

136 McLean 51

# MARITIME MINING RECORD AND COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

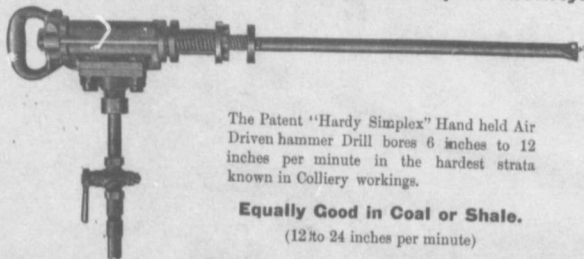
Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept.

Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness

New Series Vol. II No. 7 OCTOBER 14th, 1908. STELLARTON, N. S.

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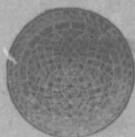
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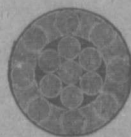
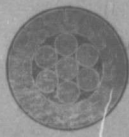
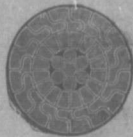
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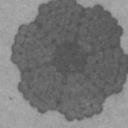
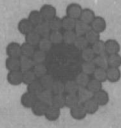
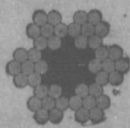
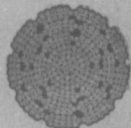
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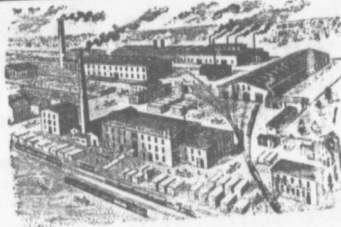
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**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

On and after **SUNDAY, JUNE 28th 1908**, trains run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell—	5.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.30
78 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
18 Express for Halifax and St. John	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.45
62 Mixed for Pictou	8.30
26 Mixed for Mulgrave	11.00
19 Express for Sydney	11.05
28 Mixed for Pictou	11.35
20 Mixed for Truro	13.40
81 Express for the Sydneys	15.20
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal	15.55
100 Mixed for Pictou	16.50
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing	18.10
27 Mixed for St. John	19.45
63 Mixed for New Glasgow	19.50
85 Express for Halifax and St. John	21.15
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.15
66 Express for Pictou	21.15

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton	6.55
61 Express from Pictou	7.35
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.55
21 Mixed from Hopewell	8.00
20 Mixed from Truro	10.40
26 Mixed from Pictou	10.45
27 Mixed from Pictou	11.15
28 Mixed from Mulgrave	13.40
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.20
100 Mixed from Pictou	15.55
81 Express from Halifax and Montreal	16.40
20 Express from Sydney	18.45
28 Mixed from Hopewell	19.45
63 Mixed from Pictou	19.45
85 Express from the Sydneys	21.10
86 Express from New Glasgow	21.10
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.10

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard tin Twenty four O'clock in midnight. Montreal, N. B. June 25th 1908. Sleeping and Parlor Cars between Halifax and Sydney. Dining cars on No. 81 and 82 trains between Halifax and Mulgrave. On Nov. 19 and 20 trains between Mulgrave and South River.

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We carry the Largest Stock in Canada of all kinds of Asbestos Goods,  
Such as Asbestos Cement for Covering Boilers, Steam Pipe Covering, Asbestos Roofing,  
Asbestos Packings, Paper and Millboards, Asbestos Building Lumber and Roofing  
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Steel Castings,  
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Springs,  
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Interlocking Plants

We Make a Specialty of  
**Manganese Steel Castings for**  
MINING PURPOSES.

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Works, South 23d, 24th, Jane and Mary Streets.

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**COAL**

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NORTH SYDNEY.

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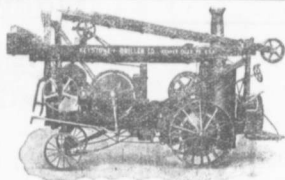
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Screwed and Flanged, suitable for Pipe from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 in.



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

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

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

Price of Complete Attachment  
**\$200.00**

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

**Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.**

**Mining & Mill Supplies.**

Valves,  
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Steam Goods  
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**Iron Pipe for**  
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 —Established 1852—

**ONE MAN'S VIEW.** A well-known mining man recently finished an inspection of the ANTHRACITE coal fields of Pennsylvania. When asked what impressed him most, he said:—

"The utility of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw there two out of three were James Lee Pumps."

An illustration at least that we know how to handle the acid water problem.

When you send us the lift and quantity of water and the available power, we will send you complete information about what we can do for you.

Our bulletin No. 8, fresh from the printer, is full of up-to-date information. Write for it now before you forges.

**Jeanesville Iron Works Co.,**  
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**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
**Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,**  
**- Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.**

**Titles direct from the Crown**  
**At Moderate Royalties.**

**GOLD AND SILVER.**

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold valued at \$19.00 per oz.

**Minerals other than**  
**Gold and Silver.**

**—LICENSES TO SEARCH—**

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

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Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, N. S.



# MINUDIE COAL COMPANY, L't'd.

Operating the **MINUDIE MINES** in the Celebrated **CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD**

Producers of High Class **SCREENED COAL, ROUND, RUN-MINE, SLATS,**

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or

Stationary Engines, for Domestic or General use,

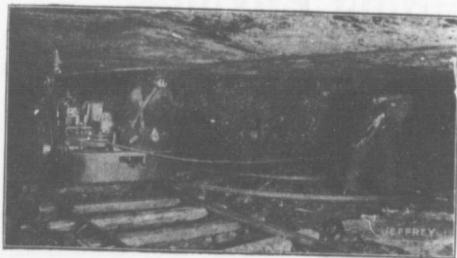
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## The JEFFREY CRAB LOCOMOTIVE.

It gathers mine cars from the working places without entering the rooms.

Fully described in BULLETIN No. 15.

Jeffrey 5 ton Crab Locomotive in operation, showing trip rider carrying the cable into the room, where he attaches it to car.

We build every part of every  
LOCOMOTIVE, COAL CUTTING MACHINE and DRILL,

—We sell—

and can furnish a thoroughly efficient equipment for any mining presented.

COMPLETE COAL MINE EQUIPMENTS.

### THE JEFFREY M'FG CO.,

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TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES

STEEL BUILDINGS

ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES

Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

**WALKER BROTHERS (WIGAN,) LIMITED**

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**Air Compressors, Ventilating Fans,  
Winding Engines.**

Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

Walker Brothers (Wigan) Limited, Manufacture.

The following companies have installed **WALKER BROTHERS** Air Compressors, in capacity Ranging up to 6300 cubic feet of free air per minute, all of which are provided with **WALKER PATENT AIR VALVES**.

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SOLE CANADIAN  
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**PEACOCK BROTHERS** CANADA LIFE BLDG  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

**MINE VENTILATING FANS.**


Under direct special arrangements with the Inventor, we are building the "Capel" Patent Mine Ventilating Fan, for the Canadian Coal Mining Trade. They are largely used in the Coal Mines in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain and the Continent, probably exceeding in number any other high class fan in use to-day.

We invite inquiries, which will have our closest attention.

**I. Matheson & Company, Limited,**

**ENGINEERS,**

New Glasgow, . . . . Nova Scotia.



# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 11, No. 7. Stellarton, N. S., Oct. 14th. 1908. New Series

## COAL MINING IN CAPE BRETON.

(Continued from last issue.)

The first steam hammer used in the Province was imported and erected at Sydney Mines during this year—1864.

A colliery was opened by slope on what is known as the Lloyd's Cove Seam at Sydney Mines.—1865.

During this year, the sinking of the famous 'New Winning' or 'Princess' Pit was begun. This pit is also on the Sydney Main Seam, and is now known as Sydney No. 1.—1868.

The New Winning or Princess shaft was completed. The sinking of this shaft is an interesting story, and was one calling for considerable engineering skill for these early days. In sinking, the sea broke in and it was found necessary to import a large Cornish pump from Britain. This pump was imported and erected, and it is to be seen at Sydney Mines to-day. The shaft was lined with cast iron tubing, and to give an idea of how well this was done, we have but to say that the Old Mine is still quite an active producer, and no great trouble has ever arisen through any defect in the tubing of the shaft.—1876.

First locomotive built at Sydney Mines.—1886

Sydney Mines became an incorporated town—1889  
This year is also an eventful one in the history of coal mining in Cape Breton. The Nova Scotia Steel Co. Ltd., which was the pioneer company in the manufacture of steel in Canada, and which hitherto manufacturing iron and steel had been buying its coal from outside operators, conceived the idea of absorbing the General Mining Association, which was the pioneer coal mining company, and thus obtain control of its own coal resources. With this in view, Mr. Thomas Cantley, the present General Manager of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd., was sent to London with very full powers of attorney as representative of the company, and, after protracted negotiations, succeeded in purchasing all the vast coal areas and all the other property of every description whatever on the American Continent owned or held by the General Mining Association, and thus securing for the company an unlimited supply of the very best quality of coal for metallurgical purposes so far discovered in Canada.—1900

On completion of the purchase, the present Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd., was formed, to take over all the property and franchises of the Nova Scotia Steel Company and of the General Mining Association. 1900.

It will now be necessary to take up the early history of the present owners, the Nova Scotia Steel and

Coal Company, Ltd.:

The Hope Iron Works afterwards the Nova Scotia Forge Company, started in New Glasgow in this year with a capital of \$4,000,00 and then employed about eight or ten men.—A. D. 1872

The works were removed from the centre of the town of New Glasgow to a point two miles down the East River then locally known as Smelt Brook, now known as Trenton or North New Glasgow.—1878

It was decided to engage in the manufacture of steel, and the Nova Scotia Steel Company, Limited, was organized, with a capital of \$160,000.—1882

The first steel Ingots were made in Trenton.—1883  
The Nova Scotia Forge Company, and the Nova Scotia Steel Co., Ltd., were amalgamated under the name of The Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, Limited.—1889.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co. Ltd. was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000, who purchased extensive iron ore lands on the East River of Pictou and elsewhere, and built a line of railway from Ferrona Junction on the Intercolonial to Sunny Brae, and also built a large coal wash, g plant, coke ovens, and a modern blast furnace at Ferrona, seven miles from New Glasgow.—1890

The blast furnace at Ferrona was blown in. The coal washing plant in connection with this furnace, being the first modern washer of its kind in America.—1892

This year the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., Limited, acquired the now famous iron ore deposits of Bell Island, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, and added a new name, Wabana, to the list of the world's shipping ports. The mines were opened up, a double track rope-way built, and machinery for operating same installed; storage pockets and pier built, and the first shipment of ore made by steamer on Christmas day, 1895. Since that date about six million tons of ore have been shipped from Wabana, and more than 1200 cargoes have been shipped, mostly by steamers of large size, averaging over 5000 tons; have loaded and discharged cargoes at the port without loss or damage to any steamer, or a claim being made for a penny of insurance—a record which is believed to be unique in sea transport.—1894

The Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, and The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company, Limited, were consolidated, and the new company was known as the Nova Scotia Steel Company, Ltd.—1895

After the purchase of the coal and other properties of the General Mining Association, Limited, the corporation now known as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, was formed. This company has

now a capital of nearly \$10,000,000. It has works on the mainland of Nova Scotia, in the Island of Cape Breton, and at Newfoundland.

#### RESCUE CORPS IN COLLIERIES.

"The practical use and value of colliery rescue apparatus and the organization of rescue corps" formed the subject of a paper read by Mr. Geo. Blake Walker at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers. Rescue appliances should repay their cost in the preservation of valuable property, in addition to the humanitarian idea of saving life. In the early stages of a fire, moments were all important in regard to the possibility of extinguishing the flames. For this purpose, artificial breathing apparatus was of the greatest value. All forms of modern rescue apparatus depended on chemical re-actions for their efficacy, and if not in perfect working order they were not only useless but dangerous. He urged that there should be periodical inspection, also that the rescue men should be tested from time to time. A rescue troop should consist of four parties of five men each. At a large colliery there would naturally be several troops. While the main inducement to join a rescue corps would be a noble desire to be able to save life, any man willing to take the risks should be liberally paid. The principal rescue station should be connected by telephone with all the pits for which it served. When a unit had been formed to enter a mine after an accident, the leader of the party must be satisfied that the work assigned to him was within the competence of his party, and he was not bound to take any man of whose capacity he was doubtful. Preferably, men accustomed to work together should be selected. In entering foul air the advance should be made close formation, the leader in front and the others keeping close to him. When a point was reached at which there was work to be done, the leader would distribute his men, but no one must be allowed to work alone. As a rule the leader would carry nothing but his lamp and apparatus. Next to him would follow two men carrying tools, and lastly two men carrying a stretcher, oxygen inhaler, etc. It was the duty of the leader to keep himself informed, as far as possible, while his men were working, as to the state of the manometers indicating the reserve of oxygen. He must withdraw the men in ample time to allow of their safe withdrawal from the foul air, and he must act as if the distance to a place of safety was 50 per cent farther away than it actually was. When the signal had been given to return, any member of the party who refused to retire should be considered guilty of a gross breach of discipline, and should forfeit his claim to reward. As soon as a point in the mine was reached where foul air prevailed, a base or place of refuge should be established; and at such base there should be a second party, or at least two men with a leader, or a deputy who was equipped with the apparatus, two spare sets of apparatus, one oxygen-reviver, and one stretcher. The base should be connected by telephone with the pit top. Where work could be done within a comparatively short distance from the fresh air, and other circumstances permitted, and the work was of a laborious kind, helmets supplied with air by tubes and forced

by pressure pumps were preferable to pneumatophores. It was of the greatest importance that the training of the rescue corps at the various collieries should be as equal as possible, and that when an accident happened each colliery should be prepared to furnish its own troops and only rely on its neighbours for extra support.

#### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Mr. Thomas G. Seabridge, of Silverdale, read a paper upon 'Spontaneous Combustion' at the meeting of the North Staffordshire Institute of Mining lately. The writer is a member of the N. S. Mining Students' Association, and the paper was one of two received in competition for a special prize offered by the Council of the Mining Institute. Mr. Seabridge said the subject of gob fires had occupied the thoughts of many in the mining community ever since the fact was discovered that fires occurred in many coal seams, which was very difficult to account for without assuming that the coal had fired spontaneously. So far as he knew, there was no mining district in which so many seams had been known to fire as in the North Staffordshire coal-field, in different parts of which fires had been recorded in the following seams: Great Row, Cannel Row, Yard Cosl, Rowhurst, Ragman or Rough seven feet, seven feet Banbury, Cockshead Balhurst, and lately the ten feet, a seam which had previously been regarded as free from this danger. Many theories had been advanced as to the cause of the fires—the oxidation of coal, the action of water on iron pyrites, the grinding action of the strata—and so much had been said and written in support of or against these theories that he felt he must apologise for advancing as the result of his own observations the probability of, in some cases at least, there being another cause for these fire, namely, the oxidation of carbonaceous shales. The seam in which the writer has made his observations was known on the Western side of the coal field as the Rough seven feet, and was very liable to spontaneous combustion; it had fired both where the seams had been steep, and where they had been flat, when the seam had been dry and dusty, and also when it had been wet. After describing his examination of the conditions in the Rough seven feet, Mr. Seabridge said he had come to the conclusion that the condition favourable for spontaneous combustion was an oxidisable substance in a finely divided state, with a sufficient supply of oxygen to set up decomposition, but insufficient air to keep the temperature from increasing after heating had commenced. Mr. Seabridge said that after waiting two years he got confirmation of this theory on the night of the 17th of January, 1905, when an occurrence happened that gave him the opportunity of making a particular investigation. With regard to restricted ventilation being contributory to the production of a gob-fire, so far as he knew it was very rare that where the air currents were slight. The writer gave two instances under his own observation which, in his opinion, supported the theory, and also mentioned instances of shales firing.

A firkin of butter two centuries old has been dug up by a farmer at Tyrone. The hoops and staves of the firkin collapsed on being lifted, but the butter is in a perfect state of preservation.

## SHE HAD "STRUCK."

The following clipping from the Chicago Post, sent by a workingman's wife to the Halifax Herald, is worthy of consideration as in line with "the equality of woman."

'What's the matter with supper?' he asked.

'There isn't any,' she answered.

He looked startled.

'You're not out of money so soon, are you?' he asked.

'No, but I've quit work for the day.'

'Sick?'

'Not at all, but I'm keeping union hours. As the wife of a good union man, I can't afford to work more than eight hours. It would'n't look right.'

Here was a problem that required thought, and it was several minutes before he ventured to reply.

'Mary' he said, at last, 'you've got the wrong idea. Now, you're working for those you love—'

'That's what you ought to be doing too, instead of going on a strike to help a walking delegate show his importance. Why shouldn't I be as much afraid of work as you are?'

'I'm not afraid of work,' he retorted, 'but eight hours is enough for any man.'

'And for any woman.'

'But how can we live on such a plan?'

'How can we get ahead on your plan? Did any man ever make a real success who was afraid of a few minutes' extra work? Do they take the superintendents and foremen and managers from the men who are outside the shop before the whistle stops blowing?'

'We have no choice. The union has settled all that.'

'If the boss had let any union tell him how long he could work to advance his own interests, would he be the boss now? Could any of the bosses have succeeded under such a rule? How does any man who starts as you started get out of the ranks and up among the officers? Is it by letting somebody tell him how much he can do and how long he may work?'

'Don't you believe in unions?' he asked.

'Well, I've been thinking about them a good deal lately,' she replied, 'and this is the way it looks to me: You say to the man you work for 'Eight hours is all I'll work, and then you say to the woman who works for you, 'If you can't make things comfortable for me in twelve hours, why, work sixteen'. But I've quit. I'll work as many hours as you do, and no more; and you've got to get a mighty good reason for any strike you go on, or I'll go on one, too. Now, there's a labor problem for your union to take up just as soon as it has the time.'

Of course, women are disposed to be unreasonable, but—isn't it the man who pushes ahead by hard work who is able to make things a little easier for his wife? And isn't she overlooked in the union rules?'

There are those who remind us constantly that 'Knowledge is power, and is its own reward,' and that science should be studied for science's sake, and a particular subject should be handled for its own sake, and so on. A pretty theory, especially if one has a

private income to back it up, making him independent of his environment. However, mining students, like a great many others, do not usually possess private incomes—they live very materially, and as a consequence must be pardoned for sometimes looking at the £ s. d. side of an undertaking, i. e., at what there is to be got out of it.

Messrs. Allan, Whyte, and Co., Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works, Rutherglen, Glasgow, have just completed the manufacture of three large winding ropes for the East Rand Proprietary Mines, Limited, South Africa. The ropes, which in the aggregate measure 15,000 feet, and weighs 20 tons, are made on the taper principle to meet the problem of winding heavy loads from great depths. The firm also made some little while ago three lengths for the Jubiter Gold Mining Company, Limited, South Africa, on the same principle, which weighed fully 6½ tons each. They have also fulfilled a large number of orders from Canada.

In criticising the loss of life from mining it is fallacious and misleading in a manner to merely argue upon the figures or statistics. In order to see whether the mines are properly managed and looked after, whether miners, are really careless and reckless, or whether government inspection is efficient or otherwise, the lists of fatal accidents in each of the Inspector's reports should be gone through, and each accident judged upon the facts, and then listed according to merit, showing the number due to laxity of supervision, carelessness on the mens part, or pure accident caused from unseen or misjudged causes.

## CANADIAN LABOR UNIONS.

Internationalism in the management of Canadian labor unions was strongly condemned the other day by Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Lieutenant Governor, in his address to the National Trades and Labor Union of Canada, which waited upon him here. After declaring that labor had the same right as capital to organize itself in unions, he squarely pronounced himself against the intervention in Canadian labor affairs, of foreign agitators, who sow seeds of discord and disunion among our laboring classes. This foreign intervention in labor affairs, he said, has worked considerable injury, not only to our workmen, but also to our national industries. He noted with pleasure that the national unions had undertaken a vigorous campaign against internationalism in labor affairs—an internationalism which was dangerous because it led to socialism which was so undesirable here in Canada. What need have you, His Honor said, of foreigners to manage your affairs and to defend you from injustices of which you may be the victims? You have, I know, in your own ranks, men capable enough to take your cause in hand. I tell you frankly that I am opposed in principle to strikes, which are always injurious to those affected by them, and I am confident that workmen belonging to national unions are not partisans of these strikes. If you should have to decide on a strike, be prudent, observe the laws, and do not allow yourselves to be utilized by strangers coming from a country where the labor conditions are altogether different from those of Canada. Work with your national unions to establish a lasting entente cordiale between employer and workmen, and with this end in view, count upon my sincere devotion and aid, for I have confidence in you. Love your unions; work devotedly for the accomplishment of your beneficent purposes, and repulse foreign proposals in order to assure the success of the national work undertaken by your national unions.

JOHN SMITH WANTS TO KNOW  
AND WE ALL WANT TO KNOW.

Socialists accuse non socialists with being narrow and non socialists charge socialists with vanity and intolerance. Many non socialists say to the socialists: "Tell us what your creed is and perhaps we may follow you". A ready answer is not forthcoming for the beliefs of the socialists are continually changing ground. A socialist in Chicago was holding forth recently when one of the audience said: "That is not according to Marx". If it is not' was the reply, 'Marx must stand to the one side'. The socialism of Marx would not admit of peasant proprietorship—of 'two acres and a cow', but Kautsky has in France and in the U. S. taken the place of Marx and the peasant is guaranteed his wine press and his vineyard. There are no doubt many honest, if mistaken men among the socialists. Indeed it may be as well to admit that there are some sane men. Some socialists admit that some questions of non socialists do not admit of an easy answer. The talented writer Jerome K. Jerome, who says he is a socialist has an article in a magazine which makes 'John Smith' state some of his difficulties to the acceptance of socialism. Mr. Jerome met his friend at a meeting in Hyde Park. His friend John Smith, the engineer—to use the language of a reviewer, says:—

"He was foreman to a firm of pumping engineers in Thames-street, earning £6 a week. He had worked for two years in Egypt and eighteen months in China. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Dickens' and of Burns' poetry. His wife and the three younger children went to chapel, but he himself and the eldest boy preferred Westminster Abbey. He voted Liberal except in 1900, when he thought it better that the Conservatives should see their own job through. John Smith belonged to a type whose thoughts moved slowly; he may be reasoned with but not hustled; he does not believe in idealism, but he understands justice and kindness up to a certain point. Mr. Jerome and John Smith discuss socialism and how it was going to work. Rhetoric did not interest John Smith. He was cold about the welfare of future generations, and talk about humanity had no meaning for him. He wanted to know how socialism was going to affect himself, his family, his fellows in the work-shop and the men and women round him

The first difficulty stated was concerning the loafer. John Smith had a fixed idea that socialism will keep the loafer in comparative comfort at the expense of the hard worker. He knows that many loafers, rich and poor, are kept in comfort by the working section of the community, and he is afraid that under socialism the number will be increased. He holds firmly that the average man's desire is to loaf, and that until human nature is completely altered this love for loafing will continue. Men will only work for the purpose of securing just as much material comfort as they desire. The West Indian savage, satisfied with melons, will rarely work for more than two days a week, but the European, with wants more composite and numerous, labours to satisfy them. John Smith must be convinced that socialism does not mean the paradise of the wastrel if he is even to listen to the socialistic idea. He is not in favour of public officials who will see that every man works or is punished. He objects to the perman-

ent official interfering with him, and is convinced that he might have occasion to punch that permanent official's head. When he hears about penal settlements for loafers he thinks that they would become overcrowded and soon be a danger to the State. Also he holds that it is only a new and untried form of compulsion substituted for one he is familiar with.

The second difficulty of John Smith is his belief that socialism proposes to reward all workers at the same remuneration. Mr. Jerome is not in a position to say whether this is correct or not. John Smith argues that he has worked hard, attended night schools, rising early in the morning to continue his studies, has denied himself leisure and many small luxuries. He is convinced that it is justice he should receive higher rewards than a man who has made no effort. "He thinks that to pay the chief engineer and the man who shovels coals—who has not brain enough in his skull to do anything more than shovel coals, who is quite content to shovel coals, who is quite unwilling to make the effort necessary to fit himself for doing any more important work—the same wages is a discouragement to all movement." There is not sufficient glory to be got out of a pumping machine to pay you for sweating your brain to make it. He is convinced that under socialism the tendency will be to overcrowd these departments where the least individual effort is required to the starvation of all work demanding thought and skill. He asks who is going to shovel the coals, to black the boots, to sweep the chimneys, to guide the plough over the sodden fields? Are these people to get superior remuneration? If so an aristocracy would be made out of men who take no interest in their work, are actuated merely by greed. Are they to be lured by less hours of labor? It comes to the same thing, with the mere difference that the motive force would be laziness instead of greed.

In his third question John Smith wants to know whether he can have a little house and garden in the country all to himself. "His idea is somewhere near half an acre of ground. He would like a piano in the best room; it has always been his dream to have a piano. The youngest girl, he is convinced, is musical." He knows that co-operation in house keeping saves money, but that does not alter one little bit his passionate craving for that small house and garden all to himself.

Such are John Smith's questions. But the great omission on the part of socialist teachers has not been mentioned. They refuse to contemplate the fact that under socialism there will certainly be a minority great or small. They write as if socialism was to be taken on unanimously. They touch occasionally on the case of the idle rich, and their doctrine is that these are to be spared as much as possible, but to be gradually got rid of. They will be a small dying minority, and the rest will not dream of revolt. It is because they make this assumption that socialists do not face the problem that under socialism there can be no real liberty of the Press. When they do handle it they soon run away from it. It is impossible that a socialist State with full control of printing machines, should allow a minority to attempt by means of journalism the overthrow of socialism and a return to the past."

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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## *Rubs by Rambler.*

Making use of an illustration, put forward in a conversation as to the legality of discussing, in a lodge of the P. W. A., a motion, which, in terms, meant the destruction of the order and secession to a foreign 'non de script' society, a delegate to the Grand Council declared he would go back to Sydney Mines, and show, on the authority of one, who should know something about the P. W. A., "that there was no more democracy in the Order than in a regiment of British soldiers." A regiment of soldiers that would discuss, if allowed the propriety of seceding to some foreign power, would be accounted traitors, and so also would the members of a lodge who proposed secession to an alien order. Few illustrations wholly fit in and this one may be a little extreme, but it served its purpose. It drew out from a socialist his horror of anything democratic. If any existing or proposed system of government is less undemocratic than the other, that system is socialism—as propounded by certain of its leaders. The thing that most men prize most is liberty. There would be no individual, domestic or communal liberty under socialism. All would be serfs, and would have to sink their predilections and their aspirations. There is very little that is democratic about socialism. As proposed by its propounders it would be the most despotic of all governments. Free, honest speech, greatly fettered now by fear, or something akin to it, would be tightly muzzled. A man's soul in short will not be his own. We talk of being over-governed now; the hordes of officials that a socialistic form of government would render necessary is appalling to contemplate. The farmer would have no fifty acres of his own to cultivate, he would become a farm hand, bossed by a man appointed by the government. There would be no grocers, but instead grocery clerks, no merchant tailors, or shoemakers. These would do all the work and the profits would go to the overseers. And the workman, the man who works with his hands, would not have the ghost of a show. The cry of the socialists now is that—Labor is entitled to all it produces. Well that is just what labor will never get under a socialist government. The best part of what he produces will still go to those who do not work with their hands, to the vast army of non-producers, the over-seers or the bos-

ses, or the members of the numerous governing boards, and there number will be legion. Under a socialist government positions of trust will be more numerous than at present, and there will be far more opportunity for graft. Are those filling such positions to receive the same pay as the ordinary laborer? If so it may be taken for granted that they will in some shape or other pay themselves. Of course we are told that all will work for the commonweal, under the new order of things. Will they indeed? Can the leopard change his spots. Can a socialist government, with a sweep of its hand, change human nature? In their calculations the socialists leave out human nature, the most important of all considerations. Some of those who now preach socialism would be the first to grumble if the work they were to be allotted them. Even Keir Hardie would put on faces if told he was to stay at home and not go to India to preach treason, or to Glace Bay to butt in where he had no business. And what would happen to him if told he must stifle all desires for notoriety? Why the poor man would pine away, his chief incentive to live being taken away. Under socialism there would be no liberty of choice. Some would be appointed preachers, some painters and some ploughmen. The boys avocation would be taken out of the boys or the parents hands and selected for him by the State. Some would be set aside as sweeps and some as scavengers, some as clerks and some as cow herds, and the beauty of it is that the law would say that the scavenger could carry his nose as high as the clerk. There would be no loafers, work would be so easy that one man would tumble over the other to show his willingness. Democracy: Don't mention it. It would be the reddest and the rankest kind of bureaucracy under a socialistic form of government.

There is not an Island nor a Mainland miner with a spark of loyalty or pluck in him who will not condemn the gross impertinence of the Trades and Labor Congress in endorsing the action of the executive who congratulated the miners who had broken away from the P. W. A. This action of the executive and its subsequent endorsement by the Congress stamps the Congress as composed of immature, non judicial, and unevenly balanced minds; and, further, greatly detracts from any weight attaching to the meetings of the Congress, for it may be argued that if the Congress can flippantly pass a resolution on one subject, with which they are wholly unfamiliar, they may with the same easy abandon pronounce on other subjects on which they are equally ignorant. There was no representative of the P. W. A. to give that Society's side of the story and the fact that the Congress delivered judgement on the biased evidence, or at the urgent solicitation of one who is trying to disintegrate the ranks of labor in Nova Scotia shows that the members of the Congress, as would be leaders of labor in Canada, are an utter and despicable failure. The narrow mindedness displayed, in the matter of the break from the P. W. A., shows clearly to the workmen of Nova Scotia the unworthiness and the littleness of the men who try to lead workmen in the other provinces and who would like to lead them here also. The reason for the impertinent interference on the part of the Congress is, per-

haps, not far to seek. The P. W. A. has been solicited to affiliate with the Congress, and has hitherto refused. This annoyed the Congress which is consumed with ambition, and hence they think they have their revenge in sending congratulations to the seceders. The members of the sanest, and the best labor society not only in Canada, but on the Continent, can afford to smile as they consider the punyness of the projectile which it was intended should annihilate them. It is well that the P. W. A. has not affiliated with a congress which has given no display of abundant common sense, and has given conclusive evidence as to its lack of good manners.

I have before me, as I write, the gayest and friskiest kind of a 'financial circular' I have come across in many a day. The circular bears the signature of Henry N. Roach, Sole Fiscal Agent, 375 Fifth Avenue, New York. The title page reads: "Special Investment Circular No. 4. Great Northern Coal Co. of Nova Scotia, Canada. Now paying dividends at the rate of 12% yearly." These are election times and we are hearing some harrowing tales, but, evidently, politicians are not the only persons who are responsible for vicious fiction. From the body of the circular I select the following paragraphs:—

"If you have not already purchased some Great Northern Coal stock, you should send in your order immediately because procrastination will surely mean disappointment.

"At this writing, I have but 1,200 shares of stock for sale and this will surely be over-subscribed in the next few weeks. After this 1,200 shares is disposed of, the third allotment will be placed on sale and in all probability at \$15.00 per share. . . .

"I wish to say that I consider Great Northern a bigger bargain at \$12.50 to-day than it was at 10.00 three months ago. This may sound paradoxical but it is a fact. To-day all of the necessary machinery has been ordered, new houses have been built for the miners and the property is in a more developed condition.

"I always advise everyone to thoroughly investigate a proposition before investing one cent and although the facts of the Great Northern look almost too good to be true, every one must acknowledge that I have presented evidence that cannot be refuted.

"Four different experts have examined and reported on the mine and nearly a score of customers have personally visited the property in the past few months. Only two weeks ago the Hon. Calvin E. Keach of Troy, N. Y., made a careful and painstaking investigation and last week an expert representing the English firm that is furnishing all of the necessary machinery made an independent examination for the purpose of ascertaining if the property was capable of producing sufficient coal to insure final payment on the machinery. Dr. Von Hagen, when ordering the machinery, only made a small payment with the understanding that the balance was to be paid after it was installed. The members of the firm, which is the largest in England, read over my description of the property in 'Financial Facts' and accepted the order with the proviso that the mine was exactly as represented. When Dr. Von Hagen returned last week, an expert mining en-

gineer, who is a member of the firm accompanied him. He spent several days at the mines and before leaving, he wrote his firm saying that neither Mr. Roach or Dr. Von Hagen had done justice to the property and that it was twice as good as represented. I consider this the best indorsement Great Northern ever received and I intend to publish this letter in my paper as soon as I secure the writer's permission.

"Six months ago, I sold \$50,000 worth of stock in the Northern Coal Co. of New Brunswick, at par \$10. Every month stockholders have received their regular dividend of one per cent, and beginning next month, the directors start in paying extra dividends. These extra dividends could have been paid several months ago but the management is conservative and preferred to wait until they had a handsome surplus."

A 'special' enclosed in the circular beats it all to pieces. It is too good to be condensed:

#### SPECIAL.

After writing the enclosed circular, I received word from Dr. Von Hagen that while abroad he succeeded in closing a contract for five million tons of coal to be delivered during the year 1909. I am not at liberty to give the terms and conditions of the contract publicly for the reason that the Dr. is now closing contracts with several other coal companies to insure the fulfillment of his contract.

The total output of both the Northern and Great Northern Coal Companies would not be sufficient, therefore, it is necessary to purchase additional coal from other companies. Through this contract both the Northern and Great Northern Coal Companies will secure a much higher price for the coal and this, of course, means additional profits to be distributed among the stock holders.

Coal is selling to-day in Germany at from \$10 to \$14 per ton. As the Great Northern Coal Co. is near tide-water, they can deliver coal to the steamers at a small expense and after paying freight rates and other charges, can put it in Germany at a price that will net the company a very handsome profit, more than double the amount now earned.

This one contract should make the stock of the Great Northern Coal Co. worth several times its par value as it is almost a certainty that extra dividends will soon be declared."

An order like this will make every operator green with envy and Mr. Dick and other sales agents tear their hair in agonizing self reproach. Is 'Sandy' to be hurled from his throne and is Von Hagen from this out to be hailed as King of coal salesmen. To satisfy Von Hagen's demands it will be necessary to secure every pound of coal Nova Scotia can produce in addition to the few pounds produced in N. B. The proposition is such a dazzling one that I am speechless from wonder and amaze.

It is said that the U. M. W. will endeavor to secure a dwelling place in N. S. after much the same fashion that a corrupt politician secures election by constituents with easy consciences. Is the U. M. W. spending American money for nought, who foets the bills of the emissaries, from Keir Hardie down?



## HARDIE, SHERMAN, AND PATTERNISMS.

Enter Hardie, Sherman and Peter.

"Don't waste money in drinking, gambling or betting," said Mr. Hardie to the men of Glace Bay, and to that every well wisher of labor shouts, hear, hear.

The P. W. A. had gathered in all the miners in the East before the Westerner had come upon us with his blight.

"Join as labor men and you will strike terror into the hearts of capital." That is the senseless, unmeaning language of the pure rot demagogue, Keir Hardie. Avoid it.

Said Sherman, of the U. M. W. "The district president is MASTER of the situation in case of a strike." And yet a Sydney Mines man swears by the U. M. W. because it is more democratic than the P. W. A.

"He would not be satisfied with a fair wage or shorter hours until the MEN own and control the mines in which they work". Some men you cannot satisfy. Job's patience must suffer in comparison with Sherman's.

Is not Keir Hardie's diction a trifle inverted. He said at Glace Bay "There can be no real Christianity for all men until socialism is an accomplished fact." Should he not rather have said 'there can be no real socialism until all men are Christians'?

It is true as Keir Hardie said, that 'people had been driven off the land to make room for sport'. And is it not wonderful that the very men who were driven off and settled in N. S. revere the land of their birth—or of their forbears. They are intensely patriotic. Do you grasp it, Keir.

Speaking to miners, who know exactly how it is, Mr. Sherman said he "was informed and could see it in their faces that the mines were not ventilated properly". He was misinformed and he didn't see well. Wear specs Mr. Sherman. The mines of N. S. are the best ventilated in the continent.

"The land of the country should belong to the people of the country, and not to a few individuals." You said that in C. B. Keir Hardie and not in Great Britain. Don't you know that in C. B. there are thousands upon thousands of land owners, and you wouldn't call these a 'few', would you.

"It is not Christianity to have thousands of men in Cape Breton working for the benefit of a few." They don't Keir Hardie, they don't. They work for the benefit of themselves, their families and the community. And besides, there are hundreds, yes thousands, of shareholders in the big C. B. companies and that number is not a 'few'.

Mr. Sherman of the U. M. W. seriously advised the C. B. men not to answer a 'single' question before the 3 hour day Commission. That reveals the calibre of the man, and the kind of advice he would likely give in event of an emergency. With one breath Sherman says agitate, agitate; with the next he says 'Don't open your mouths'. What would he advise them to do? Go and sit in the room, look at the chairman, and suck a sugar ball on the end of a long stick? Wise man, great leader, Sherman.

Any good P. W. A. man who had thought it worth while could have secured four falls in four minutes at the Keir Hardie meeting in Glace Bay.

J. Keir Hardie told the Sydney Mines men, in effect, that the British miners had at a great price obtained their freedom—their legal status. He forgot to say that the Nova Scotia miners were born free, and belong to an incorporated society.

Keir Hardie at Glace Bay claimed that there were 3,000,000 socialists in Germany, but he forgot to tell his audience that they were Germans first and socialists afterwards. He forgot to tell them that Herr Bebel, the socialist leader in Germany would give no straight answer to the socialists of Great Britain, who requested that he declare in favor of disarmament.

U. M. W. D. P. Sherman is not at all pleased with the color of the faces of the C. B. miners,—so unlike his own ruddy complexion. Its too bad. The miners of C. B. had better lay in a stock of violet powder, and the several popular cosmetics, so that Sherman's finer susceptibilities may not be touched, when they next, in public, sit at his feet, to drink in wisdom.

The organizer of the U. M. W., who has come to make the miners millionaires, to put the bosses out of business, and to make the desert of Nova Scotia blossom as a rose, said at Glace Bay "steps were to be taken to secure their share of \$25,000 in the P. W. A. funds and he believed that should be first attended to." Peter, that is more than being frank, it is being open, and shows where your thoughts wander. Say, old fellow, don't you wish you may get it.

Keir Hardie told the Glace Bay men that as the result of federation, wages in Britain were more than doubled. He did not tell them that without the assistance of any outsiders whatever, the wages of Nova Scotia miners are fifty per cent. higher than those of Britain. He did not tell them that with all their federations the British Unions could not prevent three reductions in as many months—in Scotland at least, while there have been no reductions in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Sherman of the U. M. W. said at Glace Bay he "was surprised to learn there was a Workmens Compensation Act in Nova Scotia". Yes, and if he was the least bit familiar with the history of coal mining in Nova Scotia, he would be very much surprised at the many other privileges our miners possess, compared with the miners of the U. M. W. in the West and in the United States.

Keir Hardie may be great as a leader; he is only so so as a logician. "Here" he told the Sydney miners 'is the N. S. S. and Coal Co., absolutely refuses to be governed by the Act and says we will not abide by any decision. If the miners union had said that every newspaper in Canada would call the men 'disloyal rebels'. Oh not so fast; not quite so bad as that. A certain body of men in N. S. refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. Likewise the C. P. R. strikers, and no newspaper called them 'disloyal rebels'. Does Keir Hardie remember when a boy, reading in the Testament, which he now rarely touches, of the man with the two sons. The old man said to one of the sons: 'Go work in the vineyard' and the ready answer came 'I go Sir'—and went not. To the other he gave the same command who replied 'I won't', but went. Which of these was loyal to the old man. And so with the N. S. S. and Coal Co., it said it wouldn't but went, all the same.

Mr. Keir Hardie is a man after the Labor editor of the Halifax Herald's own heart. Mr. Hardie and the editor know that they want something but what, neither can well tell. In this respect they are like minded.

The U. M. W. Western organizer says the P. W. A. has not been a success because there was only one organizer. He evidently believes in an army of highly paid officials. The P. W. A. not a success! Why, next to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it has been the most successful on the American continent.

Said Keir Hardie at Glace Bay: "Our opponents will tell you that socialism means a general divide up of all the money in the world". Nay, Brother Hardie, not opponents but those of the socialist household say so. Where stand the half decent William Morris and the blatant Blatchford? Do not these, of your own kin, Keir Hardie, hold the pure doctrine of equality. And how about Marx and Menger? I am glad there is some hope for you yet Keir Hardie, seeing you don't know exactly what you are. I am glad to think that you agree with Renard that there should be higher wages for higher classed work. Keep moving toward the light Keir Hardie.

Mr. Sherman told the men at Glace Bay that if the men of the East joined the men of the West they could go to the Dom. Coal Co. and ask 'What are you going to do about it?' Wouldn't that be a whaler? What could Duggan or Dick or any of them say to it? Confronted by such a question the whole official staff of the poor Dom. Coal Co. would shrivel up. What a beautiful and glorious idea for the committee of the U. M. W. to go and say to the Coal Co., "Stand and deliver, that is what we say, what have you to say about it?" What, indeed? Mr. Duggan would have no alternative but to say "Here you are boys, its all yours, Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive". Great head, great general, Sherman.

The Sydney Post, favorable to Keir Hardie, gives the following as one of the ex-labor members leaders statements:

"The hours of Labor have decreased from eleven to eight in the mother country as the wholesome outcome of labor legislation and agitation."

Does Keir Hardie imagine that the C. B. men do not read the papers? If the British miners work now only eight hours what need of an eight hour law? The C. B. miners know that the eight hour bill has not yet become law, and that when it does the minimum hours of labor in the mines will not be eight hours for some time to come.

The Glace Bay Gazette gives the following as a remark of Keir Hardie at the meeting in that place: "IF YOU WERE MEMBERS OF THE U. M. W. AND WERE ON STRIKE, NOT A SHOVELFUL OF COAL WOULD BE MINED IN AMERICA UNTIL YOU WON YOUR POINT."

Did Keir Hardie really say that?

Is it possible he so insulted the intelligence of the men of Cape Breton?

Is there among all the colliery workers of Cape Breton one foolish enough to believe it?

Was not there a strike in one of the Southern States lately and was there a general strike of the U. M. W. until their brothers had won? No.

Had President Lewis after personally viewing the situation to declare the strike off? He had, the situation beat him.

Mr. Keir Hardie, not being a member of the U. M. W., nor familiar with the workings of that society, could not, of his own knowledge, have assured the miners at Glace Bay that, in event of a strike in C. B., not a shovelful of coal would be dug in America until they had won their point. The inference is that he was prompted to make that remark. If the statement was used as an argument why certainly the C. B. miners should join the U. M. W., then it could be one of the two edged sword kind. If the 200,000 members of the U. M. W. came out in sympathy with the 10,000 miners in N. S., in event of a strike here, would they not expect that in event of a strike there that all the N. S. miners would not 'dig a shovelful of coal until they had won their point.' Who would have the worst of a bargain like this? Most assuredly the men of Nova Scotia, for as strikes are ten times more numerous in the States than in Nova Scotia, Nova Scotians would be idle in sympathy ten times for the Americans' once. Would it not be a screaming force to see half a million men out in the U. S. in sympathy with something or other of which they positively knew nothing. Is there a single man in C. B. who thinks that the American public would stand for a single day such a stupendous exhibition of folly. There have been strikes in Illinois, Indiana and W. Virginia in which the members of the U. M. W. were interested and what action did the miners in Pa., Ohio, and other mining states take. They remained at work, and if they would not come out on strike in these states for their fellow countrymen is it the least likely they would show sympathy to entire strangers, to those not of their nation? Mr. Hardie talked of the benefits of affiliation and federation. Who has said 'any.' There is however a great difference between one society being affiliated with another, and one society sinking its identity and becoming subject to another. Neither affiliation or federation in Britain means control. The seceders from the P. W. A. in going over to the U. M. W. signify their willingness to be controlled by a foreign order. U. M. W. lodges in Nova Scotia might be allowed to take the initiative in certain matters, but all action resulting therefrom would be under the control of foreigners. The several federations in Britain are not controlled by the National Federation, and that body would scound the control of the International Federation. It is not out of pure love for the brethren that the British Federation affiliates with federations in foreign countries. Not wholly. Much coal is exported from Britain to France and Germany, and if by federation wages can be increased in these countries so much the better for the export trade.

In addressing the sturdy, intelligent miners of Cape Breton Mr. Keir Hardie overlooked the fact that he was not addressing a parcel of uneducated—ignorant masses. Why had the ex members leader so very very little regard for truth. At Sydney Mines—on the authority of the Post—Mr. Hardie said: "The wages that were formerly one half crown a day are now advanced and the MINIMUM wage that can be PAID IS SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE". O Hardie, Hardie 'the Guid forgie ye for lein, for lein.' To show just how unreliable Keir Hardie is, listen to the following, from the Glasgow Weekly Mail, a radical paper, of September 12th: "A mass meeting of Leven and Methil miners was held on Saturday, when Messrs Robertson and Adam,

son, of the Fife Miners' Association, spoke on the non-union question, placing the greater responsibility for the prevalence of non-unionism on miners' apathy, also for engaging them as drawers, etc., without inquiring whether they were members. A miner reminded Mr. Adamson that they heard this last year. Were they to hear this agitation continually without practical results? Mr. Adamson replied that last years agitation added 3000 members. Another miner alleged that the Leven men were working for 4s per day. Mr. Adamson—Our minimum wage is 5s 6d. the normal wage is 6s 3d.

Mr. Hardie away from home said the minimum is six and sixpence; Mr. Adamson, on the spot and before the men most affected said the minimum was five and sixpence. Fie, fie Hardie. Is this an instance of 'In every depth a lower still'. Mr. Keir Hardie either knew what he was talking about or he did not. If he did then—

In the Halifax Chronicle, when the Gd. Council, P. W. A. was holding its sessions in Halifax, and again at the Hardie meeting in Glace Bay, Peter Patterson, said to be an organizer of the U. M. W., made the statement that John Moffatt, Grand Secretary of the P. W. A., had sent a telegram to him in Colorado, COLLECT. Mr. Moffatt has a communication in several of the papers demonstrating that Peter spoke through his nose, that he, Moffatt, sent no telegram to Colorado, but one to Indianapolis, PREPARED. No one, who knows Peter, would impugn his truthfulness. When it comes to I—cannot—tell—a—lie—father—with—my—little—hatchet—point, George and the cherry tree are simply not in it with Peter. Peter could't tell a lie. The mistake arose entirely out of Peter's ignorance of geography. He simply made the mistake of supposing that Indianapolis was in Colorado, and not in Indiana. Lots of men who know no more than Peter might make a similar mistake.

Exit, Harlie, Sherman, Peter.

Official returns for 1907 give the number of fatalities in the coal mines of the U. S. at 3,125. This includes only the deaths in the Inspectoral districts, outside of these there may have been not a few fatalities. Taking the figures as given they mean that there was one fatal accident for every 100,000 tons of coal raised. This is a startling proposition. What is this large fatality due to? Is it due to an inferior class of workmen, to careless and incompetent officials, to bad laws or the lack of enforcement of good ones? As life is of the first importance it strikes one that the United Mine Workers of America have very much to do in their own country without expending their energies on the people of this Province, who are far and away ahead of the colliery districts in the U. S. in everything that pertains to health, comfort, and general progress.

Coal Shipments Sept, 1908

—DOMINION COAL COMPANY. LTD.—

—Output and Shipments for Sept, 1908—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	36 065	
Dominion No. 2	46 246	
Dominion No. 3	26 177	
Dominion No. 4	30 743	
Dominion No. 5	44 188	
Dominion No. 6	14 997	269 618
Dominion No. 7	15 981	
Dominion No. 8	13 742	
Dominion No. 9	25 327	

	253 466	269 618
Shipments Sept. 1907...		294 428
Decrease " 1908.....		24 810
Shipments 9 mos. 1908.....	2 521 464	
" 9 " 1907.....		2 404 650
Increase 9 " 1908.....		116 814

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments Sept. 1908.....	20 628
" " 1907.....	21 003
Decrease " 1908.....	375
Shipments 9 mos. 1908.....	191 992
" 9 " 1907.....	202 574
Decrease 9 " 1908.....	10 582

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO

Shipments Sept 1908.....	29 442
" " 1907.....	nil
Increase " 1908.....	
Shipments 9 mos. 1908.....	276 524
" 9 " 1907.....	213 409
Increase 9 " 1908.....	63 115

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments Aug 1908.....	20 487
" " 1907.....	22 422
Decrease " 1908.....	1 935
Shipments 9 mos. '08.....	192 730
" 9 " '07.....	176 572
Increase 9 " '08.....	16 158

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments Sept. 1908.....	56 337
" " 1907.....	60 355
Decrease " 1908.....	3 988
Shipments 9 mos. '08.....	481 011
" 9 " '07.....	465 232
Increase 9 " '08.....	15 779

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments Sept 1908.....	25 133
" " 1907.....	28 198
Decrease " 1908.....	3 065
Shipments 9 mos. 1908.....	239 081
" 9 " 1907.....	230 243
Increase 9 " 1908.....	8 838

## Around the Collieries.

A sketch of the new slope at Joggins will appear next issue.

A new public road leading from Dom. No. 12 to No. 14 is being built.

A new fan engine is being erected at Dominion to assist the ventilation.

Coal to the amount of 3,000 tons per week is being shipped from the new Dom. No. 12.

A large reservoir has been scooped out at Dominion so that a larger water supply may be maintained.

Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey, was in Pictou County for a few days lately taking notes in general.

The permanent bank head at Dom. No. 12 is looming large, though not high on the horizon of that new village.

While the other collieries are having their quota of idle time, the new collieries on the Lingan side are running steadily.

Some of the Dominion collieries were idle upwards of one week owing to the lack of shipping, due to smoke in the St. Lawrence.

The men, or some of their class, in the finishing department of the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. came out as a protest against a new scale of rates.

Where is the mine of the Great Northern Coal Co. of N. S.? Possibly in Cumberland County which is the greatest field for coal speculators in N. S.

A commodious reservoir is being made and supply dams built at the Dom. No. 12 colliery. A brook supplies the water, so that the supply is sure.

Fifty new houses will be completed at Dom. No. 12 by the middle of October. We regret that we cannot call them cottages. Size hinders them from getting that home-like name.

The first day after an idleness of a week the shaft of the haulage engine of Dom. No. 1 broke, throwing the colliery idle two days more. The output of the day it resumed operations was 2,460 tons.

The loyal, sensible, and clear-sighted members of Ironsides Lodge, C. B., have rented the hall in which the P. W. A. has held its meetings, and will continue to do business at the old stand, in the old progressive way.

The Sentinel—News says Keir Hardie gave reasons satisfactory to an Amherst audience for not singing the National Anthem at the meeting in the Royal Hotel, Springhill. The News gives not the faintest hint as to what these reasons were. Curious.

Keir Hardie has had his revenge on King Edward for not inviting him to a dinner party. He gagged the mouths of certain Springhill men who attended a party in the Royal Hotel there. He dared them to sing 'God save the King', and the little men dared not. Is it a fair inference that Keir Hardie would like to see the King at the ——. The next thing we may expect to hear is that Mr. Hardie objects to 'Scots wha hae' because King Bruce is therein glorified; and to 'Auld Lang Syne' because in ye olden times they were ignorant of State control of all utilities.

The Trades and Labor Congress, a body composed principally of wind, and a hindrance to the genuine success of labor, has blessed the seceders from the P. W. A. and absolved them from treason. This shows how precious little the Congress has the real welfare of labor at heart.

It is reported, that the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Co., has been refinanced and that operations will soon begin on a big scale, and that the Dom. Iron and Steel Company would be a big customer. The Record hopes the first part of the statement may be true; as for the second it can be passed over meantime.

Mr. Justice Graham has granted an injunction, to certain members—alleged—of the P. W. A., restraining the officers of Gd. Council from acting, and restraining them from dealing in any way with the funds of the Association. The P. W. A. loyalists will promptly 'call' this bluff. Take it easy boys, no law in Canada will give a farthing of the funds to a foreign 'non de script' society.

When Sherman of the U. M. W. of America told the workmen of the Glace Bay district that he knew by looking in their faces that they worked in badly ventilated collieries he put both feet in it. And when he told them of the majority of the officials being Americans it sounded very consistent from one representing an American Union. The boast of Nova Scotia is that the intelligent miners of the Province are the men who manage the affairs of the collieries.

Anyone who is considering the roofing proposition should secure the booklet on Amateite which has just been published. This book is full of practical information. It gives pointers that will enable you to know what's what in the roofing line. This booklet is published by the oldest roofing manufacturers in the country and may be relied upon for accuracy. It is mailed free to anyone sending their name and address. A sample of Amateite, with its mineral surface, which has made such a success as a lasting protection against the weather, is also sent with the booklet. Both are free and are well worth inspecting. For free booklet and sample send to The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Halifax N. S.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

#### TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender Branch Line Harmony to Klunra", will be received up to and including SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st 1908, for the construction of a line of Railway from Harmony Station on the P. E. I. Railway, to Elmira, a distance of about ten miles.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the following places:—

The Station Master's Office, Souris, P. E. I.

The Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

And at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B. where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with

Railway Office, D. POTTINGER,  
October 5th '08. General Manager,  
Moncton, N. B.

### Agents Wanted.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

Cash Capital \$2,000,000.

Has entered Canada for the purpose of transacting a Fire Insurance business. Those desirous of representing the Company at Stellarton and vicinity will please address  
KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, St. John, N. B.  
General Agents Maritime Provinces.

# Amatite ROOFING



**PAINTING** a roof is work. Buying the paint is expense. Both are needless if your roof is Amatite.

When you finish laying Amatite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch,—the greatest known enemy to water.

Amatite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

A sample of Amatite will be forwarded free on request. Send for it and see how much better it is than the kind which requires painting to keep tight.

**The CARRITTE - PATERSON M'FG C'O'Y., Ltd.**  
St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

From the Jeffrey Mfg. Company, Columbus, Ohio, we have received Booklet No. 28, descriptive of the several kinds of conveying machinery, besides much other information on other classes of machinery.

## "FENERTY" SHOVELS

—FOR—

Miners, Contractors and Heavy Work.

## "GILMOUR" SHOVELS

—FOR—

General Purposes,

MANUFACTURED BY

**The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.  
SPECIAL SIZES AND SHAPES MADE TO ORDER.

## BRATTICE CLOTH

### TARRED AIRPROOF

ALSO

### FIRE-PROOF.

—0000—

As Used by the Leading Scotch-English and Welsh Collieries.

### PROMPT DELIVERIES.

## DRUMMOND, MCCALL & CO.

MONTREAL and LONDONDERRY, N. S.

# Plumbago

for all

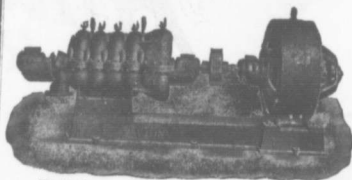
## Purposes.

\*\*\*\*\*

The  
**Dominion Foundry  
 Supply Company,  
 Limited.**

**Montreal and Toronto.**

# Westinghouse Motors for Mines



Westinghouse Motor Driving Dayton Turbine Pump.

**A Motor exactly suited to the conditions** is essential in the correct solution of any power problem. A wide selection is afforded by the many types of Westinghouse Motors, among them you are assured of finding the motor to exactly meet your requirements.

**CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO.,**  
 —LIMITED—

**Office and Works, Hamilton, Ont.**

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 439 Pender St., Vancouver. 139 Granville St. Halifax.  
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**Mohairs**  
 — and —  
**Lustres**

Have Excellent  
 Wearing Qualities.

WILL NOT COCKLE  
 :: WITH RAIN ::

Best for  
**SPRING AND SUMMER  
 SHIRT WAIST SUITS.**

All Ladies who wish to look well  
 wear **Priestlys Dress Goods.**  
**Greenshields Limited, Sole Agents.**  
**Montreal, Canada**

### The **TORNADO** **AIR POWER ROAL DRILL**

is used extensively  
 by the  
 Dominion Coal Co  
 Nova Scotia Steel  
 and Coal Co.,  
 Inverness Ry.  
 and Coal Co.  
 and others.



**Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works**  
**Manufacturers of**  
**H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills**  
**Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.**



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting a said 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending home steader.

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

In case of "persecution" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

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

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to initiation of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homestead is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own resident duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than 17½ miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader, intending to perform his resident duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of each intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at OTTAWA, of intention to apply for patent.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at OTTAWA, of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY,

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

**COAL.** Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

**QUARTZ.** A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$20 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 100 x 100 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

Fluor mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5; renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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

## Miners Wanted To Chew BULL DOG TOBACCO,

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

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

—Montreal—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

## Brick! Brick!

The Westellar Terra Cotta Company

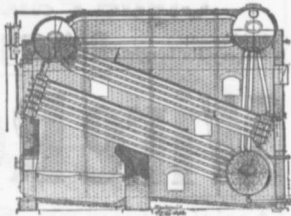
having taken over the business of the Stellarton  
Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more  
powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE  
PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO  
PRICE AND QUALITY.

Works—SYLVESTER Head Office—STELLARTON.

GEO. E. MUNRO, Sec'y, WESTVILLE, N. S.

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## WATER TUBE BOILERS



FREE EXPANSION OF TUBES.

PERFECT WATER CIRCULATION.

DRY OR SUPERHEATED STEAM

HALF THE USUAL NUMBER OF HANDHOLES.

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, L't'd,

AMHERST, N. S.

# CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

# ...EXPLOSIVES...

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite, Gelignite, Gelatine, Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine.

## PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.

For use in Gaseous mines. Suitable for all Kinds of Work

Bobbinite, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.

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Supplies of all Explosives to be obtained from  
Agents for Nova Scotia — **AUSTEN BROS., Halifax**

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

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Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.

Cablegrams:

"Ropery Rutherglen"

Cables, A B C (4th & 5th Eds)  
A. L. Liebers and Private.

**Wire Ropes** for  
Winding & Haulage  
in  
Collieries and Mines.  
Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

Agents in New Brunswick:—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Saint John.

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—



**WIRE ROPE** All Kinds and Sizes  
**GREENING** and for all purposes.  
 Standard and Lang's Patent  
 Prices Right. Lay. Prompt Shipments.

**Rope Fittings. Rope Grease.**  
**THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.**

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS!  
**WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE**  
 For Everybody.  
 PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY  
 The DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Ltd., Montreal

**INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL**

**INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.**  
**Inverness, Cape Breton.**

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)  
**Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.**  
 —First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

**BUNKER COAL** Shipping facilities of  
 the most modern type  
 at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and  
 sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness,  
 Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hasting, C. B.

**INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y**  
 Time Table No. 24, Taking effect at 1 a. m  
 JUNE 28TH., 1908.

EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.			No. 51 p. m.	No. 53 a. m.	
L 11 15	L 8 20		P TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 05	A 11 25	
S 11 21	S 8 55		P FORT HAWKESBURY	N 10 57	S 10 27	
A 11 47	A 4 05		P PORT HASTINGS	N 10 51	L 10 10	
	L 4 15		TROY	F 10 27		
	F 4 25		CHEGONISH	P 10 27		
	S 4 26		FIDJIQUE	N 10 00		
	F 4 26		CHALMOIRE	P 9 25		
	S 4 05		CATHERINES FORD	N 9 25		
	F 5 15		PORT HOOD	L 9 27		
	A 5 30		GLENCOE	N 9 27		
	S 5 35		MABOU	N 8 47		
	N 6 10		GLENYRRE	N 8 17		
	S 6 20		BLACK RIVER	P 7 45		
	N 6 48		STEATHLOUNE	N 7 23		
	S 7 15		INVERNESS	L 7 13		
	A 7 15			a. n.		
	p. m.					

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jet.  
 with I. C. R. passenger trains, excepting the Man-  
 itime Express.

**MABOU & GULF COAL COMPANY, L'T'D.**

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**Looks and Lasts Like Anthracite;**  
**IT HAS NO EQUAL.**

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EXCELLENT FUEL FOR

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For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.  
The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market

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Miners and Shippers of the

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## ACADIA COAL.

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**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER.**

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### MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY & POWER CO. Ltd,

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**CHIGNECTO** High Grade

—AND—

**JOGGINS**

Steam

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Domestic

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DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager, MACCAN, N. S.

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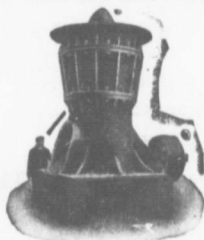
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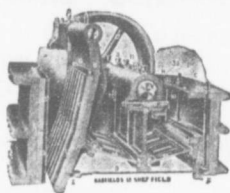
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It covers the entire field, and that adequately.

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This 1 1/2" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at  
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## RAILWAY AND

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OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

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## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

**The year Round**

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

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Bituminous Coals, the celebrated "Reserve" coal for household use, "International" Gas coal, and the best Steam coal from its collieries on the Phalen seam.

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

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—NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.—

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

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

Shipping facilities at Sydney, and Louisburg,  
G. B., of most modern type. Steamers carrying  
6000 tons loaded in 24 hours.

Special attention given to quick loading of  
sailing vessels. Small vessels loaded with  
quickest despatch.

## :: BUNKER COAL ::

The Dominion Coal Co. has provided unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering  
Ocean going Steamers with Dispatch. Special attention given to Prompt loading  
Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

By Improved screening appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied  
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