the end of the year in sufficiently good standing to vote on the election of the International officers, the pretence of their leaders to speak for the workman of the province needs no further exposure.

The natural dislike of all thoughtful Canadian trade-unionists to control from the United States has been crystallized by the revelation of the McNamara dynamitings, and the feeling that the American Federation of Labour has not cleared itself of complicity in these organized evil developments of militant unionism. It is still remembered that the coming of the U. M. W. to Nova Scotia was followed by riots, dynamiting and murder, accompanied by cynical and unblushing "graft", and a general lowering of morals. The organizers of the U. M. W. preach openly the doctrines advocated by Haywood of Colorado, namely, the "total abolition of the wage system" and the coming of the "social revolution", which they would help along by so-called 'active' means, to use the hypocritical jargon of their propaganda, or, in other words by civil war. It is small wonder that the cautious Nova Scotian sees in these agitators a menace to the legitimate aims of labour, and prefers his own methods, which, though neither so sensational nor so "slick", are infinitely more likely to accomplish the wished-for end. The recent resolution of the A. F. of L. in Atlanta, Georgia, condemning the P. W. A. in vituperative terms, will not tend to mollify the indignation of the Nova Scotian unionists.—(Exchange.)

[NOT FOR CANADA.]

One great union of coal and metal miners in Canada and the United States must be formed if mine workers are successfully to combat mine operators' corporations, declared Edwin Young, of Great Falls, Montreal, representing the Western Federation of Miners, who addressed the United Mine Workers of America lately. He urged that the National Coal Miners' organization absorb the Metal Miners' Union, and said he believed a merger plan now going forward would be successful within a few years.

A referendum vote is to be taken among the metal miners of the Western Federation of Miners, on the question of combination with the coal miners and J. A. McKinnon, of Denver, Col., reported to the convention that indications were the proposition would be approved by a large majority.

"After we have united in the industrial field we will unite on the political field, and then the men that daily risk their lives in mining coal and metals will get that which belong to them," said Mr. McKinnon.

For want of power, the new chain machine tried at Dom. No. 6 colliery did not prove what it really could do. Later on, when the power will be increased the machine will have a fair trial.

**MARITIME MINING RECORD.**

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

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

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

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. — Single copies 5 cents.

**R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.**

STELLARTON, N. S.

Jan. 24 1912



**THE THREE FAKIRS.**

To make up for the loss of amusement afforded by the picture post cards, which have not come to hand of late, the RECORD is in receipt of a paper published in Moncton called the Eastern Labor News, &c., Glace Bay, it is natural to assume that to that worthy gentleman and highly esteemed old friend the RECORD is indebted for relieving the tedium of a somewhat dull afternoon, and giving its editor much solid enjoyment and amusement. One of the things the editor loves is to stand in a crowd in the centre of which is a fakir laying off, and making people believe their heads are shaved. He thinks it real fun to be taken in, when one knows the wool is being drawn, or is being attempted to be drawn over one's eyes. Therefore it is that solid fun was obtained from a reading of a screed, the joint production of the best beloved and most persistent simple minded fakirs in the province, namely wee Wullie Watkins, Irish-scottish Jimmie, and Cape Breton Mac. We know it is not dignified to take notice of any effusion, single or joint, of Watkins, McLachlan or McLennan, but then, as with some, it is ease before elegance, so at times we prefer 'daffin' to dignity. The joke is too good to be kept to oneself. The three worthies named, abetted by the International Organizer, have a manifesto in the paper named above, which is highly amusing, on account of its innumerable inaccuracies, and the sad plight in which the fakirs find themselves, owing to the fact that their occupation has gone, or is fast going, due to the further fact that the miners of Nova Scotia have taken the measure of the men, and with almost one voice are saying, 'mene' 'mene'.

Here are some fragments from the joint effusion which make pleasant, light reading. We summarise: "The strength and policy of the U. M. W. is so well known and recognized that if a vote were taken, three-fourths of the men at the collieries would vote for it."

Well, what is to hinder a vote being taken. If, as has been declared time and again, the U. M. W. is strong enough to protect the workmen, why not vote?

Of course, its strength and policy are understood by thousands of intelligent workmen, and it is simply because they have had more light that they have renounced the U. M. W. Its strength,—good gracious, beaten to a frazzle in Cape Breton, and flayed in Springhill. And its policy! ah, a McNamaram,

a dynamite, an intimidation, a fire bug policy, is not in favor, thank goodness, with the miners of Nova Scotia.

Again. "It commands the respect of all fair minded citizens and is equally feared by the corporations."

It is said that vice is a monster of such hideous mien that to be hated needs but to be seen. The same with the U. M. W. As for the corporations—fearing it, why should they fear a twice vanquished foe. The companies do not fear the U. M. W., they simply ignore it as a negligible quantity.

After a lot of irrelevant the effusion proceeds:

- (1) "A conference took place between the 'factotum' and an officer of the P. W. A., and the factotum told said officer to ignore the vote of the men and stand pat.
- (2) This factotum is the governor of the P. W. A.
- (3) At the time of the Springhill strike, he bitterly assailed the company in the Halifax Herald.
- (4) Detectives were put to work; he was ordered off the premises at once.
- (5) He was ordered off that very minute.
- (6) Finding that provincial unionism had outlived its usefulness the factotum retired and has joined himself since to idols.
- (7) He has a paper in which by cunning, etc., he would deceive the elect. This paper he has conducted for a number of years in the interests of capital,
- (8) while at the same time pretending to be friendly to labor.
- (9) He would deceive even the elect, but he cannot deceive the Welshman, the Irishman and the C. B. Highlander!—(who draw fat salaries for writing foul manifestos), and so forth, &c. &c.

For convenience we have numbered the portions on which we offer gentle criticism.

(1) No conference took place, and therefore no advice could have been given.

(2) The 'factotum' is not the governor, not even a lackey of the P. W. A. He is not taken into the confidence of the executive.

(3) ONE letter, not bitter, but mild, was sent to the Herald by ITS REGULAR correspondent.

(4) The only detective put to work was Bill Conway. He needed no assistant. He came to the correspondent and said: "Better look out, the old man has blood in his eye. He says you wrote that letter to the Herald. What will you say to him?" to which the correspondent said, 'wait and see.' No blood was shed. The O. M. next day said to the correspondent: "You need not come down till the strike is settled," to which the C. replied, satily, that he would come down every morning till he got his due. He came, and he got it. He 'took' his leave quietly, in fact the 'old man' was invisible.

(5) There was no 'minute' work about it. It was all done decently and in order, 'negotiations' occupying several days.

(6) Provincial unionism had not outlived its usefulness, for it was declared in the press that after 1900 the P. W. A. was stronger than at any previous time. The former Secretary left the Union, because then, as now, there were Watkins', McLaughlans, and McLennans, who thought they could run things better than all others in creation, and because the politicians tried, with the aid of the wise men, to make him uncomfortable.

(7) For 31 years, or 32 to be exact

(8) The blamed little hypocrite

(9) The little beggar, a pure fakir and he does not know it, while Wullie and Jimmie, and James, are also pure fakirs, and they know it, and so does every other body.

## LABORS RECORD IN 1911.

It may seem a far cry to the Halifax Herald New Year's number, but lack of space in last issue hindered any reference to a grotesque article which appeared in the Herald under the caption, "The Cause of Labor in Nova Scotia." Statements made in the article make criticism imperative in the cause of truth. One who attempts to write on a subject should be, to some little extent, familiar with it. The Herald's labor writer scoffs at such a sentiment.

The Herald writer says that the Springhill strike was abandoned "owing to the unfavorable condition of their—the workmens finances and that it was wiser "to accept the terms offered than to continue a fight that was jeopardizing the very existence of the town of Springhill."

It is folly, brazen, to speak of the unfavorable condition of their finances, seeing the U. M. W. miners at Springhill had had all their financing done from Indianapolis. The fact is Indianapolis got tired of the continuous outflow of cash and hinted broadly that it might have to be stopped.

"In the ending of the Springhill strike it can well and truthfully be said that the coal operators had to submit to the men of the Springhill collieries, just as truly as the men had to submit to an unfortunate development of circumstances brought on by trade depression"

This is rich. The men gained not a single point, and were thousands poorer than when they struck. Their leaders had time and again declared "Never a days work again without recognition", and recognition was not conceded.

"The condition which prevails in Sydney and Glace Bay in regard to trade organization was the subject for much discussion at the Calgary convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The congress decided by a unanimous vote, to devote time and funds to a general campaign of organization in the province of Nova Scotia, proper regard being had for the needs of the miners and steel workers. This action on the part of the congress means a large acquisition to the strength of the organized labor movement of the province next year.

"The congress also expressed its disapproval of the glaringly unjust stand taken by these corporations in denying to their workmen the exercise of the right to belong to the organization best suited to their needs, especially when it is noted that these corporations owe their whole existence to grants from the people's money and municipal concessions."

The Trades and Labor Congress is a small affair without standing or influence, and is very badly informed. The corporations did not deny to the workmen the right to belong to any union, but they took the ground that as they already recognized one union, they could not well be asked to do business with a second, and when the members of the second, the alien order, went on strike because they alleged there was discrimination, which an independent Board said did not exist, the corporation naturally sided with the home union which it knew and had done business with for fifteen years.

And here is a real pearl:

"During the year much interest was displayed by labor in the political situation. Two independent labor candidates—John T. Joy, of Halifax, and P. P. Cosgrove, of Pictou, were in the field at the provincial election, June 14th. Although neither of these candidates were elected, the number of electors who

rallied to the standard of labor resulted in a splendid foundation being laid for a party, having for its aim and object the direct representation in parliament of the industrial workers, and, tho the failure to elect either of these men shows that the workmen of Nova Scotia are not yet alive to the importance of being properly represented, the seed which has been sown, will ultimately bear fruit. In Sydney, Mr. McKinnon was also in the field, and while he did not poll a large vote, his candidature meant a protest against prevailing conditions."

What is to be thought of a professed champion of labor—and who possibly is in connection with the foreign order—who shows such astonishing ignorance as to labor politics in Nova Scotia. What are labor politics. In the last House, there was Paul, a miner, and Gillies. There are none now. And Cosgrove; what sort of labor candidate was he. A non-producer. His presence in Pictou at the Federal election where he used all kinds of means in favor of one of the old parties renders it impossible that he ever appear again in Pictou as a candidate. He killed the labor party, if there was one, in Pictou County. He was a Socialist, and even the U. M. W.'s, in convention lately, with all their vices, turned that stripe of politician down.

## ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK.

The 'Black Diamond' of Chicago contains a double header account of the formation of the Empire Coal Company, Limited, of Montreal. E. L. Booth, Vice-Pres. of the North Western Fuel Co. is to be president of the new company. Among other things the Black Diamond says:

"The announcement was also made that the Northwestern Fuel Company, effective January 1st., retires from the Chicago market, to concentrate its activities at the head of the lakes.

The announcement was also made that, effective January 1st., the Consolidation Coal Company opens a Chicago office in the rooms formerly occupied by the Northwestern Fuel Company, in the Fisher building, and will do business in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky coals. E. M. Manscourt, who has been Detroit manager for the Consolidation Coal Company, will make his headquarters in future in Chicago, with the title of general western manager of that company.

The Empire Coal Co., Limited, of which Mr. Booth becomes the president, is a new Canadian concern which starts out with a capitalization of \$500,000. It was organized in November as a sales company. It will handle coal in Canada very much the same as other sales organizations; having been handling coal on this side of the line for a number of years. The capital behind this concern is furnished by Canadians and Englishmen and the plans are to cover the field with the utmost thoroughness, for which purpose Mr. Booth, a native Canadian, was selected as the president.

The points of shipments into Canada will be three, viz., Buffalo, Detroit and the head of the lakes, or Port Arthur and Fort William. While Nova Scotia coal is a first class product, it does not move on present freight rates into a territory much west of Montreal and that leaves the territory of Canada west of Montreal and east of Calgary mainly to be supplied by the product of the United States. Through the Buffalo gate-way, coal is shipped around the west end of Lake Ontario, and supplies Ottawa and the territory east to Montreal. Coal, also through the Buffalo gate-way, moves as far

west as to a line drawn north and south through London, Ontario."

To many it may appear as if the formation of a new selling coal company in Canada was worthy of no more than a passing announcement. But there is more in the announcement than appears on the surface. There are those who believe that the Consolidation Coal Company, one of the largest coal companies in the United States, is a secret partner, and abettor, of the scheme; the intention of that big company being to obtain, through the Empire Coal Co., a foothold in Canada. It is said that some of the Canadian shareholders of the Empire Co. are manufacturers, and took an active part against reciprocity. As free coal would be an advantage to them, the only conclusion we can come to is that they opposed free coal, among other things, on patriotic grounds. Even as coal sellers one would imagine that free coal would be to their advantage, so if, while reciprocity might benefit them as manufacturers and as coal sellers they opposed it, they must have been ardently patriotic, otherwise they would have taken different ground. Why then should the patriotism of certain of the Empire shareholders fall short? Why should they join hands with an American concern whose great object is to secure Canadian trade, if even at the expense of Nova Scotia. And yet further, why should these manufacturers, with others, be so unpatriotic, so inconsistent, as to be importers of 100,000 tons of Anthracite dust, which displaces a similar quantity of Nova Scotia coal.

When the Canadian duty on Anthracite was removed the plea for its removal was unanswerable; the plea was that in Canada we had no coal that would serve similar purposes, a coal free of smoke for domestic uses. No such plea can apply to Anthracite dust. Nova Scotia coal can supply all the purposes of this foreign coal. Anthracite lump does not displace Nova Scotia coal in places west of Montreal. Anthracite dust on the other hand is displacing Nova Scotia coal in Montreal to the tune of 100,000 tons yearly as stated. Nova Scotia should certainly receive fair play. Why should not anthracite dust pay a duty? Let the politicians answer that question if they can. If the Nova Scotia members, grit and tory, were not sandless, backboneless beings, they would agitate in a livelier manner the air in the parliament buildings, and this they could do by putting some sulphur and much ginger in their speech when affairs pertaining to Nova Scotia have the floor for a brief space at long intervals on the floors of parliament.

#### MINING CERTIFICATES.

Our references to the Board of Examiners and certificates for officials in issue of 27th. December last, has given rise to much discussion and comment. One correspondent seems to be in a position to emphasize the hint that appeared first in the Free Lance, that candidates were not all treated alike, and that some were favored. A gentleman, well up in coal mining matters, and who for long has taken interest in mining reforms, writes as follows:

"I notice in Mining Record your references to mine managers certificates. I must tell you that I hold papers with the answers written thereon to the questions given at the last examination at Halifax by one

of the candidates for mine manager. These show, and I have not any doubt whatever in my mind, that he was simply plucked. I have examined his papers and the answers in the presence of two men very much interested in the Board and in the questions propounded and both agree with me that the candidate made seventy per cent. in his answers and was justly entitled to a manager's certificate. How can this candidate get his rights. There is no law to force investigation into anything that may take place in mining matters. It makes no difference how serious the case may be. In his word is final, and so is the answer of the inspector of mines. I ask is it not time for reform. It is your place to see at once that such grievances are redressed. We look to you to better things."

That is a big contract seeing the editor of the RECORD is not in the confidence of the local governors referred to, they may be the means of shaking the Mines Department a bit.

From another letter we quote:

"Is it good common sense to appoint a man to be inspector, or deputy inspector of mines, who does not hold a certificate of competency for the position. The RECORD has boasted that Nova Scotia leads the world in its mining laws. Let me draw your attention to the fact that some countries consider that a man apply for a mining position under the government must hold a certificate of higher value than that held by a manager. Any mining man looking over the reports on a certain county in the province, must blush for shame. It is a disgrace to allow some statements therein made to appear in a government departmental report. Some statements therein made are contrary to fact."

Well, it is quite possible that even a highly certificated man might make statements not in agreement with facts. However, we are glad to know that our references to examinations have aroused considerable attention to the subject.

#### CONCERNING C. B. HOSPITALS.

The Socialist City of Milwaukee is boasting with a noise of trumpe's of what it has accomplished for the working classes. Among the first things it did was that of providing maternity wards for the poorer women of the City as the Socialists claim every child born into the world has the right to be born under the best conditions. We do not differ from them in this ideal, which they are putting into practice. But we find the same things being done by a class of workmen in Nova Scotia, many of whom make no pretention to be Socialists. The working-men of Sydney Mines, some three or four years ago, established to establish a hospital. They not only their last annual meeting with a surplus of over \$10,000. It is now their intention to add a new wing to the hospital to be used as maternity wards. Still they are not loudly talking of what they are going to do,—they simply go and do it. But it is taking a step a long way in advance and the workmen of Sydney Mines are to be congratulated on their proposed effort. The improvement of their hospital, however, proves their implicit faith in the

(Continued on page 17.)

## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The slopes of Dominion No. 6 are now under water and two levels are submarine.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has introduced Monobel into some of their collieries.

At Dominion No. 2 colliery, 'monobel' is the kind of coal blasting explosive exclusively used.

A brick and cement locomotive shed is almost complete at Dom No. 12 colliery and will be used for locomotives working in that district.

A new air-course was driven inside of the long-wall section of Dom. No. 6 colliery and is now connected with Nos. 3 and 6 levels.

Mechanical haulage was installed on Dom. Nos. 3, 4, and 6 west levels, doing away with the services of twelve or more horses.

William Rennie, one of the bright young men of Dominion, has gone to the West where he will engage in the real estate business.

The Dominion Coal Company are erecting a large electric power house at Carney's Lake to supplement the big electric plant at No. 2 colliery, which is now working beyond its efficiency.

The angle deep haulage of Dom. No. 1 was extended three thousand feet. The airways were also cleaned up. The mine has a splendid system of ventilation, and the pit is well supplied with air.

Dominion No. 1 north deeps are being driven along the side of No. 2 boundary or barrier pillars. This is for the purpose of feeding the south side ropes, as the south side pillars have been robbed very rapidly during the summer.

At the present time there are thirty-one miles of haulage ropes in use in the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. Half a dozen mines have each single ropes ranging from 20,000 to 25,000 feet in length. This gives one an idea of the magnitude of the underground haulage problem.

The Birch Grove collieries, Nos. 20 and 21, will be factors in 1912 outputs. The bank-head will be erected this winter. Fifteen double houses are under construction, and after May 1st., this part of the Coal Co's operations will add from twelve to fifteen thousand tons to the monthly output.

For the purpose of simplifying repairs and for better system, mining machines of the same kind have been placed together at the different collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. One colliery may have nearly all improved Ingersolls, another may have Harrisons, and others may have Hustlers, Sullivans, Yoks, Radials, H. & H. or some other reliable under-cutter.

There will be some changes in the staff of the Dominion Coal Co. within the next five weeks.

Altogether there are two hundred horses underground in Dom. Nos. 2, 7 and 9 collieries.

John Casey, Manager of Caledonia mine, has returned from a months vacation spent about the mines of Pennsylvania.

Mr. D. H. McDougall, Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co. is on his way to the other side. He goes to secure the latest fashions in machinery and mining.

Mr. Jas. D. Maxwell, formerly of Dominion has removed his family to Springhill, thereby signifying that all doubts as to the permanency of his appointment may be cast aside.

At the solicitation of the Executive officers of the P. W. A., the Dominion Coal Co. have prepared a schedule of pay days for 1912 which will bring the pays regularly twice a month, and prevent the three week period which has occurred occasionally in the past.

Considerable improvements were made at Dominion No. 6 colliery during the latter part of the year, such as the erection of a carpenter shop, tub repair shop and new stables. The wash house, which some time ago was removed to a more convenient place, is commented upon by the men very favorably.

The air courses on the east side of the fan shaft of Caledonia mine were cleaned up for a distance of 500 feet. This improved the ventilation very much as the other air courses are all in very good shape. Caledonia mine has four levels, all working under the sea, and within a year or two most of the coal drawn from this colliery will be from submarine districts.

At Dom. No. 22 Birch Grove, a temporary bank head is up, tracks are laid in slopes, the slopes being permanently timbered. A start has been made in the coal. A boiler and small hoist has been installed, which will be used for development work, from this out to be pushed vigorously. A temporary warehouse has also been built. Several shacks have been erected at No. 21. and No. 22, and a start has been made on permanent and suitable dwellings.

A series of bore holes are being put down at collieries No's. 12, 14, 15 and 16, New Waterford, and will be used for electric installation to supply the motive pumping power at those collieries. Other lines of bore holes are also being put down for water discharge purposes. This will simplify the pumping system in the New Waterford district as the cheapest motive power will be used and the shortest and most direct pipe columns will be put down vertically to the mine lodgments, which collect the water underground.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A new tail rope haulage will be installed on No. 11 north level, Dom. No. 1

The length of the endless haulage rope at Dom. No. 3 colliery is 27,778 ft. This is by far the largest haulage rope on the Island.

The mining school at New Waterford district is being well attended and much interest is taken by the students in the study of mining.

The mechanical and drawing classes as well as the mining schools of Glace Bay are fairly well attended. They could be larger, however, if ambition was not wanting on the part of a large number of our young men.

The Caledonia west deep has been driven to the boundary line and the haulage extended four hundred feet with double tracks put in. The haulage in the East deep was extended 800 ft. and is now in the submarine workings. A double track gravity haulage runs parallel to the submarine work.

Some of Mr. Peter Christianson's friends were the recipients of photo cards from him. One of them shows Peter on horseback crossing a river and following are a number of pack horses. Another view shows the log cabins erected at a prospecting station. Peter on horseback looks like Napoleon crossing an alpine gorge.

The British miners have decided to strike in March for a minimum wage. But there may be no strike after all as it is possible during the interval the opposing parties may come to an understanding. Just how a minimum wage can be fixed upon seems difficult. Some men could make a decent wage at forty cents a ton while others could not at fifty cents.

General Superintendent T. J. Brown leaves for Britain early this month where he will visit many of the larger collieries. Special attention will be paid by him to the under sea collieries, the methods of working carried on, the underground haulage systems, ventilation systems and the motive power used over ground. It is not unlikely that Mr. Brown may install some system of haulage in Sydney No. 1 colliery in the near future if he finds the British methods superior to those used in mining in Nova Scotia.

The angle deep of Dom. No. 1 is one mile under sea and continues to dip, which is very pleasing to coal workers in the town of Dominion. No. 10 level driven to the north seaward is about four thousand feet in and continues to dip. For some time, the upper levels had run up against a ridge which was supposed by many to indicate the upturn of the basin, which if followed would lead to the outcrop in the sea bottom, but the new conditions met with proves that there is much coal lying out under the sea to the north, which can be won before the basin rise is reached. Indeed, the under-sea rim of the basin may be so far out that it may never be reached at all.

An electric motor was installed at Dom. No. 3 to run the fan at the slope.

Jas. C. Wigglesworth, Organizer of the Canadian Federation of Labor has been in Nova Scotia since the middle of January, and has been addressing meetings in C. B. He will hold meetings all over the province.

At present it does not look as if there would be a strike in the United States. The operators have consented to meet the leaders of the union in conference. This looks as if the operators would avoid a strike, if possible.

All timber used in Dom. No. 4 colliery is either treated with creosote or some other preparation for the purpose of preserving it and extending its life and usefulness. So far good results have been obtained from the timber thus treated.

The recent change made in the intake air course at Dominion No. 3 is quite an improvement, and as a result the volume of air was increased and the forming of ice in the slope prevented. To accomplish this, a line of stoppings from No. 1 to No. 3 landing was built, and the old air course opened up, in addition to which a few doors were moved.

The surplus of the Dominion Coal Coy's. Employees Benefit Society for the year just closed amounts to \$19,000. Sec.-Treasurer Armstrong spent a busy year in gathering information re benefit societies, insurance and compensation acts all over the world, and concludes that not one of them can compare with the new born benefit society under the Dominion Coal Co. Mrr Armstrong has also studied keenly the weaknesses of the society of which he is Treasurer and feels that with a little more aid from the Nova Scotia government, very much better results could be obtained.

At the meetings of the South Cape Breton Mining Society papers on practical mining and mining affairs are read, and after the different members have had a chance to digest the subject matter of the paper read, a discussion takes place. At a recent meeting, the first paper submitted was a report on the Port Hood colliery, which was closed down, or for the time being, lost, through an inflow of water supposed to be from the sea. After considerable discussion on the paper, it was decided that until fuller information could be procured that the subject be deferred. The latest paper presented to the Society was by Mr. McMahon, Supt. of the Draeger stations. Mr. McMahon had the pleasure of visiting Pittsburg recently when all the known mine safety appliances were on exhibition and when other interesting experiments were being made. Mr. McMahon brought back the latest ideas on mining rescue apparatus, ambulances, and other safety devices necessary to the coal mine. The report is complete and RECORD readers may have the pleasure of a perusal of the subject matter of the paper after the Society has discussed it. A few of the criticisms by the Society would be welcomed with the paper.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Sinking in the deeps of Dom. No. 12 is well under way. Other development work is being pushed ahead rapidly and the officials of No. 12 colliery will be in a position to keep up the good record that they made during the past year.

Bart is finding very little use for his green painted sleigh this year. He has been so busy producing large outputs that it was only when the snow came that the use of a good horse appealed to him. Dom. No. 15 colliery is in good shape for the coming year.

With thirty miners less and two coal cutting machines during the past year, Domiuon No. 1 colliery was only fourteen hundred tons below the output of the preceding year. There was more broken time also during the year, and the regular daily output was possibly the highest in the history of the colliery.

Here is an extract from the Wee Wullie—McLaughlan manifesto:—

"Six hundred so-called P. W. A. men were sworn in special policemen for the coal company and Robbie Drummond was jumping around busy as a scorpion in a nest of hornets directing the attack." That's not bad seeing the alleged director of the six hundred was across the ocean at the time. However, what the trio says must be true. Hitherto McCann has been given the honor of successfully directing the attack. We now call upon him to cease wearing borrowed plumes and hand them over, with apologies, to the real director.

The Dominion Coal Company has experimented with all the known systems of underground haulage, by which experiments they have obtained a large amount of information on the successful haulage systems. The electric motor was tried in Dominion No. 1 but finally withdrawn from the mine and rope haulage continued. The compressed air locomotive has been in use for years at Dom. No. 2 colliery, but it is confidently believed that the air locomotive will be discarded in a few years. Where the grades are suitable for the locomotive much work can be accomplished by it, but where auxiliary haulage has to be installed, it is just doubtful if rope haulage can not be more readily adopted to conditions.

About 800 feet of development work will finish Dom. No. 3 colliery, when there will be nothing left but to work out the rooms and pillars along the new headway. This means that No. 3 colliery is nearly finished. If this colliery has demonstrated nothing else, it has clearly proved to the mining fraternity of this province that a medium sized colliery is, after all, really the best paying one. No. 3 colliery was wedged down between No's. 4 and 5 for the purpose of shortening up the haulage system of those collieries. In operating it the mining men proved the contention held by many that short haulage on each side of the main deeps was, after all, the best for low costs, at any colliery.

The slopes of Dom. No. 21 colliery, at Birch Grove are now through to south side of basin, the first time in the history of coal mining in Nova Scotia that slopes have been driven from outcrop to outcrop. They are well timbered. The management is getting ready to install main haulage; endless haulage is the system to be adopted. Levels are being driven easterly along the basin. A sump is being prepared.

There is to be a sharp contest in Spruighill for Mayor. Colonel Potter is being opposed by plain civilian, A. E. Wilson. Wilson's friends, and they are many, are of the opinion that the Colonel did not display good generalship during the war. He is a good bluffer and can talk loud, but his spinal cord is weak in spots, like rubber stocks. Wilson has always been associated with Spruighill. They both grew together, while Potter, though long a resident, and a Colonel, is not among the pioneers. After his strenuous work during the strike it will only be fair to give the genial Colonel a rest. Wilson is a younger man and though not perhaps as good at bluff as the Colonel, he can, when his temper is abnormal, jaw like a fine fellow.

The publications issued from the Montreal Witness office are all excellent. First comes the Witness, the mechanical work on which is excellent, but good as this is, it is excelled by the quality of the written matter. Though one may not agree with all that the Witness says he cannot but admire the tone and temper in which the Witness discusses all public matters, and the liberty given correspondents to enter protest against and criticism of the views expressed. World Wide, the second of its publications, is the Canadian Literary Digest, giving the views of the leading writers on all current questions. The third publication, the Canadian Pictorial, is improving every day. The illustrations are of a high order, and are timely, being descriptive chiefly of Canadian life and scenery.

So far this year the RECORD has received few calendars, and quite a number of compliments, as for instance:

A New Waterford man says: "The RECORD's criticisms are clear cut and clean. I would sooner be criticised by the RECORD than any other paper or man in Nova Scotia, even when the RECORD thinks I'm wrong and I think I'm right."

"A Resident Manager: 'I am very much pleased with the RECORD, and so should every mining man.'"

An Inverness workman: "I have no fault whatever to find with the RECORD."

A Dominion resident: "I not only read, but re-read the articles."

And this from a Cumberland County man who is so busy solving mining problems that he is nowhere in politics: "As you are a member of the local government you are held responsible for the lack of certain needed amendments to the Mines Act."

A member of the local government! Not a bit. If the editor of the RECORD was offered any position in the government, the whole grit party would resign.



EDITORIAL.—(Continued from page 13.)

cessity of such an institution and demonstrates the fact that the men of Sydney Mines have been quick to observe the benefits of a workmen's hospital. Upwards of \$20,000 will be spent in the improvement of their present building, but it is expected that by the time the new wing is constructed that the \$10,000 additional debt will all be paid off. The method adopted in clearing off the debt might be successfully applied in the Glace Bay district and would go far to rid St. Joseph's Hospital of the \$17,000 debt burden it now carries.

When it was proposed to establish the Sydn. Mines Hospital, every workman contributed a day's pay. In addition to this the citizens of the Town and the N. S. Steel Company also contributed. The amount received at that time was not sufficient to clear off the debt and the method adopted at first has been applied to every newcomer who starts to work at Sydney Mines and they must pay one day's wage to have a paid-up share in the hospital. This places every workman on an equal footing and does not throw the burden entirely on the residents of the place. It is a very fair method of dealing with the institution and with those who contribute to its support, and we see no just reason why this method could not be applied for the purpose of better financing St. Joseph's Hospital in the Glace Bay district.

St. Joseph's is a splendid institution. It is well managed and has a staff of competent nurses, capable physicians and surgeons, although it does not pay the medical staff. Since it was opened it has acquired a reputation as a very successful institution, and has been of great benefit to the workingmen of the Glace Bay district and the families. The resident workmen and also the new-comers freely contribute each month to the support of the institution but there is no reason why new men coming in to share the fruits of the coal industry and run the risks of danger ever present in a coal mine should not bear equal part of the burden undertaken at first by the resident workmen who at that time especially contributed. In addition to the monthly contributions now paid, the Ladies Auxiliaries do what they can to help the institution financially. A few friends with the Dominion Coal Co. also contribute, but the institution ought to be put on a sound financial basis, and if its usefulness can be extended to the ideal of Sydney Mines or Milwaukee City, or to any other special feature of helping humanity, then let it be done. What we are advocating will place no additional burden on those who have helped to establish and keep up the institution but it will, as it ought to, cause those who come in from other parts to carry at least part of the burden assumed by the workingmen of the district. Let the workmen and all interested think the matter over and let a sincere humane institution from an incubus with its \$17,000 tentacles.

#### MR. COLL RESIGNS.

To the regret of the general community as well as to those more directly connected with coal mining, Mr. C. J. Coll, who has been General Man. of the Acadia Coal Co., since 1900, takes his departure in a few days, probably next week. In what esteem he was held as a citizen has already

been related in the local press. The RECORD will confine its remarks to what he has done in connection with the high position he held, in the Acadia Coal Company.

A very short time after his assuming charge an alarming fire, communicated from the overlying strata, broke out in the Albion Mines. That this fire has been kept well under and prevented from interfering with active operations is greatly to the credit of the General Manager and his staff. Though the fire cannot be said to be extinguished it is so well under control that it can be mastered, at any attempt to break out afresh.

The sinking of the Allan Shafts was determined upon a year or so after Mr. Coll's coming. This was a formidable undertaking, more especially when the nature of the strata is taken into consideration. After the successful sinking of the shafts the erection of the immense bank hood and modern screens was proceeded with. True! someone may say, 'these latter are great as surface works, but what of the coal production what of the two thousand tons a day production?' This: If the shafts are not large producers the fault is not Mr. Coll's. The executive of the company did not, at the fitting time, provide money for development. In 1902 '03 the company was making fair profit and then was the time to go on the market for money. The opportunity was let slip, and only within the past two years was money available. Eighteen months ago Mr. Coll suggested a plan of underground development at the shafts. The suggestion was laid over and consequently there has not been the development necessary to a satisfactory production. Since the acquisition of new capital, wonderful changes has been effected at the Albion and at the Allan Shafts. While these improvements could not have proceeded without an accession of new capital, they were all planned before the infusion of new blood into the company.

In his relations with his workmen, Mr. Coll was most happy. When there was any dispute between men and minor officials, Mr. Coll was the final court of appeal, and the workmen were pleased to have it so. They knew that from him they would have a patient hearing and an equitable decision. The secret of Mr. Coll's success with his workmen and of his freedom from protracted strife, was due to the simple fact that he kept in touch with the men. The RECORD understands that Mr. Coll has received several offers of important positions, and wishes him all success in whichever of these he may be pleased to accept.

Mr. Coll will be succeeded by Mr. C. Evans from Pittsburg, who is expected in Stellarton about the 15th. February, until which time Mr. George Gray the indefatigable, efficient and popular member of the staff will be Acting General Manager.

#### HOW TO COLLECT TAXES.

(THE EX. PRESIDENT'S METHOD.)

Out of the fullness of his knowledge and experience, a member of the Glace Bay Town Council gave some very expert advice, free of charge, to that deliberative body while wrestling with the knotty pro-

blem of how best the taxes of the Town could be collected. If the advice had been tendered by any other than a member of the Council who is an ex-President of the U. M. W. of A., the citizens of Glace Bay might have received it as coming from a pure source having in it that excellence of wisdom of the "serpent" quality spoken of in the good Book. In proof of his assertion that the plan was a feasible one, the Province of British Columbia was quoted. That far off Western Province some years ago passed legislation causing the Coal Companies to collect the taxes of men employed in the coal mines, and since that time there was little anxiety on the part of the ruling fathers of a mining town or city about the collecting of taxes. All that was necessary was to send a policeman up with the assessment roll, meet the men coming out of the mine on pay day, present them with a bill of their taxes and receive the payment of the same right there and then. An action of this kind may be considered a hold-up in the West where lawless deeds are oft-times committed at the point of a revolver. But we mistake very much the temperament of the workingmen of Glace Bay if they will permit legislation to be passed in the Province of Nova Scotia discriminating between the citizens of the same town and introducing two methods of collecting taxes,—the hold-up method for the miner and the hold-off method for the mercantile and business classes. But force of habit, however, may have played Councillor MacDongall a rather mean trick on this occasion. For the last two years his whole theme all over the Province was "the Dominion Coal Co.," and it seems that no matter what the question now is, whether it be Church or State, his one and only solution of it lies in the hands of that Company.

The P. W. A. lodges in the Glace Bay district took steps during the summer to prevent town policemen from collecting taxes at the colliery offices, and they have no intention of permitting the passing of legislation advocated by Councillor MacDongall, ex-President of the U. M. W. of A., for the collection of miners' taxes through the offices of the Dom. or any other Coal Co. The members of these lodges believe there is just as much sterling honesty to be found among the miners of Glace Bay as among the other classes of residents of that town, and any legislation sought to compel them to pay taxes in this manner will be looked upon as an insult added to the insultation, made at the Glace Bay Council Board, that they are dishonest.

Cape Breton mourns the death of Dr. R. A. H. McKean—brother of Senator McKean—of Glace Bay, which occurred Sabbath morning, 14th. inst., at 4 a. m. Possibly no man in the medical profession in Cape Breton was held in greater esteem. The funeral took place on the 17th. inst. The services were held in St. Paul's Church, Glace Bay, and were of the most impressive nature. The church—a spacious one, held but a fraction of the people who turned out to pay the last tribute of respect to their beloved doctor. Rev. D. M. Gillies, in an impressive way, summed up the life of the Doctor as a man, a citizen, a church member, and as a physician. He was, he declared, ever genial, kind and pleasant. He was successful in his profession to a degree that might have caused him to think of himself above others. The contrary was the case. The spice of humor that always flowed from his lips made him a very enjoyable companion, and had as much of healing in it at times as the medicines administered.

Mr. James Baird sends the following to the RECORD for publication:

"I had the management and care of Chignecto colliery, Cumberland County, N. S. for twenty three years and six months, during which time I had several fires in the mine, cause of fires being spontaneous combustion. I also had gas known by miners as fire damp in small quantities all the time, and whenever the ventilation of the mine became weak from any of the many causes that can happen in a coal mine, the fire-damp would accumulate and become dangerous.

From the foregoing facts and the evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest on the 20th. day of June, 1910, at said colliery. I have no hesitation in saying that the explosion which took place when William Stevenson and Thomas Wood lost their lives was from an accumulation of fire-damp and a breeding fire being in that part of the mine, where the said gas (fire-damp) was allowed to remain, was the direct cause of said explosion, and the lights carried by the said William Stevenson and Thomas Wood had nothing to do with the said explosion. I make this statement without any bias, fear, favor, prejudice or malice whatever, and nothing but my duty as a man to my fellow workmen who have to risk their lives in the underground workings of our coal mines, below, makes me say that Management and Government Inspection which bark evidence and refuses to allow any public investigation into such a dreadful calamity as a colliery explosion, is at fault."

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Office Inspector at Halifax.  
 Post Office Dept., Mail Service Branch. G. C. ANDERSON,  
 Ottawa, January 10th., 1912. Superintendent.

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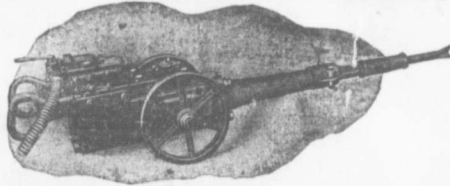
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WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
53	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 45	11 00
3 25	10 35	INVERNESS JUTT.	3 50	11 05
3 17	10 29	PORT HAWESBURY	3 55	11 11
3 10	10 12		4 00	11 30
P. M.	10 07	PORT HASTINGS	4 15	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 44	CREIGNISH	4 35	
	9 37	CRANMORE	4 50	
	9 28	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	9 23	CATHERINE POND	5 18	
	9 14	PORT HOOD	5 33	
	9 05	GLENGOE	5 58	
	8 55	MABOU	6 03	
	7 50	GLENDYKE	6 16	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 28	
	7 35	STRATHLOREN	6 42	
	7 12	INVERNESS	7 00	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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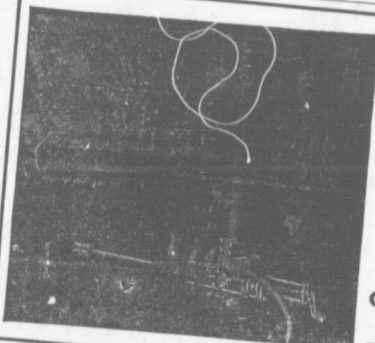
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