

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

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 10 No. 13 January 8th, 1908 STELLARTON, N. S.

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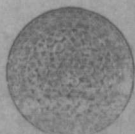
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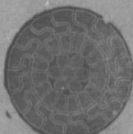
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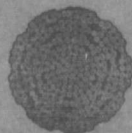
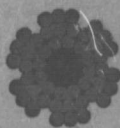
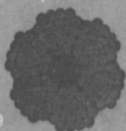
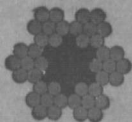
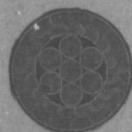
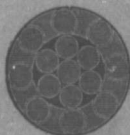
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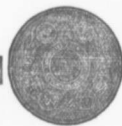
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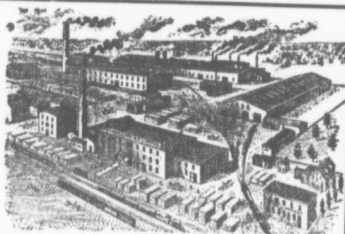
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75 Mixed from Trenton	6 55
41 Express from Pictou	7 30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7 35
31 Mixed from Hopewell	7 35
55 Mixed from Truro	8 00
25 Mixed from New Glasgow	10 55
27 Mixed from Pictou	10 55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave	12 35
19 Express from Halifax and St John	11 00
129 Mixed from Pictou	11 15
85 Express from Halifax and St. John	14 40
30 Express from Sydney	15 20
25 Mixed from Pictou Landing	16 10
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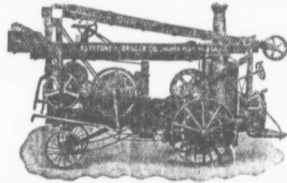
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MAN'S
VIEW.**

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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

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

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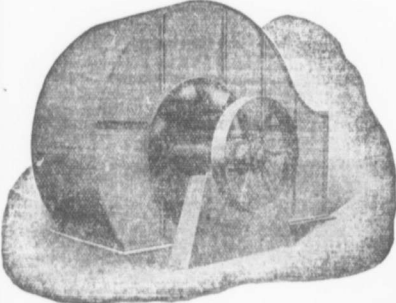
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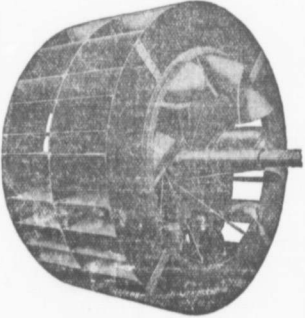
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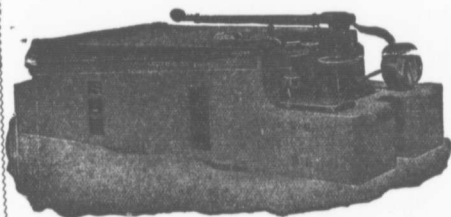
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Important Notice.

The Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Coy., having taken over on June 1st, the Joggins Mine and Ry. and are starting at once on opening a new slope and doing mine repairs. They want **ONE HUNDRED MINERS AND LABORERS AND TWENTY CARPENTERS.** Apply at Joggins or Chignecto.

The new Lingan mine slope is down far enough to allow the first levels to be 'started away'. An air shaft 100 feet deep is being opened for ventilation. Already close upon a hundred tons of coal a day are being hoisted. A third shift will be put on in January so as to rush work. The location of other two slopes will shortly be selected.

To the...

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 13. Stellarton, N. S., Jan. 8th. 1908. New Series

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application. Subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

JAN. 8

SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

WINDING ROPES.

Q.—What special care is required to be given to winding ropes and cages.

A.—Seeing that the prosperity of the mine and the safety of every person engaged underground depends to a very large extent upon the winding tackle, it follows as a natural sequence that the above mentioned appliances should be of the very best material, and in addition to this they should be systematically and thoroughly examined at stated intervals in order to preserve them in thorough working order.

The essential features of a good winding rope are as follows:

- 1.—Flexibility.
- 2.—The materials which form the strands should have an equal and uniform twist.
- 3.—Tensile strength and elasticity in the material.
- 4.—So constructed that when subjected to the maximum pressure the wires and strands shall not be displaced.

1.—When fitting up drums and pulleys, the required size of rope must be kept in view in order that their radius shall be in proper proportion to the diameter of the rope.

2.—The drum should be fixed at a suitable distance from the pulleys in order to make the bent part of the rope as short as possible.

3.—The grooves of the pulleys should be made in proportion to the size of the rope, and both drum and pulleys should be so placed as to prevent friction on the sides.

4.—The rope should have a large margin between the safe working load and the breaking strain.

When a rope is received from the makers, the manager of a colliery receives from them full particulars relating to its safe working load, breaking strain, etc., and then depends upon him for its efficient management.

At the majority of collieries a winding rope is kept

in stock ready for use in cases of emergency, and in order to keep this 'stock' rope in complete order it should, immediately on being received, be thoroughly oiled, placed on a slightly raised platform in a dry place, and completely covered by a tarpaulin.

It should be carefully inspected from time to time, and every six or nine months it should have another soaking of oil. By this means the rope is preserved in good order, and ready for use at any moment. When putting on a new rope great care needs to be exercised to prevent it from 'kinking,' as this tends to break the wires and core, thus materially detracting from the strength and life of the rope.

The ropes should be examined at least once in every twenty-four hours by being wound slowly up and down whilst the examiner carefully notes the existence or otherwise of broken wires or other defects, and in order to make this examination a practical test the rope should be carrying its normal load at the time the examination is made.

Once a week a more careful examination should be made by the examiner passing each rope through his hands, when all broken wires will at once be noticed. After this weekly examination the rope should be thoroughly well oiled by a non-corrosive lubricant, such as Russian or Vacuum oil.

A very good plan adopted at some collieries is to have about forty or fifty feet of the rope nearest the capel thoroughly cleaned and scraped every three or four months, and a very careful and minute examination made of this length, which said length is generally the most difficult to keep well oiled owing to the dust.

The internal state of the rope can only be ascertained by cutting, hence it is very important that recapping should be done at stated intervals of a not too long duration.

The writer well remembers one instance of a pair of winding ropes which looked as good almost as new on the outside, and when they were cut (owing to an accidental occurrence) they were found to be veritable death traps; the significance of this fact was greatly enhanced when I remember that just one hour before it became necessary to cut the ropes a matter of 200 men and lads had been lowered into the mine (over 600 yards deep) by those very ropes.

The length of time that is allowed to elapse between recappings varies from three to twelve months. At some collieries the practice is to recapel at the end of the first twelve months in the life of the rope, and every six months afterwards.

The method of capping the rope varies, but the majority of managers prefer the method of capping, by means of two halves of best cold blast iron, properly shaped to enclose the rope, and securely connected by four sliding collars.

The above method, in my opinion, is greatly to be preferred to that of the riveting method of capping.

—THE COAL TRADE 1907.—

Though last year was apparently a very brisk one in the coal trade, shipments do not nearly come up to expectations. As before stated there have been three chief contributing causes, a late beginning of water shipments; a strike at Springhill and too many off days or holidays on the part of the workmen. The first named cause was beyond operators or workmen, the two last named may rightly be described as preventable. The workers in the collieries and around had a prosperous year, or had it within their power to make it so. That many of the workmen by exercise of thrift and industry made it prosperous to themselves as individuals there can be no doubt, that many failed to embrace their opportunities is as certain, and greatly to be regretted. The wages of the miners were good and also of all skilled men, while those of unskilled labor have been no more than sufficient to live upon.

The operators scarcely fared so well as a majority of the operatives. They made no big dividends while perhaps, with one or two exceptions, they were able to make ends meet and have a little to the good. Some may be inclined to think that with coal a dollar a ton dearer than it was five years ago, there is something radically wrong with the management if money is not being made. And yet the management is all right. Our mine managers are neither extravagant, careless or incompetent. The prevailing conditions at the mines is a barrier to big profits. Labor has greatly increased in value, and the cost of material has gone away up. Improvements are being effected in all directions looking to the efficiency of the plants, and the safety of the men employed. As our mines grow deeper more powerful machinery is required, larger pumps, and bigger and more swiftly running ventilating fans. And all these things cost money. And the more careful methods of mining employed, tending to less waste, to the province, in the extraction of the coal and to the security and safety of the workers help to swell the costs accounts. Had the mine operators the same demand for their products as they had in 1889 with the then prevailing rate of wages, and the then prevailing prices for coal, they would be incalculably better off than they are to-day with the higher price for coal but with the much more increased price for labor and material. When the amount of capital invested is taken into consideration, and the daily heavy cost of running the mine, it cannot but be admitted that a fair return is not accruing to the investors. And besides there is the incalculable element, the risk of explosion or of flood to consume or carry away the profits of years. And—it may be asked—what of the consumers? Well, they were not treated so badly in 1907 as many of them thought they were. The operators, in view of the extraordinary demand, and of the very much higher prices being realized in Britain, Germany, France, and other European countries, might have increased the price materially, but they decided, rather than force an outcry, however unreasonable, to forego the profits from an increase in the price to the small consumers.

And what of 1908. There are those who say that things in the West are even worse than pic-

tured, while there are others who say that the demands of the country are great, and must soon result in a resumption of the activity prevailing before the fall panic of 1907. The Record is among the optimists. Barring accidents, labor troubles, and interference of politicians, 1908 shipments should be largely in excess of 1907.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The decrease at Springhill is accounted for by the twelve weeks strike, otherwise the shipments would have shown an appreciable increase. The several mines are now in excellent shape for big outputs, and it rests entirely with the men whether or no 1908 shall place Springhill in its proper place among the shippers. Mr. Cowans has stated that there can be no increase of rates under present conditions, and any attempt to increase mining costs will result in failure. Should work proceed without interruption during the year there should this year be an increase over last of a hundred and twenty thousand tons in shipments. The coal is a prime favorite with those who use it.

While the mine at Chignecto of the Maritime Coal Railway & Power Co. has held its ground, or better, the output was greatly restricted by a short supply of labor. For many months there were more places in the mine than men to fill them. Matters in this respect are looking a little better and 1908 should show a decided improvement on 1907. At the Joggins there may have been a falling off due to the falls etc. in the old slope and its workings. This slope will soon be abandoned. A new slope most favorably situated for shipments by water, and a short distance only from the company's main line of railway is being rapidly driven. Already shipments are being made from this new mine but not likely until July or August will it be in a position to make shipments on a considerable scale. The plant at this colliery is being arranged on a plan which is bound to reduce the cost of handling the coal after it leaves the mine to a minimum. The coal is said to be of excellent quality.

Coming to Pictou it is pleasing to be able to say that all signs point not only to continued but increased prosperity for both the Acadia and the Intercolonial coal companies. Owing to the extreme depth of the Acadia mine at Westville of the first named company, and the tenderness of the strata, coal is only won with difficulty and at high cost. An output of 70000 though comparatively small, as outputs now go, is as much as can be expected from this mine, the quality of whose coal is famous the province over. The Albion mines of this company has had much to contend with in the past rendering the attainment of the desired for outputs difficult. The management has had a continuous battle with intractable strata but things are looking a little brighter as the Foord pit seam has been tapped. This has put Mr. Higson, the manager, in so optimistic a mood that he is prepared to present a pair of the best stanes to the winning rink in the Stellarton curling club, if he does not during 1908 put up pound for pound with the Allan Shafts, indeed he is prepared to allow a pretty heavy handicap to the shafts and still win out. Higson must be both proud of and pleased at the prospect otherwise he would not think of giving a prize to the local curling club, whose members do not measure up to his standard of staunch and sturdy curlers. The necessary first development work has not yet been completed at the Allan shafts. For instance the connection between the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts is not yet accomplished, but the

plant will soon be in good working order and ready to give account of itself. The elaborate steel bank head is now doing duty, and development work in the mine is well advanced. Of course coal cannot be produced without men, and married men cannot be coaxed to the mine if there are no houses to be had. And even single men find it difficult to secure board. Until these hindrances are removed the Allan shafts cannot produce the promised two thousand, nor yet a thousand tons per day. It is said houses will be built the coming summer sufficient for a large number of men. With the completion of these houses big outputs from this mine may be looked for. The Vale mine of the Acadia Coal Co. did exceedingly well for an old and unpretentious mine. The output was not far short of a hundred thousand tons. The main deep is now over 6000 feet from the surface. The face is looking as if through time it might reach Stellation. Some improvements are being effected to permit of a less crooked haulage. Considering the lowness of the coal the pit is doing wonders. It is expected that the output for 1908 will exceed that of 1907. At the Vale as elsewhere there is a cry for more houses and more men. Harry says give him these two and in return he will give 1200 tons per day.

The Marsh mine of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is plodding along with an average yearly output of about 37,000 tons. That the output is not greater is not chargeable to limited pit room and appliances but to the fact that the quantity raised meets the requirements of the steel works at Trenton to which all the product is shipped. The coal from this mine is carried over the Acadia Coal Co's railway, and by agreement between the companies no coal can be carried other than for use of the Steel Co.

The mines in Inverness County have made encouraging progress during the year. First in importance comes the colliery of the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. The shipments last year from the Inverness mine show a decided increase over those of 1906 and if the present intentions of the management are carried out the present year should show continued advance. Among the improvements contemplated by Mr. Beaton besides those noticed on another page, is the erection of a tippie, large enough to accommodate the full rake of loaded boxes. At present the boxes require a good deal of handling, and consequently the number of men on the bankhead, though not in excess of that at some other collieries, constitute an item of cost worth reckoning with. In order to dispense with some of the deck hands Mr. Beaton is ready, when the heads of the company sanction, to dispense with the present single box tippie and substitute one that will receive the number constituting the rake. The full rake would be drawn into this tippie without removing the hoisting chain from the forward box. The boxes would be discharged at one revolution, the contents being emptied into a pocket or a series of pockets having a common outlet above the picking table. A door in the pocket would permit of the tables being fed with coal so that full opportunity might be had for picking. The boxes when emptied would, on release of a lever, run down the bank head and over the brow of the slope without manual assistance. In such a scheme, of discharging coal from the tubs as they come from the pit, there are great possibilities and the Record hopes that the necessary sanction will be given Mr. Beaton.

Development work at Mabou has progressed in a most satisfactory manner during the year. The slope has been extended, levels driven, and balances broken off, looking to a respectable output for the present year.

The extension of the slope and the regularity of the pitch is very gratifying to the owners, furnishing as they do evidence of the probability of a very extensive field of excellent coal, much larger in extent than geologists some years ago were willing to admit of. The slope too has been straightened which will permit of much more rapid hoisting. This was a difficult and a dangerous piece of work, but was accomplished without accident and in a remarkably short time. With the manner in which the straightening and timbering has been done the keenest critic can find no fault. Mr. J. W. Johnstone, the manager; owing to long delayed financial affairs of the company has not heretofore had a fair chance. It is thought all arrangements are now complete and that he will have opportunity this year, to show us the stuff Mabou is made of.

All the circumstances considered the Port Hood mine has had a fair year. Of course the output was not so large as in some former years, but it is hoped gradually to recover lost ground.

The daily press of Cape Breton has taken so much pride in narrating all happenings at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. that it is unnecessary at this time to make extended notice. The Dom. Coal Co's, shipments have fallen short of expectations through circumstances, however, over which the company had no control. The season was backward and the Hub mine was out of commission. These with shortage of labor and off days, played havoc with expectations. The mines are in good shape and development work is well in advance of requirements. A new colliery is being opened on the Lingan area which is expected by next July to be producing 200 tons per day. The Hub is once again in operation and will help towards what is hoped to be a big year. If there is no labor trouble—and why should there be, the Record looks for extended shipments even in the face of the talk of depression. But as prices may have in some cases to be lowered, though the companies feel like asking for an increase; any demand on the part of the men for higher rates must tend to discourage and disadvantages if not to nigh disaster. Of course the workmen have a right to reject any offer of a company which they consider objectionable, yet it may be the better policy to give the offer a trial before condemning and rejecting it in toto.

Numbers 1, 3, and 5 collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. will during '08 pursue the even tenor of their 1906 and 1907 ways. They may do a little better but very much better is not to be looked for. The company however anticipates much larger outputs this year than last. A new colliery Sydney No. 4 is being opened out and this year will be a producer. In all probability this will be a machine mine. The management have set their face against any elaborate superstructures, therefore the surface works and plant, while sufficient for all requirements, will be of modest design and unpretentious in appearance. The No. 2 mine at Lloyds Cove, which has been closed for a year or two, is being unwatered and it is expected that this mine will be a producer in a moderate way in the early spring. The coal tapped by this slope is excellent for steam purposes. The company's own requirements for this class of coal for their works at Sydney Mines, Wabana and elsewhere is considerable.

The McKay mine near North Sydney is doing splendid work for so primitive looking a mine. The coal produced this year will go chiefly it is understood to the I. C. R.

Coming last of all to Port Morien where are situated the areas of the North Atlantic Collieries, from which big things are looked for in the future. On the acquisition of the property of the Gowrie and Blockhouse Coy., the company set quietly to work making extensive improvements and formulating plans. Though the output is only about two hundred tons per day the development work is advanced sufficiently to raise it to five hundred tons daily, but the permanent miners as yet are few. Men will not as yet work steady at the face. Like wandering Willies they are here awa, there awa. It may take a little time before a steady class of workmen can be secured, but the time will come. This colliery has great possibilities before it. Careful surveys of the coast line, and the strike of the seams at the outcrops have been made, and everything looks promising. The company should make effort to induce the Dominion Coal Co. to allow a pit to be sunk on the shore near the Northern outcrop of the Blockhouse. In order to reach the company's sea areas it will be necessary to drive 3000 feet through the areas of the Dominion Coal Co. As this latter company has abandoned the Port Morien district it should be willing to consider the proposition, on the understanding, of course, that a royalty be paid them for the coal extracted. If a royalty of ten cents is acceptable to the holders of the Cowans areas, from the Steel company, a like royalty might be sufficient to recoup the Dominion Coal Co. for this concession to the new sister company. The North Atlantic people are not likely to adopt the tactics of the Broughton officials, who sunk their slope first and afterwards sought to enter upon negotiations with the Dom. Coal Co. The Record believes that the Dom. Coal Co. will be reasonable if application to go through these areas is made in a business like way.

In driving through the 3000 feet on the Dominion Coal Co's areas, considerable coal would be won sufficient to pay royalty and perhaps a little over. After having driven some 3000 feet the North Atlantic Coy. will have reached their own areas. From this point seaward a fine body of coal should be available. To do the necessary development work for a large output from the Blockhouse seam will involve about twelve months labor and the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. This coal, that is coal from the Blockhouse seam, is excellent, especially for metallurgical purposes, being low in ash and wonderfully low in sulphur. Of this coal too there should be an immense quantity. After having developed their areas to a point eight or nine thousand feet distant from the mouth of the slope, and if then the haulage was considered too long, a pit could be sunk on the northern head and the seam attacked from that point. The company's extended operations may for a time be hampered by tight money, but when money becomes easier great activity may be looked for at Port Morien

By a curious error in Mr. Drummond's article in the Herald on the coal trade he is made to say that the Pictou men should be willing to make a little sacrifice for the underpaid workers. This would be asking too much from Pictou on behalf of Cape Breton laborers. The word 'pillar' should have appeared instead of 'Pictou'

• Rubs by Rambler.

I suppose it was because time would fail it to speak of Coll, and Floyd, and Deppe and Pearson and others, that the Herald in its Hogmanay edition, selects but three men intimately connected with the coal trade, as representative men of their class, indeed, as among the foremost in the industrial life of the province. While Cantley and Cowans and Duggan have been selected by the Herald as fit subjects to point a moral and adorn its New Year tale, the Herald, I am sure, does not wish it to be understood that these are the only men, developing the coal mining resources of our province, worthy of special mention, and reward for special merit. Just see what Floyd is doing at the Drummond, the mine with the longest and steepest slope on the American continent. When one thinks that this nigh half century old mine is to-day producing more coal than it did when the slope was a fifth of the distance, he is filled with wonder and admiration and asks what genius is doing this. It is marvellous work, a work of which Mr. Floyd and Mr. Blue, the mine manager, may well feel proud. And then what of the Colls, C. J. and Harry. In the Allan Shafts they have an undertaking which might stagger and intimidate much more formidable looking men. On them rests the no small responsibility of developing and bringing to the front as a great producer the deepest shaft on the biggest coal seam in the province. The work of developing the shafts, or the seam, is big work and may appear to move slowly, but time will tell, and if, by and bye, we do not hear great things from the Foord Pit seam many will be disappointed. And there is Pearson who is going to make a big concern at Port Morien. The Herald may have omitted mention of him, because with its new spiritual vision it can only regard B. F. as foremost among sinners. It is possible B. F. has sinned and come far short of the Herald's, for the time, high standard, but if B. F. is a sinner isn't he a sweet one; one of the kind that ordinary people prefer to extraordinary saints. Should the mere fact that B. F. fell momentarily from his high estate, and descended into the wheel barrow business, exclude him from favorable and honorable mention? Emphatically no. We all make lapses, all have our own wheel barrow moments. He has left that business behind, and is now head and heart intent on making a second Dominion Coal Co., and I wish him good luck and good speed.

While it may be a matter of regret that the Herald could not find space to make honorable mention of all the prominent coal operators I am glad that its praise of Mr. Cowans is unstinted, for the reason that he, in the public mind, may have come in for more criticism, if not censure than any other. The Herald has done what in its heart the Record had many times thought to do, but was stayed lest its good might be evil spoken of; lest, seeing that the companies are patrons of the Record, it might be accused of beslobbering, just like the "pap fed" organs. If the Record is strong in any line it is certainly not in that of

false flattery. Of Mr. Cantley the Herald says:

"On the retirement of Graham Fraser from the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., to take charge of the Dominion Iron and Steel company plant, Mr. Cantley was invited to assume the entire management. How thoroughly he has given himself to the work during the previous years, and how intimate he has become with everything, even mechanical, has been demonstrated by the success which has continued during the years he has occupied the position of general manager of the company.

Mr. Cantley has followed old lines along which the company did business in previous years; conservative where such had proven advantageous, advancing into new openings only when such were clearly in the interests of the company.

It was, and for that matter is still, characteristic of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company, to follow along the lines which experience has proved to be successful. Their growth has been in easy stages. At no time has there been firing of rockets, consequently there has been no shower of sticks. They rely largely upon local talent, and men placed in important positions are not imported but have grown up under the eye of the management. Mr. Cantley has thus a staff, every one of whom is known to him, and his management of them has not been less marked than his conduct of the business of the company.

He is still comparatively a young man, energetic, shrewd, far seeing, clear headed; he has grown with the growth of the concern which today he so successfully manages, and is one of those men to whom we look with confidence to bring the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company into such new spheres of industry as the ever increasing demands of this wide Dominion call for."

And this of Mr. Cowans:—

"It is not possible to estimate Mr. Cowans unless one knows the difficulties and the obstacles that he encountered when he came to Springhill. He was a young man, inexperienced in the handling of men and without any practical knowledge of coal mining. . . .

In spite of the many and serious obstacles, great progress has been made. The improvements made in the management of the works have been many, and changed the condition of things. Mr. Cowans is energetic, progressive and prodigal in the spending of money either for improvements or for the safety of his men. Since his advent the company have made rapid strides. The value of the property of the company has enormously increased. They have installed their own electric light plant. Their lamp cabin is unequalled in the province for the handling of the safety lamps, and by the way Springhill was the first to adopt the safety lamp and make their use compulsory in all parts of the mine. The telephone has been introduced into every department of the works and down to the bottom of each slope and into the homes of all the important officials. The general manager is momentarily in touch with every corner of the Springhill works. As a man, he is genial, warm hearted and generous to a fault. And while still on the outside of the social and civic life of Springhill, has ever a cheery word of greeting for all his men, is warmly attached to his friends and is ever ready to help the needy and

distressed. His value and worth will only become apparent when he leaves the province. You cannot visit the Springhill works without being struck with the number of old crippled men doing odd jobs everywhere. He has had a care of his own disabled men and has ever reached out his hand to help the stranger."

Mr. Duggan is referred to in the following terms:—

"G. H. Duggan, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co., ranks as a man that is doing much to develop one of the greatest resources of Nova Scotia. As the working head of the enterprise that employs more men than any other in the province, that counts its coal shipments by the million tons, Mr. Duggan takes a front rank among our captains of industry. Mr. Duggan is an Ontario man, and a civil engineer. He was employed first in a responsible position by the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, with which James Ross was prominently identified, and it was in this way, doubtless, that the attention of that gentleman was called to him when a manager was required for the Dominion Coal Co."

To what is said of Mr. Duggan the Record may add the opinion that Mr. Duggan did not discover himself until he assumed charge at Glace Bay. What this charge means is inestimable to the many, only to those who have some idea of the numberless details that have to be mastered. Though at times he may have a dour look, there is never a time when he is not accessible. These are a noble trio, of whom the mining interests may well be proud—and there are others.

Not all of a gift, not nearly all, consists in its intrinsic value. The thing behind the gift, the motive, the good will that prompted it, is in many cases its primary value. Though presentations are being overdone, though Christmas gifts have become somewhat, or a good deal, of a nuisance, yet it is good to be remembered especially when the remembrance comes unsolicited and unlooked for. I got a few gifts at New Year of more or less intrinsic value, probably less, but the following is a specimen of the kind of gift I appreciate. I got it for a N'ar day. A what? A N'ar day, I said. And what is that? Well in olden days, and possibly yet, and especially in Scotland a 'N'ar day' was a New Years gift—there were no Christmas gifts—lucky Scotland then, as that day was not a holy or a holiday. It had at times a restricted meaning as for instance when one drouthie crone said to another: 'Come and I'll give you your 'N'ar day'. That meant that he would treat him not to a solid but to a liquid which some say is the bane of the dearest and bonniest land on earth. The gitt my crones may look upon as liquid—air; possibly, but I prize it as a specimen niggert among not a few. "Lest it should happen that our estimate of its value or the example of other newspapers and magazines should lead you to put up the price of the Maritime Mining Record, I send the enclosed dollar, hoping that it is not yet too late. I shall not praise the Record; others do that by quoting it. I shall not praise you, for, like Scotsmen generally, you have conceit enough, and when I endorse your philosophy, I must remind you that it is borrowed from an elder book, for I find in Plato's Republic the following version

of the text of many of your recent sermons: "Unless either philosophers govern in cities, or those who are at present called kings and governors philosophize really and thoroughly, and these two, the political power and philosophy, unite in one, and till the bulk of those who at present pursue each of these separately are of necessity excluded, there shall be no end to the miseries of cities, nor yet to those of the human race."

The Grand Council of the P. W. A. have decided to apply to the Department of Labor for the appointment of a Board to arbitrate upon the differences between the workmen and the Dominion Coal Co. The company had asked for a renewal of the three years contract with certain modifications. The members of the P. W. A. opposed the contract, and, in this, seem to have been upheld by Council. The company issued two schedules of rates, the one providing for a three year contract, and granting higher rates than the second or no contract schedule. The workmen asked for a higher rate for the low wage laborers and mechanics, the company replied by stating that it would give 10% of an advance to ordinary able bodied laborers reserving the right to say who were and who were not such. At the same time the company stated that as conditions would not permit of costs of mining being increased, the increased wages, to laborers, must be met in part by a readjustment of pillar rates, and in part by an increase in the price of coal to workmen. The lodges are opposed to any increase in the price of coal, and refuse to discuss any question of any reduction. The company intimated that the second or lower rate, non contract schedule would go into effect on 6th, Jan'y, 1908. The men considered it expedient not to employ force in resisting, what they deem, a reduction and decided to apply to the Department of Labor to adjudicate on the differences. These are the matters in dispute between the parties, in substance, if not in words, as I understand them. The Morning Chronicle in its account of the meeting of Grand Council stamps as a practical speech that of a member who expressed the opinion that differences between employees and employer should be settled without recourse to Conciliation of Arbitration Boards. The member expressed himself as favorable to a square stand up fight when conferences, looking to an amicable settlement, had failed. The speech, if practical, expressed out of date, I hope, sentiments. All the better known among labor leaders are opposed to strife as between nations; to be consistent they must be as heartily opposed to industrial strife. But what did the speaker mean when he declared in favor of a straight stand up fight? What is a fair fight as between employers and employed? Are the employers justified in asking the men to leave the company houses, and are they justified in trying to have the places of their opponents in the fight filled. In a fair fight are the employees justified in stopping the pumps and withdrawing, in a word, the mechanics, so called, and in intimidating and preventing men willing to work from doing so? What rules govern the parties in an industrial fight? What actions on the part of either side may be called fouls, or hittings below the belt? Arbitration is

the better way of settling disputes.

At the time of the annual meeting of Grand Council of the P. W. A., last September, the papers intimated that the members of Council had expressed themselves as utterly opposed to the Lemieux Act and at the same time expressed approval of the Local Arbitration Act. Why this sudden change of front? It has been suggested that the reason the Local Act was not invoked is that it carries with it a penalty, for non compliance with an award. The men desire to be free to accept or reject the finding of the Board, as it suits them. The men reserve the right to strike without hindrance, even if adjudged to be in the wrong. If the Board decides in favor of the men good and well, if against them - the Board be hanged. This is wholly a lop sided sort of arbitration, indeed it would be no arbitration at all. For the sake of the good will I bear toward the P. W. A. I hope they have applied for a Board resolved to honorably abide by its decisions.

As a means of drawing opposing parties together the Lemieux Act may be a success; as a means of ending a dispute, where one side is bound to be belligerent, if it fails to get what it expected, it must be, at least in part, a failure. If the Board has no means of enforcing its awards upon the men, as in the late case at Springhill, neither will it have power to make the Dominion Coal Co. bow to its decision, if they think it harsh or unequal. What, then, must be the upshot? The whole thing a farce. I object to the Lemieux Act on the further ground that there is only one arbiter—the chairman. I know that the company appoint a, so called, arbiter and the men another, but really they are not arbiters but judges. A man cannot well be advocate and judge in one. The man appointed by the company will fight for them from start to finish, and the one appointed by the men will stick to their side through thick and thin. Of course there may be men who will decide against their patrons, but they are rare indeed. The P. W. A. were wise as serpents in selecting the genial, generous, even if gyratory Dr. Kendall as their advocate and arbiter. They know well his leanings for he has frequently given bold and public expression to them. In grave trials the counsels on both sides are permitted to challenge each juror as his name is called. Each counsel can ask the question of the proposed juror if he has formed any conclusions, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, in his mind. If he admits he has he is asked to resign. Suppose the trial is for murder, the attorney for the state may ask the question of any one called to act as juror if he believes in capital punishment. If he answers he does not, he is at once excused. And so should it be with those called to act as arbitrators. Any one decidedly of opinion that companies and corporations are cruel and crafty, grab-alls and grind-alls, should immediately be asked to step down, on the ground that he cannot give a just judgement. I do not say that the worthy doctor ever had other than political grudges against the coal company but it might be nice to hear his answer to the query "Do you carry any bitterness in your heart to the company or

Continued on page 19

Coal Shipments 1907.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.

DOMINION COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	188 439	162 922	d 25 517
February.....	168 650	168 273	d 378
March.....	178 132	162 688	d 15 444
April.....	203 349	226 479	i 23 130
May.....	330 015	279 374	d 50 641
June.....	362 011	386 571	i 24 560
July.....	328 211	358 888	i 40 597
August.....	343 788	365 027	i 21 239
September.....	333 799	294 428	d 39 371
October.....	337 139	306 108	d 31 031
November.....	234 167	301 219	i 60 732
December.....	136 273	181 000	i 45 000

Total	3 131 053	3 193 000	
		3 131 053	
Increase 1907.....		62 000	

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	24 310	23 734	d 576
February.....	14 831	18 418	d 3 587
March.....	25 166	16 820	d 8 346
April.....	23 123	25 738	i 2 615
May.....	24 125	24 813	i 688
June.....	27 988	22 374	d 5 614
July.....	24 177	23 919	d 258
August.....	26 885	25 755	d 1 130
September.....	19 341	21 003	i 1 162
October.....	26 518	19 973	d 6 545
November.....	20 726	29 276	i 8 550
December.....	23 224	22 565	d 659

Total.....	280 414	274 388	
		280 414	
Decrease 1907.....		6 026	

ACADIA COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	20 615	26 228	i 5 613
February.....	17 999	19 261	i 1 262
March.....	19 299	18 430	d 869
April.....	18 174	24 289	i 6 115
May.....	22 460	24 047	i 1 587
June.....	26 873	30 639	i 3 766
July.....	19 983	30 080	i10 097
August.....	23 952	29 071	i 5 119
September.....	22 913	28 198	i 5 285
October.....	27 222	31 987	i 4 765
November.....	28 976	32 327	i 3 351
December.....	26 246	27 355	i 1 409

Total	274 712	321 912	
		274 712	
Increase 1907.....		47 200	

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	5 827	15 935	i10 108
February.....	6 740	11 867	i 5 127
March.....	8 882	10 776	i 1 895
April.....	10 885	15 352	i 4 467
May.....	22 124	21 044	d 1 080
June.....	18 000	28 062	i10 062
July.....	19 702	27 960	i 8 258
August.....	25 145	23 153	d 1 992
September.....	22 765	22 422	d 343
October.....	27 452	22 275	d 5 177
November.....	19 142	22 257	i 3 115
December.....	15 898	21 971	i 6 073
Total	202 562	243 075	
		202 562	
Increase 1907.....		40 513	

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	45 117	39 729	d 5 301
February.....	21 200	25 245	i 4 045
March.....	23 801	21 855	d 1 946
April.....	32 643	33 150	i 507
May.....	68 594	43 348	d25 246
June.....	74 437	77 055	i 2 618
July.....	70 812	82 605	i11 793
August.....	74 873	81 590	i 6 717
September.....	68 064	60 355	d 7 709
October.....	63 285	53 510	d 9 775
November.....	69 229	56 951	d12 278
December.....	45 825	47 470	i 1 645
Total	658 745	623 163	
		658 745	
Decrease 1907.....		35 582	

CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

	1906	1907	Changes
January.....	45 816	22 427	d23 389
February.....	39 358	25 378	d13 981
March.....	40 151	27 982	d12 169
April.....	30 980	29 873	d 1 107
May.....	33 912	36 590	i 2 649
June.....	33 259	34 310	i 1 051
July.....	27 706	37 057	i 9 351
August.....	32 145
September.....	29 161
October.....	32 212
November.....	14 123	28 741	i14 618
December.....	20 731	34 389	i13 658
Total	379 557	276 717	
		379 557	
Decrease 1907.....		102 840	

Totals	1906	1907	Changes
Cape Breton Co.	3 841 000	3 830 000	d 11 000
Pictou Co.	593 000	633 000	i 40 000
Cumberland Co.	509 000	420 000	d 89 000
Inverness Co.	227 000	283 000	i 56 000
	5 170 000	5 166 000	

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. for December '07 given, in the table, are approximate. Owing to the labor involved in preparing the schedule of wage rates, the time of the staff was taxed severely.

The Springhill mine officials are being well, if not favorably, advertised. After all they are much like 'ither fowk' and not bad fellows in the main. They should adopt the philosophy of the immortal Burns—

"The ma' they talk I'm kent the better
Een let them clash,
An auid wifes tongue sa feckless matter,
Ta gie ane fash.

The Springhill collieries are busy. An occasional runaway, on one or other of the slopes, breaks in on the steady routine of work. The scales seem to be eminently satisfactory to the large majority of the men. The management also are satisfied,

For the first time, in all probability in the history of coal mines in this province, oil has been struck in a coal pit. The night man in the Vale in the course of his visits to the goaves or the gobs, and the working places, discovered a black liquid dropping from the roof. His discovery he kept a profound secret until he had analysed the stuff, or tested its merits. The latter he did by applying some of the liquid to his once loose joints which had become sore and stiff through 'rheumatics'. A few applications made the man who had limped hop about like a cricket, or as he himself puts it "feel as frisky as a two year old." His mate wondered at the change and asked the cause. He muttered something about being a firm believer in the saying of 'every man being his own doctor'. And then pitying other rheumatics he divulged his secret. Harry of course 'got wind' of it, and he also after his amazement had subsided, thought too to make a test of it. Being sprightly as a lark and free from gout, he decided to apply it to the stiff turning wheels of the pit boxes. One application and the engine-man was astonished at the ease with which the engine drew her load. The quantity of oil that drips is probably not more than a gallon a day. A free advice man told Harry he should bore up into the roof, but when the advisor was asked "And what if it should drown the pit," he had nothing to say. The oil can scarcely come from ordinary shale, as there is comparatively little weight of strata, and there can be no friction. The discovery is interesting, and like most accidental discoveries may turn out to be important.

Springhill enjoyed the merriest Xmas and the happiest New Year, probably in its history.

The Dominion Coal Co'y. began to bank actively at its two stations at the Hub and Bridgeport in December.

The 30th. of December, pay day at the Springhill collieries, was one of the most robust ever handled by the tellers.

But for the mysterious boiler explosion at Dom. No. 2, December at that colliery would have shown a surprising output.

The people of Springhill are wondering why the present prosperous condition of the town cannot be maintained—and its no wonder they are wondering.

The Arbitration Board has not materialized as yet in Springhill. There is some loud conjecturing by many as to what is hoped to be gained by it, when the Company's ultimatum is considered.

A new washhouse is being built at Port Hood; The slope is being tracked part of the way to give a larger output next summer. It is intended to draw pillars as soon as a proper barrier is left to support and protect the upper workings.

A new angle deep has been driven in the Inverness mine to give an easier grade for hauling this will be the main deep in future. This foresight on the part of Manager Beaton has saved the company the necessity of installing a new and more powerful hoisting engine with additional boilers, as the bottom of the present main slope is pitching at an angle of 40 degrees. A tunnel is to be driven from a level at the foot of the angle deep to the 15ft. seam. All of this coal which is yet untouched will be won within the next few years, without further additions to the surface plant.

It is to be hoped that 1908 will be a better year for the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. than its predecessor. Of the past year it may be said that it was the worst financially in the life of the company. There was trouble for the management in No. 3 slope from which recovery was not made till last July, and at the end of that month came the deplorable strike which caused havoc, and the losses and consequences, of that strike coriscited what should have been a fairly profitable year, into one showing a big deficit. There has been more than enough of trouble at Springhill and there are those who unhesitatingly lay the blame to too big wages, or too much prosperity. It is said that prosperity has a bad effect on raen, and it is true that only two in twenty can keep their heads in prosperity. Let us hope that peace will reign during 1908, and that the company will be able this year to recover some of its leeway.

Mr. J. R. Lithgow died in Halifax last week. The deceased was at one time Managing Director of the Glace Bay Coal Co., a concern which opened up and developed the Hub and the Harbor seams and did a splendid business in the early sixties. The deceased was a most estimable gentleman, and a splendid business man.

A variety of causes contributed in preventing an earlier notice of a stirring novel by title "The Colonel from Wyoming" kindly sent by the author Dr. Cameron of Mabou. The book abounds in graceful English though it deals largely with a class whose mother tongue was Gaelic. The novel should be of special interest to all Cape Bretonians who have not grown too proud to be interested in the manners and customs of their forebears. Nick-names were common in C. B. many years ago, and a chapter gives an idea of how numerous various and laughable they were. The mine at Mabou comes in for mention in an indirect way, and there is a graphic account of a supposed cave in. Some of the characters who came to the rescue are recognizable. Those who have not read the book should procure it at once. The first edition has been exhausted.

The Record acknowledges the receipt of many superb calendars, from the Can Fairbank Co.; the B Greening Wire Co., Rhodes Curry Co., and the Hadfield Steel Foundry Co., Sheffield, a desk diary from F. B. McCurdy, and also Belchers Almanac from the publishers. This latter publication is as full of interesting and useful information as ever.

The schedule of rates called No. 2 went into effect at the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines on Monday. Much thought and care must have been bestowed on its preparation. This schedule is not quite so favorable to the men as schedule No. 1 which contained a time contract clause, and which the men did not feel disposed to discuss. The company claim that taken as a whole the No. 2 schedule carries no reduction, but simply a readjustment. The schedule proposes that pillar men be paid 41½ cts per ton instead of 46cts. and an increase in the price of coal to employees to \$1.00 for slack and \$1.50 for run-o-mine. The saving to the company from these sources is to be paid to the day laborers and the men in the machine rooms, machine runners, shooters, and loaders as follows:—The \$1.38 men are to be raised to \$1.52; all day men who now get \$1.65 or over receive an increase of 3%, even drivers and landing tenders, who are young chaps not supporting families, get an increase. The machine room work gets from 8 to 20 per cent. above former rates according to conditions. As a majority of the men are getting an increase, and as pillar men have been perhaps too liberally dealt with in the past in comparison with other workmen, it is not thought any serious trouble will result from the introduction of the schedule. Of course there will be some kicking; that is only natural. The pillar men may wish they had been left as they were, but few of them will be able to say they cannot under the new rates make a fair average wage.

The S. S. Beatrice has been chartered by the North Atlantic Collieries Co. She returned to Port Morien last week after having taken a cargo of 900 tons to St. John. The Company might have preferred not to charter a boat at this time, but were compelled to do so as their business would not permit of waiting on the pleasure of the coasting captains.

When closed lights were introduced in Caledonia there were disapprovals and objections on the part of the men. The objections were such as "We will not be able to do so much work; we will be exposed to more dangers, and the drivers will not be able to see etc." To-day, after having become accustomed to their use the men would not desire any other sort of light. There have been fewer accidents since their introduction; the men are able to do as much work as ever, and the mine is much safer. The majority of the men are willing to acknowledge that the company takes some interest in their welfare. Those responsible for the introduction of closed lights should be gratified at the results so far, and confident that the future will add to this satisfaction. To get the best results in any work, men must co-operate with the management and see that rules are strictly adhered to. In the Caledonia Mine there are no fewer than six relighting stations.

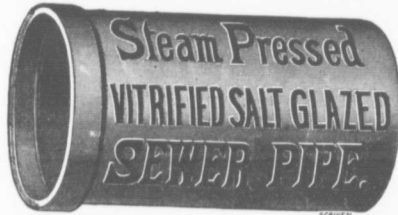
Continued from page 16

its officials." This only by the way. What I want to be at, while admitting the councils sagacity in requesting the doctor to act, is to question the propriety of the doctor's acceptance. The doctor knows, at least he should know, that if Dr. McKay, doctor Bill as he is popularly called, is selected as the conservative candidate at the next federal elections, he, Kendall will be the liberal candidate in opposition. He knows, further, that if he does not wish to commit political suicide, and, at the same time kill his party on the South side of Cape Breton County, he must go on the Board determined to carry back with him a decision in favor of the men. And all the people know this, and therefore will they conclude that the doctor—unless he is prepared to say of the workmen voters what a famous capitalist said of the American public—cannot go on the Board unfettered and fearless. I think the Lemieux act, if it is to be of real service, must have a clause excluding politicians in orders, in other words, legislators or public servants, from seats on Boards. A M. P. or an M. P. P. cannot well be a fearless and independent arbiter. He will be very careful indeed not to place himself in any position, in the arbitrament of a dispute between employers of labor and their men which will alienate the good opinion of voters, in numbers sufficient to oust him from his seat when he next asks their suffrages. With the company's arbiter it is much different. Being neither politician nor official he will have no crowd of clients to coddle. While he may fight stiffly for his patrons he has no fear of them before his mind, in coming to a decision. If he gives decision favorable to the men's contention, he knows he may have the disfavor of the officials, but then, what of that, he has pocketed his fees, and can whistle o'er the frowns. The mode of selection of arbitrators, under the Lemieux act is wholly wrong. Let some one or more laymen appear before the Board to plead the cause he represents, but forbid the pleader a place on the judgement seat. If Arbitration Boards are to be a success men must be appointed to them who court not favors and fear not frowns, whose whole aim will be to get at the bottom facts and on them base a just verdict.

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In Pennsylvania, the condition of the miner with respect to the daily wage, hours of labor, sanitary surroundings, protection from accident, and pecuniary relief in case of disability, is a fortunate one when compared with conditions that exist in many other States and countries. In this State we have at many collieries in the Anthracite region what are known as First Aid to the Injured Corps, whose prompt and efficient service has in many cases of emergency greatly lessened the suffering of the injured workers. There are also established at the various collieries emergency hospitals, the beneficent character of which is being daily demonstrated. And to lighten the immediate distress of the men who are injured in the mines, and to give their families temporary financial assistance, many companies have established relief funds. The application of a few dollars at a period of bereavement or physical injury cannot assuage grief or materially lessen the agonizing experiences that characterize such occurrences, but it is nevertheless a comfortable feeling for a family to know that the stricken father or son will be given every attention and will be accorded the rites of a Christian burial, or, in case of injury, that the sufferer and his family will be supported for a certain length of time. The State has legislated wisely and generously in the cause of the mine worker, and numerous hospitals erected and supported by State funds attest the interest that has been taken in the welfare of this worthy class of citizens.

The Bituminous region, however, has not kept pace with the Anthracite region in the work of assisting the injured mine worker. No first aid corps or emergency hospitals have as yet been established at the mines, and the victims of disaster must depend upon the nearest available physician or hospital for relief and treatment.

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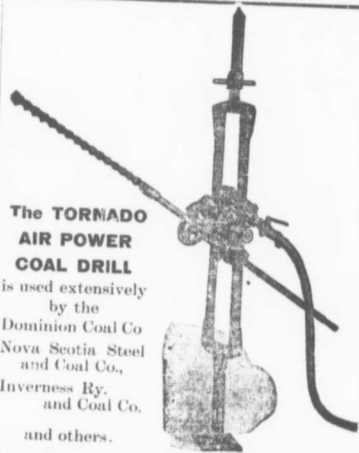
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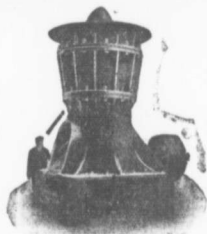
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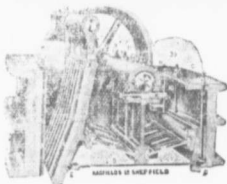
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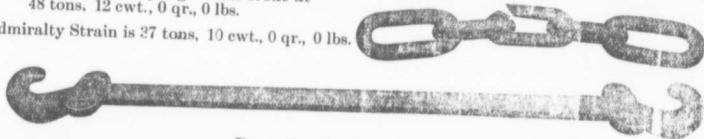
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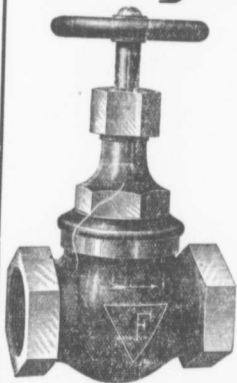
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Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 2 and 25, 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 situate. 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 homesteader.

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 nine 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 such intention six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for Patent.

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$25 for anthracite. Not more than 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$2 per annum for an initial trial, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

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

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

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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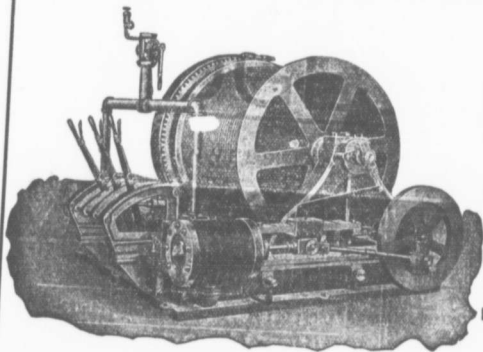
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EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down	No. 52	No. 54		Read Up	No. 51	No. 49
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
L 10 20	L 3 50		E. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 50	A 3 25	
S 11 01	S 4 05		PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 45	S 3 27	
A 11 25	A 4 08		A 11 25	A 10 35	A 3 10	
	F 4 15		PORT HASTINGS	F 10 27		
	F 4 25		TROY	F 10 17		
	S 4 35		CREIGNISH	S 10 05		
	F 4 50		JUDIQUE	F 9 56		
	S 5 05		CHAUNOBER	S 9 42		
	F 5 15		CATHERINES POND	F 9 19		
	A 5 23			A 9 05		
	L 5 28		PORT HOOD	L 9 00		
	S 5 35		GLENCOE	S 8 45		
	S 5 50		MABOU	S 8 15		
	S 6 10		GLENDYBE	S 8 05		
	S 6 25		BLACK RIVER	F 7 54		
	S 6 40		STRATHLORE	S 7 37		
	S 7 02		INVERNESS	L 7 20		
	A 7 15					
	p. m.					

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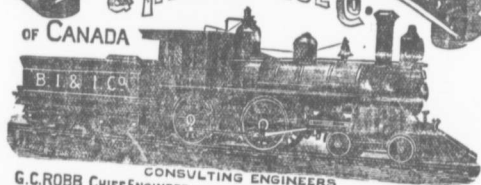
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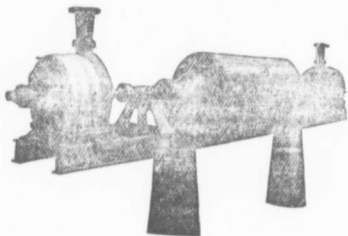
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	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02 %	1.42 %	2.71 %
Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	.58 %	.79 %

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

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

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