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Maritime Mining Record

April 13 1910

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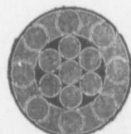
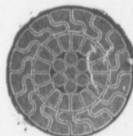
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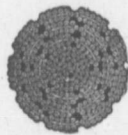
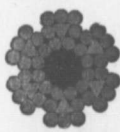
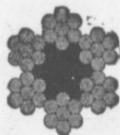
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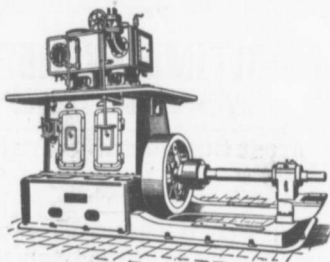
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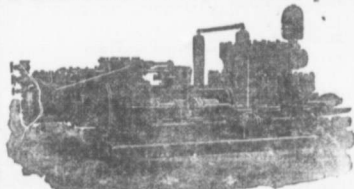
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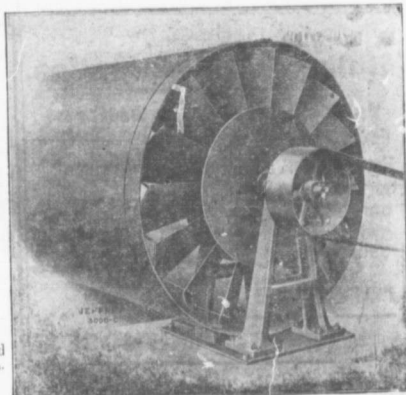
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 19 Stellarton, N. S., April 13, 1910. New Series

TUNGSTEN.

By A. A. Hayward, Halifax, N. S.
 (Before Mining Society, 1910)

A Few Notes on the Ores of Tungsten, their Occurrence, Commercial Value, Price and demand:—

Tungsten has been until recently considered one of the rare metals, but during the last few years has become generally useful. It is attracting much attention as an article of commerce, being much in demand by iron masters, dyers, silk manufacturers, and the manufacturers of tungsten lamps.

Its name is derived from two Swedish words, which mean heavy stone; being nearly as heavy as gold.

Being hard to fuse, it is an ideal metal from which to make filaments for electric lamps. It is principally used in the production of tungsten steel, tungsten high-speed tool steel, armour plate, and armour piercing projectiles. It is also largely used in giving weight to silk goods, and in fireproofing cotton materials.

The Ores of Tungsten.—Wolframite, is black, sometimes brownish black, is very heavy, having a specific gravity of 7, and was recognized by the miners of Cornwall in the middle ages. Chemically it is a tungstate of iron and manganese.

Hübnerite.—Somewhat resembles wolframite, being a tungstate of manganese.

Scheelite.—This is the chief ore of tungsten, and is a tungstate of calcium. It has a specific gravity of 6. In colour it is white, cream, yellow, and sometimes light brown.

Tungstite, is the decomposed product of both wolframite and scheelite, and is of a bright golden yellow.

Occurrence.—Tungsten is usually found in quartz veins in the form of wolframite or scheelite associated with sulphides, pyrite, galena, &c, and sometimes with the ores of tin.

It is found associated with scheelite, imbedded in quartz veins in the crystalline rocks, and is widely distributed in nature, but its occurrence in commercial quantities are not frequent.

Production.—It is only within the last few years tungsten has been recognized as an important element in the commercial world. Prior to the year 1900, only a small quantity was required in the industries. The discovery of its advantage in the manufacture of tungsten steel and stimulated its production. Prices have advanced rapidly and even with the increase consumers found it difficult to secure sufficient quantity to meet their requirements.

In 1905 the United States government awoke to a full realization of the importance of having tungsten produced with its own borders in quantities sufficient

to satisfy the commercial demand; as is evidenced by a special report made by Mr. Joseph Hyde Pratt to the United States geological survey during that year, in which he says: A reliable and constant supply of tungsten mineral is desirable and of considerable importance considering the large increase in demand for the metal tungsten, for use in the manufacture of high speed tool steel and the hardening of steel for armour plate and heavy guns. The demand for this metal is increasing rapidly and there is now a regular market for it in this country and abroad. At the present time there is but one district in the United States that is being developed as a business proposition, and that is in Boulder County, Colorado.

Mineral Resources of the United States for 1905 gives the world's production as follows:—

	1905		1905	
	Short tons	Value \$	Short tons	Value \$
Great Britain			193	55,271
N. South Wales	271	81,349	251	85,000
Queensland	892	322,400	1,582	487,688
S. Australia			71	16,466
Tasmania	22	7,130	36	11,540
N. Australia	95	33,977		
New Zealand			64	22,400
Rhodesia	17	7,399		
Austria			65	20,418
Bolivia			75	25,550
France			28	11,448
Germany			42	16,184
Saxony			37	12,437
Portugal			320	99,413
Spain			413	32,111
United States	928	348,867	803	268,676
Other countries			20	7,000
Total			4,000	1,172,372

Production in the United States from 1900 to 1906 in tons of 2000 lbs.

Year	Tons	Value	Value per ton.
1900	46	\$11,040	\$240
1901	179	27,720	155
1902	184	33,112	180
1903	292	43,639	149
1904	740	184,000	249
1905	834	257,436	308
1906	1,096	443,150	404

The following table shows the world's production of tungsten ore during 1907 by countries, estimated in short tons of concentrates containing 60 per cent. of tungsten trioxide.

Country	1905	1906	1907
United States	803	928	1,640
England	193	304	361
France	28	20	20
Portugal	320	629	702
Spain	413	222	222
Italy	36	28	28
German Empire	42	57	57
Austria	65	63	63
Siam			10
Federated Malay States		151	89
Sinkep			1
Billiton			41
N. Territory (Austral.)	71	114	443
Queensland	1,582	865	703
New South Wales	251	270	451
Tasmania	36	22	46
New Zealand	64	121	121
South Africa		9	211
Bolivia	75	75	75
Argentina		326	507
Total,	3,979	4,204	5,791

The increased demand for the ores of tungsten since the year 1905 strongly indicates the high appreciation entertained by the consumer for its valuable chemical properties, and the year 1905 may be considered as its successful introduction into commercial activity and importance, from which date the demand and prices have steadily increased.

While the world's production in 1905 was 3070 tons, in 1907 it increased to 5791 tons and sold as high as \$14.00 per unit, the average price for the year being \$8.00.

Near the close of the year 1907 the commercial depression in business, especially in the metal market, caused a drop in the price of tungsten ores to \$5.00 per unit. This had the effect of closing down many of the low grade properties, which previously helped to swell the larger output under the high prices that prevailed during the earlier part of the year.

Until recently \$5.00 per unit for a 60% concentrate was the average price, and as the cost of production at many of these properties was nearly equal to the value of the product, they remained closed, but now, influenced by the pre-ent high price of \$9.25 per unit, many of them will, no doubt, again resume operations.

The present high price results from renewed activity in the manufacture of various grades of steel, together with the newer uses that has been found for this metal, chief among them being the large increased demand in the manufacture of tungsten lamps and surgical instruments.

Now that the special qualifications of this metal are recognized and more fully understood, and owing to its scarcity in commercial quantities, those in a position to speak with authority, are of the opinion that the demand will continue to increase far beyond the supply, and that under such conditions, prices must necessarily rule much higher, unless in the near future richer ores and in large quantities are discovered.

The following is from the Mineral resources of the United States for the year 1907, part I. b. 711, being extracted from a report made to the government by Frank L. Hess of geological survey department:

"During the first nine months of 1907 the business in tungsten ores and products was brisk, prices were high, ranging from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per unit for tung-

sten ore carrying 60 per cent, or over of tungsten trioxide, and there was a large increase in the production, both in this country and abroad.

The demand during the first part of the year, was much greater than that of 1906, and was due mostly to its use in the manufacture of tungsten tool steel. Under the stronger demand, with a consequent rise in prices, prospecting and mining were both actively prosecuted, so that the output of the United States was increased from a total of 928 short tons of concentrates carrying 60 per cent. tungsten trioxide in 1906, to 1,640 short tons in 1907, while the value rose from \$348,867 to \$890,048. In Colorado, the tungsten mines located in Boulder county, again led in production with 1,146 tons of wolframite approaching ferberite in composition, valued at \$373,642.74. California was the second state in order of production, while smaller amounts were produced in Montana, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, and probably in New Mexico. The output from California and most of that from Montana was in the form of scheelite of which a total of 414 short tons was mined.

The tungsten-mining industry of Boulder country, Colo., is largely in the hands of a few companies. The ores ordinarily mined are said to require from 20 to 30 tons to produce 1 ton of concentrates carrying 60 per cent. tungsten trioxide. Richer ores than this are mined, but they are the exception. The larger companies find it impossible as a rule to produce tungsten ore profitably at \$5.00 or less per unit, so that the product for 1908 will undoubtedly be less than for 1907.

The largest individual American producer of tungsten ores, and probably the largest in the world, during 1907, was the Cardinal Company, at Boulder, Colo. Some of the mines are worked down to a depth of about 100 feet."

"During 1907 the production of tungsten increased largely in a number of countries, and of these the United States showed the most notable rise in its output. The production of Australia (including Tasmania), amounting to 1,643 tons, was the only one which exceeded or rivalled that of this country. The output of South Africa, New South Wales and the Northern Territory of Australia, showed especially notable increases. Spain, New Zealand, Australia, and Germany, whose combined production during 1906 was 463 short tons, have not made public their figures of production for 1907, and it seems probable that there will be, in each case, an increase. The latest Bolivian figures obtainable, 75 tons, are those of 1905. It is said that about 567 short tons of wolframite were shipped under the name of iron ore from Argentina during 1907, and although no official confirmation can be obtained, the figures are considered reliable. This shipment being accepted, the world's total production in 1907 was probably about 5,800 short tons.

The occurrence of tungsten is wide, but the individual deposits can hardly be said to be large. In times of high prices there are many deposits which can be worked, that will be idle at lower prices, and considering the great fall in value of tungsten ores it seems probable that the output for 1908 will be much less than that of 1907."

In recapitulating the past history of the occurrence, production, demand, markets, and prices paid for ores (Continued on page 18.)

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.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON. N. S.

April 13

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Third and last time. To the Eastern Chronicle's criticism of our previous remarks on law enforcement it is not necessary to reply at length. Our esteemed contemporary keeps receding from its former position and attributes to us a position we never assumed. The head and front of our offending was, and be this kept in mind, that we suggested that the Attorney General take a hand in enforcing the law at Glace Bay. The last contention of the Chronicle is that the law was enforced or to use its exact words, "and the fact that order was under the circumstances fairly well observed contradicts the Record's statement that the community failed to do its duty." The facts are all against what the Chronicle says is a fact, as witness the tearing of clothes off peoples backs, frequent assaults, dynamiting, cliff outrage, continuous shouting of scab, etc., etc. Had the law been properly enforced, the strike would now be a thing of the past.

A short review of the discussion, and the subject, so far as the RECORD is concerned, is at an end.

In an article on 'Law Enforcement' we put forth the view that as the administration of law in C. B. had been lax—of course all readers with ordinary sense knew we referred to the strike district—the Attorney General might show his mettle. To this the Eastern Chronicle replied that the government had nothing whatever to do with law enforcement.

The RECORD contended it had and conclusively proved it too. We never denied that the municipalities were powerless, but we contended that if they failed, a higher authority should step in, and that idea still possesses us. The article was not national in its application. We had not in our mind the incorporated towns of Pictou Co. It would have been senseless to ask for the Attorney General's aid when the law was being 'fairly well' administered in these places. The Chronicle, we fear, lays itself open to a charge of quibbling when it says it was not aware that the law was not administered in Cape Breton. It well understood to what part of C. B. we referred; if not we grieve for it. In asserting still that the Glace Bay Town Council initiated the request for a commissioner, the Eastern Chronicle, it is evident, has not followed the course of Mayor Douglas from the beginning of the strike, on. The Eastern Chronicle says we are calling for martial law.

Indeed. We were not aware that the Attorney General was one of Sir Frederick's staff. We simply called upon the Attorney General, or, if you will, the government, to do some prodding. It is sort of tiresome to have the Chronicle tell us that those who call for rigid, even governmental, law enforcement, take their ideals from Russia. But for this statement, or insinuation, made so solemnly, people—his readers—might have taken his other statement, namely, that he was in 'the sere and yellow leaf as a not bad joke.' Some may take him at his word, but our opinion of our contemporary is, to use a school boy phrase, that 'there is life in a muscle yet' whether the blood is blue or red.

The Chronicle vehemently asserts that we "cannot find one sentence in his article (s) countenancing laxness of law enforcement." Is that necessary? It is absolutely true, at times, that a wink is as good as a nod, and a nod as a word, and a word as a sentence. The Chronicle is too wise not to know that manner and, or, tone, may convey an impression never perhaps intended. The Chronicle, of course, has heard the story of the Scots parish minister who attended and spoke at a public meeting in favor of temperance, also attended by the village cobbler known for his dissolute habits. The minister was advocating 'moderation' when the cobbler shouted, 'Hooray hooray, the minister is on our side.' That shaft at random went home. The minister paused and looking at the cobbler said, 'If I am on your side I am decidedly on the wrong side', and then and there signed the roll. The minister did not in a single word advocate drunkenness, but his language and manner subjected him to misconception. And so it was not what was said so much as the way it said it, that left the impression on peoples minds that it considered the Glace Bay strikers had not acted badly, though the papers in C. B. held to the contrary.

The Chronicle sedately informs us that it sees no humor in Mayor Douglas offering to swear in 100 strikers to protect the men at work against the strikers. Whether the offer was to swear in 100 miners makes not a bit of difference, they were strikers and none others.

We are told we have fallen from grace; the same authority has said that of us more than once. We are content, and content to learn that our contemporary, like Tennyson's Brook, goes on in its old course, heedless of time, or chance, or change, for ever.

To sum up: The RECORD never called for martial law, but it is ready to call for any and all law, martial or otherwise, which will preserve to one man or five hundred men, the state given. God given right to work when he pleases.

A PANICKY BILL.

The following are the more important clauses of a bill, introduced by the Commissioner of Mines lately, to amend the Mines Act. The opposition must be credited with furnishing the inspiration. If the bill passes the government need not grant further licenses to search or work for coal, and present holders of unworked areas may find that areas they have held and paid for for years have passed from them. Section 217 to our mind is

vicious in principle. It will smother all stimulus to prospecting. The Eastern Chronicle some time ago said in reference to mineral exploration that this was not a poor man's country. Should this clause pass, the statement will stand repetition. The bill, if it is not to prove a dead letter, will reduce the revenues of the province without any visible substantial advantage, in any other direction:

214. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this chapter, or of any of the amendments thereto, the commissioner may, in his discretion refuse any application for a license to search for coal over any tract of ground, the coal in which is the property of the province and in respect to which no license to search or lease is outstanding, and may also refuse any application for a lease for mining coal in any such tract of ground

215. In case the commissioner refuses, under the provisions of the next preceding section, any application for a license to search or lease, he shall report such refusal to the Governor-in-Council, and the Governor-in-Council may confirm such refusal, or may direct that any such license to search or lease be issued or granted upon such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council prescribes.

216. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all tracts of ground or areas in respect to which applications for a license or lease has been made, or in respect to which a license to search or lease is now outstanding, so soon as the existing vested rights of any applicant licensee or lessee to the coal in such tracts of ground shall be abandoned, expire or be determined by forfeiture or otherwise

217. The Governor-in-Council may at any time upon such terms as to fees, rental and royalty, and under such restrictions and regulations as may be deemed expedient, grant prospecting licenses; licenses to search and leases in or over any lands or areas in which the minerals are the property of the province, upon a special application for such license, right to search or lease by any person, firm or corporation to the Governor-in-Council by petition in which it is made appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that the petitioners are of financial ability and intend to begin and continuously and bona fide prosecute the exploration, searching or mining which the petitioners propose to undertake.

218. In default of entering upon and bona fide prosecuting the work contemplated and complying with the terms and conditions upon which any such license to search or lease has been granted, the Governor-in-Council may on investigation declare any such prospecting license, license to search or lease, to be forfeited, and thereupon all rights of the holder or holders thereof shall cease and the areas and tracts of ground covered thereby shall ipso facto become invested in His Majesty as represented by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

That the government of Nova Scotia are not quite satisfied as to the manner in which law was administered and order maintained in Cape Breton last year is evidenced by the fact that the At-

torney General has introduced a bill which seeks to add to the present powers of municipalities to maintain order. Of course if, as asserted, municipalities had all the machinery necessary for the proper enforcement of law, and if that machinery worked efficiently there would be no necessity for the bill. The government is not blind and it has grieved it to notice that there was a screw loose somewhere. The bill provides for the appointment by the governor-in-council, from time to time, as may be deemed desirable, of a commissioner of police who can appoint such number of provincial police as the governor-in-council may determine.

The commissioner shall have the power to make rules, regulations, etc., for the governing of the provincial police

To perform all duties which are assigned to provincial constables in relation to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime and of offences against the law of the Dominion of Canada or of the province and the apprehension of criminals and offenders and others who may be lawfully taken into custody otherwise than on merely civil process

The provincial police shall have all the powers, authority, jurisdiction and privileges which any constable or other police officer has by law.

If the council of any city, town or municipality, by resolution, declare it expedient that a provincial police force be stationed therein and petition the governor-in-council therefor, the governor-in-council may in his discretion, upon petition, accompanied by a certified copy of such resolution, and upon a satisfactory arrangement being made for the payment by such city, town or municipality, with the provincial treasurer of the costs of such provincial police, cause a proclamation to be issued declaring that such city, town or municipality shall be one of the places in which a provincial police force shall be stationed.

GOSSIP ON 'SCOTIA.'

In New Glasgow Mr. Forget gave free rein to his imagination, and let his Montreal meditations have full swing. 'Put it down', said Mr. Forget, 'in your little book, that on the first day of July Nova Scotia Steel will be selling at 125.' That was when he was cocksure of vanquishing the Harris crowd. He is not quite so cocky to-day for there will be no six per cent. dividend declared on Scotia for many moons yet.

In his remarks before the Legislative Council committee, Mr. Cantley made it plain that the bond and debenture holders, those who really supplied the sinews of war, were entitled to some protection. The great majority of the bond holders were Nova Scotians, and the debenture stock was held almost entirely in the province. The common stockholders must not be permitted to endanger the security of the bond and debenture holders.

The demand of the Scotia directors that the head office of the company shall be in Nova Scotia is a reasonable and common sense one. Here are the works, and here the majority of the stockholders. So long as the head office of the Dominion Coal Co. was in Boston the company made no progress. As soon as coal sales, etc.

were directed from Glace Bay, a change for the better took place.

Of the 700 shareholders of Scotia stock no fewer than 530 are residents of Nova Scotia. And the remaining 170 odd are scattering. Of the six millions of common stock, Mr. Forget in his own right or name is declared to own only 5 per cent, or \$300,000 worth, or about 4,000 shares if he bought from 70 to 80.

JUDGE LAWRENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

It is generally admitted that, had the law been even fairly well administered in the early days of the strike in Cape Breton, there would not have been the long reign of next to lawlessness that prevailed until the time a judge with some backbone took the matter in hand. Judge Lawrence, in continuing the injunction against Bonsfield and sixty other U. M. W. men, said, among other things:

"On July 6, 1909, according to affidavits of Daniel McDougall, an official of the United Mine Workers' Association, about 5,000 workmen of the plaintiff company ceased work and went on strike, and a very large number of these men remain yet on strike.

During this period the strikers have concertedly and systematically interfered with the workmen of the Company who remained at work. They have insulted, molested, assaulted, beat, watched, and beset these men who remained in the employ of the Company, and that to such an extent the company has been obliged to employ a large force of peace officers and constables, (to the number of 600 at one time, and now 200) to escort and protect their workmen going to and returning from their work.

The affidavits on the part of the plaintiff fully establish these facts and they are not satisfactorily answered by the affidavits read on behalf of the defendants.

Recent cases very clearly establish the right of the plaintiff Company to be protected by injunction in such a case....."

- Rubs by Rambler.

A workmens compensation act may have its advantages, it certainly has its disadvantages. Three Lords against two in an appeal to the Privy Council held that a man's relatives were entitled to compensation even if the tumor from which he died, when using a spanner, was liable to break at any moment, even in his bed. Lord Shaw, who differed from the majority, pointed out that this was a case likely to produce far more harm than good. Employers after this will be very careful not to employ any one with a chronic ailment likely to impair his usefulness, or cause death at any moment. There was great talk of unemployment in Britain last winter. Very many of the unemployed were willing to work, but while some employees could have given them employment they would not, as they had

the fear of the compensation act before their eyes. A reasonable compensation act should meet with hearty approval in all quarters; but when the law is carried to an extreme it is bound sooner or later to frustrate its very aims. If matters are pressed, as seems to be the tendency, the time may be not far distant when Dr. Oslers doctrine will have to be revised and the years shortened beyond which a workmans usefulness ceases to be effective. At the bottom of many of the acts professing to be in the interests of labor, there is much of the worst sort of selfishness.

If the question is asked 'Why do you ask for an eight hour day', it is not a sufficient answer to say, 'Because similar trades in other countries have it.' But are the conditions similar, that is the point. A six hour day in a steel works or some other industry in Pittsburg might not be as good as an eight hour day in Sydney. The worker in the former city if he wants a breath of fresh air cannot get it by putting his head out the door; instead of pure air he will get a mixture of various chemicals, and undiluted flakes of soot. In Sydney he can fill his lungs with ozone. The worker in an atmosphere heavily charged with impurities cannot work so long or so well as he who has the breezes of heaven blowing about his flowing, or scanty, locks. We talk about the depressing effects of stuffy rooms, & stuffy cities and towns are also depressing. In Nova Scotia we have none of such and therefore there is not the call for shorter days of labor to the same extent as in the factid working centres of the United States or other thickly populated countries.

The compensation bill got a great deal of airing before R. M. McGregor's special committee. A number of lawyers were of the opinion that the object of the bill would bar the infant industries of Nova Scotia. The secretaries of unions and trades councils gave the bill their hearty support, as did also some members of a foreign organization. The most interest was aroused on the night that the representatives of the Relief Societies expressed their views. There were a dozen or so representatives of the Dominion Coal Cos. relief funds, a couple from the Piciou collieries; three from the Dominion Iron & Steel Co's, and two from the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co's. relief funds, every one of them to a man declaring, in the most emphatic terms, that, as between the Compensation Act and the Relief Societies, they preferred the latter every time and all the time. These all said that they wished the bill well for those workmen who had not Relief funds, but they expressed the desire that the act should not apply where there are Relief societies. One of the P. W. A. Relief fund representatives, who had spent much time in Britain declared that had there been such Relief societies in Britain as we have here there would have been no call nor occasion for a compensation act. And the RECORD inclines strongly to that view. Premier Murray toward the close of the last public sitting of the committee spoke strongly in favor of the act, saying it was for the thousands of workmen who had no connection with Relief societies. His remarks were applauded and yet a wily opponent could have well turned the tables on the Premier. It was proved to the hilt that Relief societies were better than Compensation acts. Why then not have a provincial system of Relief societies, or as some may prefer a system of state insurance to cover sickness as well as accident.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The N. S. S. & Coal Co. are having two steamers built of a cargo carrying capacity of over 12,000 tons.

The freight of coal to Montreal in the big coal carriers is less than half the cost of carrying it to Halifax.

Some folks in Halifax would like to mulct Milner and Buckley in the costs in the Coal conspiracy case, but the fact that one cannot take the breeks off a hielan-man stays proceedings.

It is reported that the North Atlantic Collieries Co. has sold their full output of screened coal for the ensuing season to the Dominion Coal Co., or probably to the merger.

Some twenty tons of Blockhouse coal were sent recently to Sydney in the coasts in the Coal conspiracy case, fairly tested. It is understood that should the coke prove satisfactory the Dominion Coal Co. may make an offer for the property.

The North Atlantic Collieries Co. have entered into an agreement with the Dominion Coal Co., whereby the former have secured control of the land portion of the Gowie seam. This should cause increased activity in shipments from Morien.

Mr. T. J. Brown, General Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., went successfully through an operation for Appendicitis last week. His host of friends will be glad to know that Tom is acting up to his motto, 'a little better every day.'

Mr. Thos. Cantley of the N. S. S. & Coal Co., appeared before the Legislative Council Bills Committee last week in defence of the bill to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Co., and amending acts. Mr. Lovatt appeared on behalf of Mr. Forget and Mr. McConnell of Montreal, and asked for a postponement of the hearing as Messrs Forget and Greenshields were on their way to Halifax. It was hinted that these gentlemen could be heard before the Assembly's committee. Mr. Lovatt opposed the amendments to the bill on the ground that they infringed on the rights of shareholders. Mr. Rogers and Mr. T. Cantley defended the proposed amendments and demonstrated their necessity. Mr. Cantley made a splendid advocate. He pleaded so well and so eloquently that had the bill asked that speculators, big or small, should be excluded from the directorate, it would almost have been granted. Mr. Cantley made an able defence of the directors from the charge of being 'slow'. He demonstrated that the progress made by the Company since 1900, was not only satisfactory, but phenomenal. Mr. Cantley's earnestness, and evident truthfulness enlisted the sympathies of every member of committee. The members of committee learned some things about Nova Scotia's pioneer and chief industry that they previously had no knowledge of. Mr. Cantley's able address emphasized what has been frequently said of him, namely, that he is a splendid all round man.

After this, if an individual or a corporation want to open a coal mine, he or it or they must submit plans of intended operations to the Department of Mines. This will perhaps have a tendency to prevent fiascos of the Broughton type.

Two weeks ago Mr. Lithgow informed the RECORD that the N. S. S. & Coal Co. would ship their first cargo of coal of the season for the St. Lawrence on Tuesday, 5th. inst., and Mr. Sedgwick, the energetic transportation agent, did not belie his confreres words. To ship coal for the St. Lawrence on the 5th. April is a thing that does not happen every year; it is a record.

No better illustration of the possibility of some workmen to live long on wind has ever been furnished, than that offered by the U. M. W. The leaders at intervals blow off hot air and their followers feed on it. The receivers of this hot air, like the Draeger apparatus, need frequent replenishing, and they get it and will so long as they are willing to take it and Dan to blow it.

Certain of the U. M. W. seem to draw satisfaction from the fact that the coal banks at the stations in C. B. are not of the diminutions of former years. They cannot truly draw any consolation from this fact. The reason of the smallness of the banks of coal is due to the fact that the past winter has been a most exceptional one. More coal was shipped by water in January and February than in any previous year. Better for the companies to ship than to bank. There has been no strike at Sydney Mines and yet the bank is the smallest in years—the coal having been shipped.

Coal Shipments March, 1910

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

—Output and Shipments for Feby. 1910—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	42 810	
Dominion No 2	42 560	
Dominion No. 3	16 361	
Dominion No. 4	24 521	
Dominion No. 5	27 757	
Dominion No. 7	5 565	
Dominion No. 8	9 733	159 841
Dominion No. 9	17 237	
Dominion No 10	11 464	
Dominion No 12	4 193	
Dominion No 14	1 976	
Dominion No. 15	335	
	204 521	159 841
Shipments Feby. 1909	128 101	
Increase " 1910	31 740	
Shipments 2 mos. 1910	342 252	
" " 1909	248 231	
Increase 2 " 1910	94 021	

Output and Shipments for March, 1910.

Dominion No 1	47 159	
Dominion 2	54 716	
Dominion 3	19 046	
Dominion 4	29 199	
Dominion 5	30 222	
Dominion 6	191	
Dominion 7	10 743	167 859
Dominion 8	10 971	
Dominion 9	18 634	
Dominion 10	12 508	
Dominion 12	7 699	
Dominion 14	2 202	
Dominion 15	483	

Shipments March 1909	167 859	128 936
Increase " 1910		38 923
Shipments 3 mos 1910	510 111	377 167
" 3 " 1909		132 944
Increase 3 " 1910		

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1910	22 115	22 848
" " 1909		733
Decrease " 1910		
Shipments 3 mos 1910	59 283	60 911
" 3 " 1909		1 628
Decrease 3 " 1910		

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1910	19 630	14 828
" " 1909		4 802
Increase " 1910		
Shipments 3 mos 1910	64 717	57 867
" 3 " 1909		6 850
Increase 3 " 1910		

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1910	20 641	7 021
" " 1909		13 620
Increase " 1910		
Shipments 3 mos 1910	59 468	26 412
" 3 " 1909		33 056
Increase 3 " 1910		

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments March 1910	29 218	21 474
" " 1909		7 744
Increase " 1910		
Shipments 3 mos 1910	103 565	81 247
" 3 " 1909		22 318
Increase 3 " 1910		

MARITIME COAL RY. & POWER CO.

Shipments March 1910	14 851	8 540
" " 1909		6 311
Increase " 1910		

MR DRUMMOND ON RENTAL AND ABANDONED MINES.

In the report of department of mines, laid on the table the other day, there are some figures to which I wish to draw the attention of the chamber. Before proceeding further may I be permitted to say that this very important report is, year by year, showing marked improvement, which warrants the conclusion that still further advance may be looked for in the days to come. I have many thoughts and ideas, on matters referred to in the report, simmering in my mind, but until these have undergone at once a process of separation, amalgamation and concentration, it may be well to hold them under leash. And perhaps, too, after all is well not to traverse too many points in one outing. Just as, at times, certain drugs are less noxious when administered in homeopathic doses, so remarks, on any subject, may be less uninteresting when given in smaller volume.

From the report you will gather that the mines department received, in 1909, in fees for licenses to search, leases and rentals the snug sum of \$41,890—in a bad year—and, would you believe it, there are people who, in convention and from their places in another branch of the legislature, would condemn the government for not throwing this easy and reasonable way of adding to the revenue to the four winds of heaven. These would have the government destroy, in regard to the minerals of the province, that spirit which, to a lesser or greater degree, enters into every element of human life, the spirit of speculation. There is no certainty attached to any business pursuit, or project, therefore a spirit of venture, born of and sustained by hope hovers over and permeates each and every enterprise. The soundest looking projects with the most alluring prospects are given zest to by the element of speculation they contain. The government in my opinion is justified in maintaining its policy in reference to rentals. To insist that all areas must be worked would, in 99 cases out of 100 be barren of results. The transference of the 9,338 gold areas,—In event of forfeiture for non-working—into other hands might possibly mean the working of eight new mines, the holding of 300 areas, and the relinquishing of the remaining 9,000, and consequently great loss of revenue. A hundred corporations and individuals, hold some 990 miles of supposed coal lands. Were the government to say to the present holders "we will take away 900 of your miles, and give them to those who say they will work them," how many new concerns would jump at the offer on the condition that the leases be immediately exploited? Not our bona fide concerns perhaps. Many, of course, might accept the offer, but purely as a speculation, and that of a kind more to be deprecated than the existing form.

One has the suspicion that these attacks on the rental system are prompted by a desire to have a side slap at the Dominion coal company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company and the Cumberland Railway, and Coal company. Very few of us, I fear, realize to the full extent the dept the province owes to the most maligned of them all—the Dominion Coal company. Directly, through the royalty on coal sold by it, and, indirectly, to the impetus it gave to the coal trade and to the prospecting and exploration of coal lands or lands supposed to contain coal, that company has added immensely to the revenue of the province. Putting the royalty to the one side, let me endeavor to show what the company has done in the way of stimulating prospecting. In 1893 the year of the advent of the big coal company, the revenue of the province from licenses, leases and rentals amounted all told to \$7,955. In 1903, ten years later, the revenue amounted to \$55,982, an in-

crease of \$48,000 or, say 750 per cent. Suppose we take the yearly increase in revenue from these three minor sources, at \$38,000, and not \$48,000, as I might, and multiply by 16, we have an income, in that period of over half a million dollars. That, in my opinion, may be called "found" money, for I do not believe the holding of the areas by companies and individuals has prevented the exploitation of a single coal seam.

Of the 988 miles under lease, it should not be overlooked that probably 350 are submarine, of use only to the holders of the land areas. Of the remaining 930 it is problematical whether five hundred contain anything nearer resembling coal than lifeless black rock.

Of the 1,008 miles held under right of search it is not known how many contain coal. Rights of search cannot be other than purely speculative. If there was any certainty as to the contents of areas, there would be no necessity whatever for taking out rights to search.

I am strongly of the opinion that the country is, and will be to a much greater degree in the future, indented to the speculative spirit in its people for the advancement it is making. Is it not well for the province that our young men see visions and our old men dream dreams; and the seeing and the dreaming will continue just so long as the spirit to exploit, explore and prospect remains buoyant and active in us. There are speculations, and speculations; some are what are counted insane; some fool-hardy; some doubtful; some hopeful; and some brim-ful of promise. While frowning on the two first, should we not rather favor the remainder.

Up till 1880 or 1890, how many of the three or four hundred miles of sub-marine areas, since taken up, were considered of any commercial value? Some daring spirits seized with the belief that they must some day become of value; that science would find some way of mining coal, miles out to sea, took them up, that is, leased them with the result that to-day, the coast line from Morien all the way to Mabou, is covered with leases extending in some cases five miles seaward. The vast majority of these are held, and rightly so by those owning the land areas.

Some people jump to the conclusion that, because there are some 230 miles under lease for coal in Cumberland county unworked, every one of the miles areas contain coal, which men of grit and gold are yearning for the chance to open up. In a vast majority of cases neither the government nor the lessees, nor any other body, corporate or incorporate, has the slightest idea whether, underlying the sod, there are or are not seams of coal of commercial value, or masses of valueless clinker. How the government should compel the lessees to work what they do not know they possess surpasses comprehension. If I am not mistaken there are some 300 miles under license to search for coal in Cumberland county. A heroic effort has been made, and thousands of dollars have been spent, in an effort to locate coal in 275 of the 300 square miles so held, but, alas, all that has been found so far, is conglomerate, and lots of it, extending in depth or thickness 2000 feet and over. These areas have been held for years. Can we imagine a government so merciless, as to say to the lessees, "In such event well might the lessees say to the government, "Find us a market for conglomerate and we will develop the areas with a will." The rights of search for coal in Pictou county cover some fifty odd square miles.

'Tis an old saying, "Physician heal thyself." As the leader of the opposition, in the other house, who represents Pictou considers himself, in all respects, a well man, he cannot perform any operation on himself, so he does

the next best thing, he seeks, with the aid of the government, to administer healing remedies to his relatives. He has no compunction in giving it to them in drastic doses. Of the fifty square miles held under license in Pictou, a fifth of these are held by a relative of the member for Pictou; at least that relative is the moving spirit of the holders. It might be well for the government to immediately call upon the holder, or holders of these ten areas, to forth-with set to work or forfeit, leaving the said member on his return to Pictou county, to the tender mercies of the said relative.

Assuming a more serious tone I wish now to draw the attention of the chamber to some remarks made in the other branch of the legislature by the leader of the opposition in reference to certain abandoned mines in Pictou county. I quote from his remarks as follows:

In Pictou county, which has valuable coal mines, there are no less than, I think, five abandoned pits, which have been lost through fire. I do not find fault with the company or management for this, because they are probably doing the best they can, but what I say is, that it is a matter for investigation and for the government to see to and assist, because this is the property of the people and the government is the trustee. As far as I know, neither this government nor any preceding government has ever given any device or aid or made any effort to investigate whether the methods used by the companies in Pictou county to bring these mines again within the category of producing mines were right or wrong. I maintain that it is the duty of any government to see that corporations or individuals having any of such mines under lease, are putting forth well directed efforts to have them restored to the list of producing mines and that they shall not be forever lost to the province."

It need not be a matter of surprise if the premier of the province in his concisely comprehensive, well reasoned and moderate speech, the other day, in answer to certain critics of the government, failed to direct attention to this amazing slip, amazing in view of the fact that the one who made it hails from Pictou county and, naturally, is supposed to be conversant with happenings there. But it is surprising that the member for Pictou should call, and that so loudly, for an investigation or commission. How often does he want an investigation, a commission to inquire into a thing already investigated, in an open and thorough manner?

I hold in my hand a blue book on the title page of which I read:

Halifax, December 31, 1895.

To the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Provincial Secretary:
Sir,—I beg leave in accordance with the instructions received from his honor the lieutenant-governor, dated June 4th, 1895, appointing me a commissioner to enquire into the cause, history and effects of the fires in the coal seams in Pictou county, and authorizing me to employ such mining experts, or other persons as, in my judgment, might be necessary or useful in the prosecution of the inquiry to submit the following report and evidence.

Yours, etc.,

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.,

Inspector of Mines.

The men of Pictou are in so high repute that it is a little mortifying to find one of themselves detracting from and discrediting that reputation. I would commend to the attention of the member for Pictou and at least one of his colleague this sentence of Fielding, the essayist, "It is desirable that a man should know something of a subject before attempting to discourse upon it." Let those who choose apply the moral.

THE GROWTH OF THE N. S. STEEL & COAL CO.

(From Pres. Harris' Report)

Under the conditions prevailing, the shareholders may, I think, congratulate themselves upon the fact that the profits of the year have amounted to \$907,949. This is a large sum to make in a year such as I have spoken of and it has required the greatest care and forethought on the part of the management and our efficient staff to produce this satisfactory result.

In this connection I want to say that I think we are particularly fortunate in having such a careful and competent man as Mr. Cautley in charge as General Manager, and also fortunate in having under him a competent staff, working harmoniously for the best interests of the shareholders.

It is perhaps opportune that I should at this time call your attention to the growth of this Company during the past five years.

I became president of the Company in March, 1905, and all of the present Board (with two exceptions) were then directors.

In the previous year, 1904, the earnings were \$501,337.24; for 1909 they were \$907,949, an increase of over 80 per cent.

In 1904 we mined and shipped from Wabana 246,022 tons of ore, and in 1909, 460,387 tons, an increase of 87 per cent.

In 1904 the total coal raised at Sydney Mines was 476,521 tons, and in 1909, 813,000 tons, an increase of 70 per cent.

In 1910 we expect an output of 900,000 tons, or an increase of 423,480 tons over 1904, equal to 88 p. c.

In 1904 the output of pig iron was 31,567 tons, in 1909 it was 58,676 tons, or an increase of 85 per cent.

In 1904 the open hearth plant produced 30,000 tons of ingots; in 1909 the output was 64,240 tons, an increase of 114 per cent.

In 1904 our Cogging Mill rolled 30,223 tons of ingots; in 1909 the figures were 52,931 tons, an increase of 75 per cent.

In 1904 our Finishing Mills and Forge Department made and shipped 25,958 tons. In 1909 the product was 58,515 tons, an increase of 126 per cent.

During this year we acquired the submarine iron ore deposits at Wabana, and very extensive coal areas, and have largely developed the iron ore areas. The acquisition of the submarine iron ore and coal areas and the development of the iron ore property have added many millions to the assets of the Company, which do not show in our statement of assets, because we have only added the bare actual cost of the areas and the amount actually spent in their development.

From two collieries in 1904, we now have five well equipped, and we are well prepared to look after the expanding coal trade of the Company. We have erected a new forge at New Glasgow, and have also greatly increased the capacity and efficiency of our mills there. From an output in 1904 of 30,223 tons to 52,931 tons in 1909, is a large increase and further extensions now being made are expected to give us next year an output of, say, 70,000 tons. When it is considered that, during all the period under review, the Company suffered from insufficient working capital, and that all the property I have spoken of was acquired and the extensions and betterments of plant were effected without any new capital available, I think the

Board can properly claim some credit for having carefully, wisely and successfully administered the property committed.

As the accounts show, our finances are in a very satisfactory condition.

I am, however, pleased to be able to tell you that since the report was distributed we have disposed of a further \$1,500,000 of our bonds in London on favorable terms, and we have now ample funds on hand to provide for all the improvements and extensions to our plants at New Glasgow, Wabana and Sydney Mines contemplated for some years, and have a well ample working capital for the Company.

I am therefore pleased to tell you that the position of your Company whether regarded from a financial point of view or from the standpoint of its physical condition was never better than it is at the present time.

HAULAGE ROPE STRAINS.

What are the most severe and damaging strains to which haulage ropes are subject?

There is probably no greater strain placed upon a haulage rope than that which it is subjected to when starting a heavy load on a steep gradient in a reckless manner. When starting under such circumstances the rope is subject to such a tensional shock that the strands soon become broken, and much expense is then incurred in keeping the rope in repair. The life of the rope is also shortened, a new rope often being required.

To remedy this the rope should be started slowly, and the full pressure not put upon the engines suddenly.

In main and tail rope haulage the 'shunts' or 'stations' should not be made in that part of the road where the gradient is heaviest, but in a less gradient than any other part of the road, so that the load may be taken gradually.

Another common cause of great strains being placed upon haulage ropes, especially in endless rope haulage, is that of allowing boxes to leave the rails, owing to badly laid roads. The boxes in such cases either travel some distance, or get fast in the timbers at the sides or into the boxes traveling in the opposite direction, before it is ascertained that they are off the rails; this subjects the rope to a jerking movement, and, if allowed to continue, often proves disastrous to the life of the rope. Another cause of straining ropes is by having pulleys round which the rope has to pass made too small for the size of the rope. The following rules, if carried out, will greatly minimize the strains on haulage ropes, and thus lengthen the life of the rope:

- 1.—Avoid jerking at starting, or when the engine cannot overcome the load.
- 2.—Have haulage roads kept in good condition, as upon good roads depends the amount of strain to which the rope will be subject, and also the amount of output, badly laid haulage roads being detrimental to a large output.
- 3.—In endless rope haulage have V plates fixed in the roads at short distances apart, so that the boxes will not travel far when off the rails.
- 4.—Have pulleys large enough to allow of a good turn being given to the rope.
- 5.—Never run an endless rope empty, but keep a constant load upon it. That is if possible; it may not be practicable at some places.
- 6.—Have an engine of sufficient power to overcome the load at any time.

(Continued from page 10)

of tungsten, the evidence presented is sufficient to convince one of the rapidly increasing importance of this metal for industrial purposes.

Tungsten in Nova Scotia.—A new field has recently been found in Nova Scotia. The scheelite-bearing veins exceed in number and richness in tungsten any discovery hitherto made.

The extensive scheelite quartz vein structure of this district; together with the richness of the ore, must have a dominating influence on the earning capacity of the present low-grade mines of the world.

Moose River is in Halifax county in the province of Nova Scotia, and is situated about 30 miles east of Shubenacadie, a station on the Intercolonial Railway, by which it is connected by a good coach road. Shubenacadie is located about 30 miles from Halifax city, making the distance from Moose River by coach and rail 60 miles.

Moose River gold mines are in the auriferous region. Two miles west from that point, and south of Stillwater lake, scheelite boulders and latterly scheelite-bearing veins were discovered. These veins are in the same geological district as Moose River and occur by virtue of the same natural agencies as created the quartz veins there. The district is in the quartzite group of rocks, as is shewn by Mr. Fairbault in his report made in the geological survey in the year 1897.

Quartzite is sandstone compacted by silicious cement and metamorphosed. Geologically this particular quartzite belongs to the lower Cambrian formation, which is in two divisions, the lower, estimated to have a thickness of 16000 feet, composed of quartzite interstratified with numerous beds of slate. The upper divisions has a thickness of 117000 feet, being composed of blueish black slate.

These rocks, which are of sedimentary origin, have been subjected to many changes. By uniform pressure they have been folded into a series of undulations parallel to the coast line. Afterwards they were by glacial and other agencies denuded to a depth of several thousand feet, leaving exposed the up turned edges of the beds, which have a general strike east and west, forming huge anticlines and synclines, with the legs dipping north and south at various angles. The folding and elevating of the strata, together with the denudation, has changed the original topography of the country. The denuding forces did not operate sufficiently deep to remove all the arches of the folds. Some of them still remain of great thickness. Those remaining on the one side dip to the north, the other to the south, forming what have been termed legs.

In many places the arch of the fold has been elevated, which in effect has formed domes, which pitch to the east and west. In such instances the beds on both the north and south sides of the anticlines sweep around the dome in an elliptical form. The beds in folding had a sliding or slipping motion, which created fissuring along the bedding planes. These fissures or open spaces were afterwards filled with quartz, forming veins, that run parallel to the beds. Usually the largest ore-bodies were formed near the turn and on the axis of the dome.

Tungsten is considered of igneous origin, associated with the irruptive granites, and of a later origin than the folded sedimentary of this region.

It was in all probability in the form of a solution

or gas or both, and being under extreme dynamic pressure was forced up through lines of faulting which crossed the bands of slate. Following the lines at least resistance, it was forced into and along the belts of slates in which were encased quartz veins containing calcite, and the tungstic acid united with the calcite forming tungstate of lime or scheelite, the ore so conspicuously in evidence at Moose River.

The veins were first noticed in Stillwater brook which flows south across the strata. The axis of the anticline has been traced along its strike a distance of over three quarters of a mile. Erosion has disclosed a large number of scheelite-bearing veins on both the north and south side of the axis for a distance of over 800 feet. In Stillwater brook, two large veins are exposed, being about twenty feet apart, one having a dip to the north, the other to the south in an angle of about 60 degrees.

Trenching on the south side of the fold and in close proximity to the axis, has revealed many narrow bands of slate in which scheelite-bearing veins occur, some of them so close together that it is possible in sinking a shaft to have two or more in the workings. In a cross-section of less than 100 feet from the axis, more than eight veins have been exposed, varying in width from two to twenty inches. A large amount of scheelite drift has been found on the north side of the axis and when this section has been properly prospected other veins will be discovered.

Scheelite drift has been found one and one-half miles west of the present location along the line of the anticlinal axis, which indicates other rich ore-zones existing further west on this anticlinal dome.

Pay-zones.—The richer portions of the ore-shoots in the veins will dip west, approximately parallel to the plunge of the dome, at an angle of about 12 degrees, those on the south side swinging to the north as they approach the dome, while those on the north will swing south.

Following these pay-zones west along their strike and plunge, they will, owing to their low angle, have great length and depth.

The low angle at which the pay-shoots dip accounts for the great distance in which scheelite appears on the surface, on the strike of the veins to the east.

The extent of the scheelite-quartz vein system at Moose River; the large percentage of tungsten contained in the ore, together with the evidence of continuity in depth of the ore-shoots, entitle this field to be considered of much importance, and when more fully developed its production will be an important factor in regulating the supply and prices, if it does not entirely control the situation.

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WESTBOUND		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND	
Superior Dir.			Inferior Dir.	
58	01		54	02
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 20	10 30	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 25	20 20
8 15	10 24	INVERNESS JCT.	3 40	19 55
8 07	10 16	PORT LAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
8 00	10 08		3 50	11 20
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 00	A. M.
	9 47	TROY.	4 15	
	9 44	CHEGONISH	4 25	
	9 17	CRAIGMORE	4 40	
	8 58	JUDIQUE	4 55	
	8 45	CATHERINE'S POND	5 08	
	8 37	PORT HOOD	5 23	
	8 25	GLENCOE	5 38	
	8 13	BAROU	5 53	
	7 46	GLENDYRE	6 10	
	7 28	BLACK RIVER	6 18	
	7 15	STRATHGONE	6 28	
	7 02	INVERNESS	6 53	
	6 43		7 00	
A. M.			P. M.	

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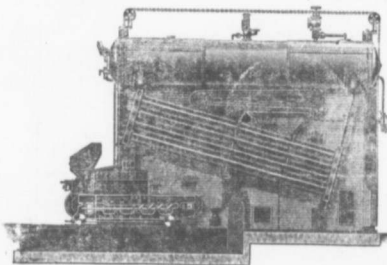
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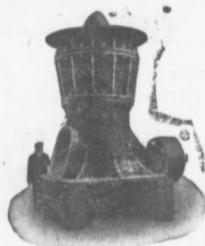
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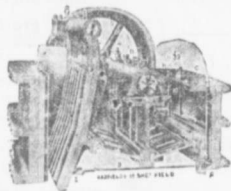
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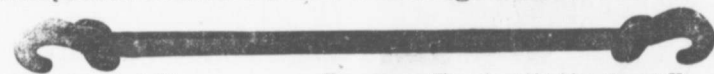
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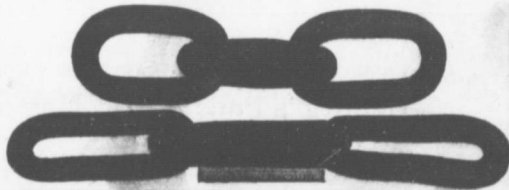
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Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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