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# Maritime Miner's Record

Dr. G. G.

FEB. 23 1910

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

### "DOMINION STEAM COAL,"

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use  
from the well known seams

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**12** Collieries  
in Operation.

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Peak Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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**G. H. Duggan,**

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GENERAL OFFICES, GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

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Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

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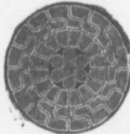
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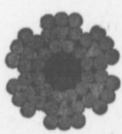
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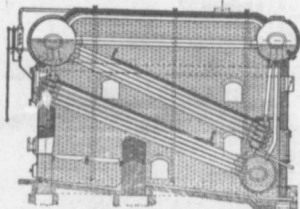
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for Water after using  
**TRY IT!**

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—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

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our 'FENERTY' Brand

COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,  
COAL TRIMMERS SHOVELS,  
SCRAPER SHOVELS, ETC.

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*The Largest Mines in Canada*

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*Genuine Garlock Parkings*  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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For Marsaut, Muesle Deflector or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE.  
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Rhodes, BUILDING MATERIALS  
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HALIFAX, N. S.

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Steel Castings,  
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Interlocking Plants

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

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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.

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**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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(CANVAS JACKETED)

FOR STEAM PIPES, ETC.



The use of Asbestos Covering on Steam Pipes, Boilers, and other heated surfaces, results in:-

- A Large Saving of Fuel
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- Increase of Power and Capacity of Plants

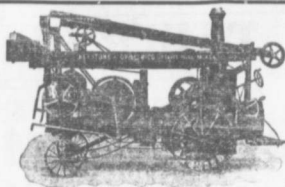
This Covering is made in sections 3 feet long, furnished with a strong canvas jacket, and supplied with metal bands as fasteners. Sold in full sections only.

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST.

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Put up in bags of about 40 lbs., dry, to be mixed with water to the consistency of mortar and applied with a trowel to Steam Pipes, Boilers, Bases, and irregular heated surfaces. Price upon application.

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Percussion Core Drill Attachment

is an economical appliance for  
**TESTING COAL LANDS.**

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" 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,  
Fittings,  
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Boiler  
Tubes,  
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Angles,  
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Steam Goods  
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**iron Pipe for  
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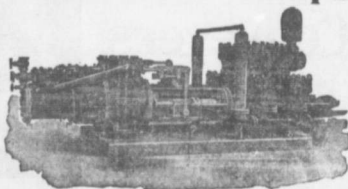
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**MONTREAL, QUE.**

—Established 1852—

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A Reliable, Efficient, and Substantial,  
Because almost Fifty Years Experience  
Stands back of Every Machine. Fol-  
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CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, VOLUTE or TURBINE.

Steam or Electrically Driven

**Jeanesville Iron Works Co.,**  
HAZLETON, PA., U. S. A.

# ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL,

for excellence of display, awarded to  
**J. W. CUMMING & SON,**  
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—MAKERS OF—

“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock  
 Boring Machines, Miners’ Tools, Copper Headed  
 Stemmers, Copper Pointed Needles,  
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 other mining appliances.

Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship  
 —is the motto of the Firm.—

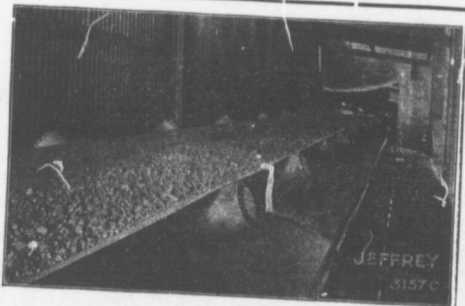
The firm a month or two ago secured an order from the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Ltd., 200 pit tubs. So highly satisfactory was the work that the first order was, after receipt of the tubs, duplicated.

## JEFFREY Rubber Belt Conveyers

Are the most efficient—Last longer and Cost less for up-keep than any other make.

### THE BELT USED

is of the very best quality obtainable for conveying purposes.



The Belt Carriers are exceptionally strong, accurate and light running.

They are continuously and perfectly self oiled, and are so constructed as to permit a minimum over all width of conveyer. The carrier pulleys are offset, and the pulley edges overlap to prevent the belt from cutting.

Recently developed economies and shop practice enabled us to produce Belt Conveyers at a minimum cost and to quote very attractive prices on equipments for all purposes. Send for Catalog GP-81 We build COMPLETE COAL MINE EQUIPMENTS.

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Boston, Oliver Bldg.  
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Pittsburg, Farmers Bank Bldg.  
 St. Louis, Pierce Bldg.



THE...  
**MARITIME MINING RECORD**

Vol. 12, No. 16    Stellarton, N. S.,    FEB. 23 1910.    New Series

**SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

(Science and Art of Mining.)

Q.—What means would you adopt to guard against runaway tubs on inclines and engine planes?

A.—It is essential in all haulage installations to adopt some arrangement for keeping the tubs secure as far as possible should a rope break or a chain snap. There are many such arrangements in vogue, even an arrangement for preventing runaways in the direction of normal motion. First of all a simple contrivance can be applied to prevent the running away of parts of the sets on direct haulage roads and long self-acting inclines should a coupling become unloosened or a draw bar or a chain link break. It consists of a chain run over the tops of the tubs connected to the rope at one end and to the last couplings of the last tub at the other. Should any unforeseen accident happen to the sets, this chain would hold the detached part of the set secure. Then again, the rope may break or the set be pushed over the incline head without the rope attached. In this case a runaway switch could be placed so far down the incline that, should such an accident occur, the prints could be switched over and the set run off the way. A wire would connect this switch and could be worked by the man at the top of the incline should occasion require. Or again a prop could be set of sufficient strength to stand the force of a runaway set at the end of the outside plate or rail of the runaway arrangement, or should such a prop not be obtainable, have one built into a brick butt or block so the it would take the force of the runaway set. This would prevent the possibility of any props supporting bars and so keeping the roof secure being knocked out, and thus, maybe, prevent falls of roof. Should the inclination of the road not be very great, an arrangement for preventing runaways could be introduced. Briefly the method consists of a stroug bar held in place by a catch which when occasion requires can be pulled aside by the pulling of a wire by the workman at the top. The whole arrangement is firmly fixed to two bulks which are also firmly set. On self-acting inclines great care should be taken not to push the tubs on to the road without the rope attached. To prevent runaways arising from such occurrences, that is the non-application of the rope, there are many devices. One of the commonest arrangements in this case is an appliance termed a stop-block. It consists of a bar of wood, iron bound, placed over the rails and held in such place by another bar lying at right angles to it outside the rails. Both bars work the pivots at their opposite ends, and when required are moved, the workman knocking out the shorter bar, the weight of the set forcing out the other. When sets are brought out over the incline wholly, that is in such numbers ready for immediate removal, two blocks could be fixed,

one to act as reserve to the other. Should the first block be mounted by the tubs the second block would answer its required purposes. When the loaded tubs are brought over the incline head singly or in twos they can be led down on to block as they come out till the set is made ready. The rope can be connected to the tubs and as soon as the signal is given from the bottom the block can be knocked out and the set run. On engine planes, where the gradient is against the loaded tubs, and the system of haulage being direct, a good appliance to prevent runaways should the rope or chain break is a contrivance termed a "ball." Briefly it consists of a bar of iron, held in a position between two frames of wood mounted on wheels. The appliance forms, therefore, a kind of carriage, which runs on the tubway behind, the out-going set of course being connected to it. The bar is so arranged that it trails behind, and should any accident happen to the set, such for instance as broken rope, the backward weight of the set would cause the bar to grip the sleepers and thus securely hold it. It holds this advantage with all other runaway appliances, holding the set before any backward speed is gained, and thus preventing the tubs leaving the way and causing damage. On endless rope haulage roads the loaded tubs may become detached from the forks or the forks from the rope, and should the journey of the loaded tubs be against the gradient there would be the possibility of the tubs running back. In such cases runaway points could be placed at certain intervals in the road. The tubs running back would take the way of these points, and thus run into a side or against a prop if one be set. Another good arrangement is by having back catches fixed at certain distance apart. These catches consist of iron bars so set that when the tubs are on their way regular journey they push over the top, which goes back to its original position so on as the tubs have passed. These bars work on a horizontal pin in the direction of motion. This pin being secure between two iron or wooden frames, and when their application is brought about, grip the wall of a runaway tub. It is much more difficult to guard against runaways in the direction of normal motion. There is a form of catch devised to meet even this case and can be described as follows:—The axle of a slowly moving tub pressing against a lever with weight attached only causes it to swing, but should the tub be moving rapidly (as when loose) it drives over the lever, turning it completely round. This lever when travelling thus, comes in contact with a certain catch. This catch has fixed to it a link or wire, the top part connected to the bottom part of a pivoted lever, the top part of pivoted lever holding up a weighted end of a back catch. Therefore when the lever strikes the catch it drives it forward, the catch pulling the wire or link which pulls away the bottom part of pivoted lever. The top part of lever is there-

fore swung over, releasing the bottom part of back catch which drops down, the top part of back catch going up and gripping the axle of the runaway tub. It is also arranged that the pushing forward of the lever completes an electric circuit, thus announcing the mishap. This arrangement of preventing runaways would only be workable where the endless rope system of haulage is in operation. Where the main and tail rope haulage, or only the tail rope haulage systems are in operation there are sometimes very heavy landings; that is, the landings where the set are made ready for sending to the shaft may dip in such direction at a great rate. To hold the tubs in such cases and thus prevent the possibility of runaways while the loaded set is being made up is sometimes a matter of great difficulty.

On the outside of the full way sides a square-shape bar of wood is fixed and a brick butt or wall firmly built against it to ensure greater strength. The bar is so placed that the tubs can be conveniently run against it by means of the movable points. When the loaded tubs are brought out of the workings they are let down against a prop till the required number for the set is made up, and coupled ready for removal. The empty set is then drawn up the landing above the prop set on the outside of the empty way side and then let down again by means of runaway points. The tail rope is then knocked off the empty set and fastened on to the full set. The loaded set is then drawn back away from the prop, the points switched over and the set let down. The main rope (if that method of haulage is in operation) is then fastened on to the set, and the same run to the shaft. When the empty tubs are pulled up to the landing an automatic appliance is fixed to hold them till taken away by the drivers. The tubs when passing, press back to the end of the bar, which liberated flies back to its original position by means of spring.

#### WHY LIVING IS HIGH.

An American paper gives thirty two reasons why prices are high. The following are a sample:—

- The enormously increased output of gold.
- The extension of the credit system, which has called into existence immense quantities of "abstract wealth," returns upon which must be paid out of actual or real wealth.
- The growth of extravagant habits, which has caused demand to outstrip production.
- The importation of costly luxuries.
- The waste produced by the drink habit, which is charged with burdening the community with the maintenance of its victims and greatly enlarging the criminal class, thus increasing the burdens of the taxpayer.
- The enormous increase of municipal expenditures for aesthetic objects.
- Enormous increase of rental values, due to the effort of middlemen to secure the best locations in cities. The consumers pay heavy tribute to the landowner, through the store-keeper, in higher prices.
- Lavish expenditure for buildings in which business is conducted. The sums expended for handsome structures and for decoration of stores contribute to the increase of prices. A department store with fixtures costing a quarter of a million dollars obtains a

return on its investment by charging higher prices. Magnificent railroad stations are made good in part by increased freight rates.

—Failures in business due to the credit system. The annual losses from that cause amount to many millions. The failure of the unfortunates to meet their obligations compels the distribution of the loss among those who do pay.

—Trades unionism, diminishing productivity by shortening the hours of labor, increasing cost by excluding all workers not belonging to the organization and constantly moving for a higher scale of wages.

—Cold storage practice, which permits the withdrawal of products from market when they are plentiful, thus depriving the consumer of the opportunity to purchase cheaply in periods when they are abundant.

—Failure of the farmer to get proper returns from the land causes a relative diminution of production, which creates a demand out of proportion to the supply.

—Desertion of the land by the rural population flocking to the cities, thus destroying the equilibrium of supply and demand.

That there is \$1,000,000,000 of wealth in coal lying ready to hand in the Alaskan forest is a grotesque exaggeration. This false idea of the fabulous worth of the field constitutes not only an error of fact but the major premise of the reasoning. The irregularities in entry spoken of were in themselves comparatively small offences, especially as there has been as yet no regular way provided for fling upon Alaskan coal lands. The essence of the presentation lies in an atmosphere of corruption and connivance mistily painted as a background to the vivid and startling richness of the prize.

The value of \$1,000,000,000 (or more) is arrived at by multiplying an estimated tonnage of 2,000,000,000 by an estimated profit of 50 cents per ton. This is claimed to be conservative because the "Government expert" put the profit at \$1 per ton.

No coal, in Alaska or out of Alaska, is worth 50 cents per ton as it lies in the seam. The highest-priced coal lands in the United States, lying in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and in the Conelville coke district, are valued at no more than 5 to 10 cents per ton of coal contained. This is a high rate due to tremendous local demand, unequaled mining and transportation facilities and the approaching exhaustion of the beds. Elsewhere in the United States developed coal land is worth, say, from 1 to 3 cents per ton of coal in the ground, excluding all seam but the one actually mined upon. Undeveloped land without railroad connection is worth much less.

In distant places values are lower than in the nearby thickly populated localities. Thus the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., of British Columbia, which owns the greatest part of about 22,000,000,000 tons of fine bituminous and anthracite coal, and which has coke ovens and mine works and a trade approaching 2,000,000 tons per year, is worth in the stock market only about half a mill per ton of coal owned.

## 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.

FEB. 23

GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT.

"The Mining Record is calling on the government to send forces down to Glace Bay, or to find forces there to fight the strikers, thereby joining the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance in demanding government enforcement of Municipal laws."

"It seems foolish enough to listen to some clergymen, who have gained all the knowledge they have of provincial and municipal law by a study of theology, calling for such an impossible thing as government enforcement of law under the statutes as they now exist, but it becomes a sad thing to read of members and ex-members of the Legislature advocating the same impossible policy. More ignorance has been publicly expounded on this subject during the last few years than would stock an ordinary idiot's library, and responsible public men should not add to these tomes of legal fiction."

In reference to the first paragraph let me quote what the RECORD did say in reference to law enforcement: "Is it the workman who has to see that law shall be enforced? It is not; that is the duty of the community; in short and in our opinion, in such circumstances as exist, and have existed in C. B. for months, it is the duty of the Attorney General to act, regardless of the consequences. By consequences, we mean, political effect." Ah, these two last words would not, perhaps, have been written if their effects had been foreseen. The two words acted on our friend like the proverbial red flag, or as those who use slang might say "they knocked him silly." I would like well to baandy a few words with the Eastern Chronicle on this subject, so dear to him, of government enforcement, but at this time I will keep to the point, and leave the trimmings for some other occasion.

The main point is: 'Who is responsible for the enforcement of law?'

The Eastern Chronicle says the responsibility and the whole responsibility lies with the Municipal Councils.

The RECORD asserts, and boldly, that the government, broadly speaking, is responsible for the enforcement of all law.

Might I ask the Chronicle a question or two. Is the Attorney General merely the law adviser of the departments of the government?

What is the Attorney General for anyway?

How is it that, though an Attorney General and the late Jeffrey McColl, M. P. P. loudly protested against the provincial government paying

for criminal prosecutions, holding that the Dominion government, who made the laws, had a right to see to their enforcement, the local government still assumes responsibility in the matter?

If the government has not anything at all, at all, to do with the enforcement of law, how comes it that in the estimates there are thousands of dollars for criminal prosecutions.

As the RECORD never hinted about Premier Murray establishing new courts, perhaps the Chronicle better explain what meaning it takes out of the two words 'government enforcement'.

Who appoints 'prosecuting officers' in the several counties?

Who appoints stipendiary magistrates, and declares their minimum salary; and who appoints justices of the peace?

Who can cancel, and who only, the appointment of any or the whole of the above peace and law officers?

Is a candidate responsible for bribery or corruption on the part of his agent; is a company or corporation responsible for the acts of its manager in his official capacity; in short, as a rule, is the appointer responsible for the acts of the appointee?

If we get fair, free, and frank answers to these questions, a few more may be propounded.

In 1908 nearly eight thousand dollars was expended by the local government in Criminal prosecutions. This was nothing short of criminal prodigality if the government has nothing to do with law enforcement. But the government takes a great deal to do with law enforcement. Suppose a couple of persons should lay a complaint against the Editor of the Eastern Chronicle for perjury in connection with the article in the E. C. on 'government enforcement', and the case went before a judge. Does our friend know that though prosecuting officer Graham would like, partly from friendship, and chiefly on account of insufficient evidence, to drop the case, he couldn't do so without the consent of the Attorney General, and yet the Eastern Chronicle gravely tells us the government has nothing at all, at all, to do with law enforcement. The Sydney Record, as blue blooded a liberal as the Eastern Chronicle, asserts emphatically that at the instance of some influential citizens of Glace Bay—and not in the first instance, as the E. C. puts it, of the town council—the Department of Justice has agreed to appoint a police commissioner for that town. Why did the Department of Justice bother its head; why did it not say to the 'municipal council' "It is your duty and yours alone to see to the enforcement of law and order?"

The Eastern Chronicle will please note that no reference was made to civil law. In so far as criminal proceedings and enforcement of criminal law go, the Attorney General—to use a vulgarism—"runs the shebang". He is not a 'wee cock' but the big bung. Among the powers, duties, and functions of the Attorney General as enumerated in the Revised Statutes, are the following:

"He shall see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law, and shall have the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration (syn. dispensing) of justice in the province not within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada."

The above, if we understand English, is self

interpreting. The Attorney General can come down like the Assyrian on any public officer not enforcing the law, and take the job out of his hands. Moreover, the Attorney General may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, proceed to, say, Sydney—if justice and law is there being made a laughing stock, taking with him as for his special constables as have been appointed for his special work. Is it possible the E. C. never heard of the Attorney General being requested to set efficient machinery in motion for the capture of those, charged with assault or murder. Did the E. C. never hear of detectives being sent out, at the instance of the Attorney General?

In reference to the charge of ignorance, just a word. The incident has been told, we think, in these columns before. An irate judge said to an attorney: "I may be able to teach you law, but I cannot teach you manners." Came the quiet reply "That is so, my lord." To the Chronicles assertion that "more ignorance on this subject has been expounded than would fill a library," we nod the head approvingly, and say, "That is so."

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## - Rubs by Rambler.

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Of the views of Professor McGill, as of those of some of the higher critics, it may be said that they are much more unsettling than satisfactory. I can even fancy that his views uttered to or in an assembly of restless men might be classed dangerous. The Professor is admitted on all sides to be clever, and yet I sometimes wonder if his cleverness is not more superficial than practical. According to the Halifax Herald he has been lecturing before the Canadian Club in Montreal on labor conditions. According to the Herald's summary, which is very short, the Professor contended that "the union movement was the result of economic conditions, and the increasing cost of living which made it impossible for men to live and produce the necessary amount of labor on the old scale of wages." The trades labor movement is not a thing of to-day. It was probably as strong as it is to-day at a time when the cost of necessities, mark you I do not say the cost of living, was at the lowest. Perhaps the strongest union America ever saw was the Knights of Labor. It claimed at one time to have nearly a million members. The cost of living was not the impelling force in causing men to join that order. A better living was what they wanted. Less labor and shorter hours were the cries, more than higher wages. The Professor seems to forget that higher wages are chiefly responsible for the increased cost of living. From a short article in another column by a writer who knows his subject, this is clearly pointed out. And just as surely as night follows day, increased wages will result in increased cost of articles of use. It cannot be otherwise. House rents are twice as high as they used to be, because, mainly, wages are twice as high. The Professor seems to think he could put

a hand on a remedy. An increase of wages to meet present prices won't suffice. With increase of wages prices will go up higher, and then where will he be? There will be a continual striving after an adjustment. It cannot well be otherwise; that is a natural law. No one professor or a dozen can work a miracle. They can only hope to make the road smoother. The Herald tells us in glowing type that he "denounced the idea of legislating against International affiliation as a class legislation, since all forms of capital could operate where they please." It would be more satisfactory if Professor McGill would show where the analogy between outside capital and outside interference with Canadian labor comes in. Were I pleading for the abolition of the Alien Labor Laws, and used as an argument, "You admit foreign capital, why should you prohibit foreign labor," then in my opinion that would be a high perfect analogy. Capital is admitted not for the benefit of a class; it benefits the whole community. Why should we have international affiliation in Canada, seeing it is nowhere else in the world, and seeing more particularly they could better have it in other countries than here, for the reason that capital and the products of labor are more in competition in America than on any other continent. The Professor said that "the idea of keeping foreign agitators out was absurd and impossible." Indeed, well they do keep out agitators in free United States and even in Britain. 'Agitators' are told to move on at this very time, in Liverpool and other parts of England, and in towns in Scotland. It all depends on the nature of the agitation. A harmless agitator is not interfered with; ones likely to disturb the peace of the community—are given short shrift. The Professor had only one remedy to suggest, and that was that "the employers should study economic conditions, meet their men as men, and not tell them to go to the devil." Oh, I wonder where the Professor met Lord Curzon. Who ever heard of a Nova Scotia employer using such language. A petty boss may use it when hard pressed, but an employer never. For thirty years the coal mine operators have been exhorted to treat their men like men, and it must be freely conceded that the operators have done well, beyond all expectations.

"The present labor conditions, pointed to a great labor fight in Nova Scotia in coming years. Apparently the U. M. W. there were to be crushed, and probably the P. W. A. would then be attacked in a like manner, which would inevitably lead to a big industrial war." Shame on you Professor. No one is attempting to crush out the U. M. W. They can hold on to the U. M. W. as long as they like. The U. M. W. men can go to work to-morrow, and no questions asked. The only crushing out is that they will not be recognized as U. M. W. men, but solely as workmen. As to the P. W. A., there was an attempt to strangle it at birth, but since then the operators have accepted the situation. For thirty years in Nova Scotia the P. W. A. has been doing good work, and the operators have never denied the right of the men to be in connection with a union, indeed many of the operators have declared that they would rather do business with the lodges committees than with individuals. It is possible

that a change may occur in the present very satisfactory relationship, but why borrow trouble from to-morrow! sufficient to the day is the evil thereof, especially when the physician cannot name a preventive. The Professor, if the Herald reports correctly, said some things that had better remained unsaid.

It was predicted previous to the late elections in Britain that there would be a larger number of labor members in the new parliament than in the old. Instead of that labor has suffered a loss of nearly fifty per cent. A writer in the British Weekly gives some reasons for this set back. Below is the concluding portion of his article:—

"In proportion as the success of Liberalism is explained by its enlarged appeal to all the friends of national progress, the comparative failure of Labor is to be explained by the restriction of its outlook to the interests of a class. The 'independence' of the Labor party—now one of its articles of faith—makes it increasingly a class movement. The specific representation of organized manual labor is within its limits an excellent thing. The productive labor of the country has nothing like the political influence to which it is entitled. But so long as Labor is a distinctively class movement, it will fail to make that broad appeal which is needed to unite all the progressive forces in its support. Liberals who would join with Labor willingly if they felt that the Labor cause was the one which made most surely for social progress in its widest sense will not bind themselves down and limit their outlook to the claims of any one class. They want something broader. That is the explanation, so far as I can discover, of the surprising success of Liberal candidates in three-cornered fights, and the convincing failure of so many Labor candidates. The bulk of the people vote as citizens, not merely as wage-earners, and Labor, so long as it is primarily a class movement, will have the support of its own pledged supporters and not much more.

"The Labor leader, by specifying in class problems, is liable to the peril of over-emphasis and false proportion. People who honestly sympathize with Socialism, in so far as it means the Christian principles of brotherhood, equality, and social unity, are often repelled by the extravagant terms in which the cause is advocated. I should say that by far the most popular defeat in the last election was the defeat of Mr. Victor Grayson. Everyone I have spoken to rejoices in it as a vindication of the sanity and good sense of the people, and their ability to measure public men. Socialists should be men of the broadest sympathies and views; and yet one's actual experience is that many of them are extremely intolerant of people who will not accept their gospel, their whole gospel, and nothing less than their gospel. And the younger of them are specially marked in this respect. It was no common experience in the recent election to find in an audience some young man of twenty years or so, obviously limited in his reading and experience of affairs, constantly sneering at the policy and work of the Liberal party, and flinging insulting interjections at men of the widest experience and most generous human sympathy. This type behaves as if he were the first person who had ever pondered over the problem of poverty or had ever felt a passion for

the uplifting of his fellow-creatures. The effect is to discredit and weaken his own cause. Young people who imagine they can solve the unemployment problem by some simple penny-in-the-slot system have a disillusionment in store. The truth is that the body politic has to be treated by the reformer very much as the human body has to be treated by the physician. Social disease, equally with physical disease, needs to be approached with care and knowledge, and because every-one desires to see the disease stamped out it does not follow that every-one must accept offhand the remedy which every loud voiced quack has to offer. The young Socialist—good as he is at heart—has this truth yet to learn, and perhaps the results of the last election may assist its assimilation."

Coal Shipments January, 1910

—DOMINION COAL CO. LTD.—  
—Output and Shipments for Jan'y. 1910—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	45 384	
Dominion No. 2	44 696	
Dominion No. 3	18 902	
Dominion No. 4	25 766	
Dominion No. 5	28 161	
Dominion No. 6	171	182 411
Dominion No. 7	5*441	
Dominion No. 8	9 419	
Dominion No. 9	17 480	
Dominion No 10	11 104	
Dominion No 12	4 301	
Dominion No 14	2 139	
	212 073	182 411
Shipments Jan'y. 1909		120 130
Increase " 1910		62 281

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments Jan'y. 1910	45 342
" " 1909	38 845
Increase " 1910	6 497

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan'y. 1910	23 534
" " 1909	24 852
Decrease " 1910	1 318

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan'y. 1910	20 298
" " 1909	9 918
Increase " 1910	10 380

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan'y. 1910	19 684
" " 1909	19 767
Decrease " 1910	83

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

'Scotia' is reeling off the points these days. Last week it touched eighty.

The Glace Bay undertakers should be preparing for a busy season. A New Aberdonian writes to the U. M. W. Journal saying the non workers are going to gain the day or die.

As yet there is no rush to the East Bay mines, said to be so rich in the precious minerals that Cobalt is not a patch to them. As yet in Nova Scotia we are babes at the booming business.

Mr. W. Sedgwick of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. had a trip through parts of the U. S., returning last week. He says there is much strike talk in Pa., but will scarcely venture the opinion that there will be a stoppage of work. Business on the whole is fair at the industrial centres across the line.

Mr. D. H. McDougall has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the merged Steel and Coal companies. The appointment gives satisfaction. At Glace Bay, with a possible individual exception, perhaps two, the new assistant manager has a most efficient and trustworthy staff. The RECORD looks for big things from Mr. McDougall around the collieries.

How often has it been told in C. B. that the Cape Breton and Mainland miners sought the U. M. W. and not the latter the Nova Scotia miners. President Lewis in his address says: "It has been several years since the United Mine Workers of America visited Nova Scotia, Canada, for the purpose of having the mine workers of that province affiliate with our union."

We have been shown analysis of over a dozen samples taken by an American expert from the Dr. H. McKay copper mines near to Country Harbor. These samples were taken from all sections of the mine. Some of the samples gave splendid returns, and all but one were fair. The average of copper was over 7 per cent. not to speak of gold and silver values. The lack of transportation facilities seems to be the one barrier to extensive operations. Should the proposed railway be built to Country Harbor the Lake Copper Co. will be heard from.

'The majority rules in all cases', that is what we are told by those who think the referendum vote should have extinguished the P. W. A. In this particular case the majority was a rabble in the sense that it went contrary to law. The Constitution of the P. W. A. reads: "This Association cannot be dissolved so long as one lodge of forty members objects thereto." If there were 5,000 men in the P. W. A. at the time of the referendum and 4,960 voted in favor of the U. M. W., and one lodge of 40 men said 'nay', the 4,960 could go to the U. M. W. and the one lodge would stay and claim all the property. Why didn't the 4,960 go peaceably? That is the question.

The meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society has been deferred to the middle of March.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. will not ship more coal by water for a couple of months. Their steamers have all been laid up after a long and busy season.

How many members has the P. W. A. in Nova Scotia. Let it be put at the low figure of 4,000, and then we have three P. W. A. men to one U. M. W. Secretary Perry puts the average membership of district 26 for the year 1909 at 1311; not a big membership, truly.

The rooms in the mine at Inverness have been narrowed to 14 ft. The miners asked for an increase on this account. Grand Sec'y. Moffatt and a committee had an interview with Mr. Beaton, the mine Superintendent, and a happy agreement was reached. The former price paid was forty-five cents; from this on, the price will be fifty cents.

It is rather strange in view of the reported revival in trade all along the line, and in mostly all lines, that the coal trade on the Mainland is not all what its friends could wish. More orders would be welcome by the Intercolonial Coal Co., Inverness and Sydney Mines relieved the monotony for January, by showing substantial increases, as did also to a large extent, the Dom Coal Co.

A writer in the U. M. W. Journal says the Dominion Coal Co. opposed the U. M. W. because the company knew if the U. M. W. got a foot hold in Nova Scotia, the operators would have to agree to many improvements in regard "to health, life and safety to miners lives." The writer does not know evidently that the Nova Scotia operators are far ahead of those of the U. S. in attending to the comfort and the safety of their workmen. Before the U. M. W. could be of service to N. S. miners in respect of safety to life, etc. they would have to engage in a lot of reforms at home.

Those papers and persons who are not in sympathy with the U. M. W. and who declare that the strikers were duped, deceived and deluded, should not be parties themselves to any form of deception. The Herald—for instance—says that the strikers having won two of return to work. The RECORD, in common with other disinterested papers, has for a long time urged the strikers to return to work, but did not seek to deceive the men by declaring that they had won a majority of points. The RECORD endorses the sentiment expressed by Pres. Plummer in a letter to Lewis of the U. M. W. when he said that it would be the honorable part for those who had made a mistake to manfully acknowledge it. The strikers and their leaders made a terrible mistake; let them acknowledge it, and let those who have kept the law ask for re-employment.

## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The result of the election in Queens Co. does not in the least disturb the party—so the liberal papers say. Is it not sweet when no one is soured.

Some coal is finding its way by water to Portland from Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. sent a cargo this month. The coal will be carried over the G. T. R. to Sherbrooke and other points for the company's customers.

The U. M. W.'s claim to have twenty locals in Nova Scotia. Some of them were, however, still born, the one at Westville, for instance. And there are some who are 'wearerin awa—like snaw-drifts in thaw'.

To belong to the U. M. W. is a luxury. The officers' salaries for district 26 amount to more than the F. c. tax paid on 12,500 members under the old and good regime of the P. W. A.

Up till the present the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. have contracted to ship 300,000 tons of ore from Wabana the coming season—exclusive of course of what the company requires at Sydney Mine for its furnaces.

For the carriage of ore from Wabana and of coal from North Sydney, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have already chartered fifteen steamers of large capacity. One of these will be the largest in the coal trade of the Province.

What a pity it is that those who now advise the U. M. W.'s to go to work, had not got wisdom a little sooner. Of course the RECORD is glad to see them now take the side of reason. Had they reasoned carefully at the beginning of the strike, they would not now have so great a load of responsibility to carry.

They say that Forget is still buying 'Scotia'. That shows that he is not adverse to taking hold of a business proposition, and that he knows a good thing when he sees it. 'Scotia', with all its resources; its efficient mining and mechanical staffs; its up-to-date methods; its intelligent and progressive general management, with its genius for economies, is, without doubt, one of the best 'buys' in the market.

Last year in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, W. Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, the U. M. W. lost far more locals than they organized. In Iowa for instance, three more locals were abandoned, than organized; there were three defections in Colorado and no new locals; in Tennessee two locals were organized, and fifty-five abandoned, and in Alabama, against nineteen defections there is not a single gain to show. In Missouri ten locals were abandoned and one organized. Why, this great would-be International union has only a half decent footing in three States of the great Republic, viz.: Pa., Ohio, and Illinois, and at the present it looks as if the latter State will go its 'ain gait.'

Common-sense liberals may console themselves for the loss of their candidate in the election for the 'local' in Queens Co., by the thought that the defeat rendered unnecessary the production of the Chronicle's last century rooster.

Work is steady at Sydney Mines, and banking is the order of the day. Owing to the quantity of coal shipped in January and early in February, it is not expected that the bank can be quite as large as that of last year.

In the late elections in Britain two brothers voted thirty times, that is, one voted seventeen times, and the other thirteen. Between them they were entitled to fifty votes. Motor cars are of great service to plural voters.

The Sydney Record reports that the Cox Heath Copper Mines, on which no work has been done for years, are shortly to be re-opened. Turbine pumps will be installed to pump out the water, after which development work will be prosecuted vigorously.

The report that the new management of the Dominion Coal Co. would receive a committee of the striking miners has travelled as far as New York, and is published in the Coal Trade Journal. Mr. Plummer has distinctly stated that he will, as has always been the case, receive individual workmen, but no committees of the U. M. W.

Says our ally the Truro Sun:—"If the Halifax Herald, Morning Chronicle, Glace Bay Gazette, Sydney Post and the Mining Record could be restrained for one month from publishing anything respecting the strikes at Glace Bay and Springhill the trouble would be at an end before the expiration of that time."

Well, now, the 'Sun' is a little out. The RECORD tested the proposed remedy and refrained from referring to the Springhill strike for six weeks, and still the trouble went on. Of course the RECORD is willing to admit that the Herald and Sydney Post are responsible for the prolongation of the strikes, that in C. B. more especially.

Vice-President McCulloch of the U. M. W., in his annual report makes some most extraordinary assertions. He says for instance that "until five years ago the company never recognized this association, (the P. W. A.) in the sense we understand recognition." That is as true as it is funny. In the U. M. W. sense the Dominion Coal Co.'y. never recognized the P. W. A. The company's recognition was actual not nominal, as in the United States. The company recognized the P. W. A. so far as to receive its officers and committees, and to collect the dues of members. Five years ago McCulloch claims the company recognized the P. W. A. when they made a three years contract; and then he denounces that contract. The P. W. A. are fully and officially recognized in N. S.; the U. M. W. are only recognized in the U. S. when it suits the convenience of the operators.

## Around the Collieries.

The net increase in coal shipments Jan. 1910 over 1909 is about fifty thousand tons. This is a fair increase, after making allowance for stoppage of work at Springhill.

Before leaving for New York last Saturday, Mr Plummer made the following remarks to a Montreal reporter. Rumor has it Mr. Plummer that you are not averse to discuss the strike situation at the collieries with representatives of the United Miners Association."

"In this regard I can state that I will not recognize the United Miners Union or will I meet representatives of it. We are not discriminating and those desirous to work at the mines will be given an opportunity to do so." The coal trade outlook at the present time is not too rosy, it therefore will be wisdom for the bravest of the strikers to seek work while they may get it.

The News says:—It can be definitely stated that the Cumberland Railway Company have now about 200 men on its pay roll outside of the officials. The pay roll now amounts to \$10 000 monthly. A leading official of the Company stated to a News reporter on Saturday that there were now experienced coal cutters at work in the mines and that a double shift was started on Friday. The U. M. W. pickets are watching the works closely but there is no question but that the Company is steadily but quietly adding to their working force.

In the coal prices conspiracy case, Stipendiary Fielding gave his decision last week, sending the defendants for further information to the supreme court. The worthy Stipendiary must have been a little put out of not having, on the suggestion of Mr. Mellish, the grounds for the decision made public. He informed his audience that his decision was founded wholly on the law and not on the merits of the charge. In the RECORD's opinion the lawyers for the defence should have instructed their clients to keep a shut mouth, and then if the court committed the defendants for contempt, applied for habeas corpus and taken the case to the supreme court in the first instance. If the bar in Nova Scotia was not held in the highest esteem and away above reproach, one might almost imagine that there was an understanding among the fraternity that the case should drag on, until 'Bill' Ritchie had fully earned the amount with which he had been dowered to put certain coal operators through their facings.

In the United States, President Lewis of the U. M. W. has one policy; while his subordinates in Nova Scotia, presumably with his sanction,—if he is really head of the organization—have another. In Nova Scotia the leaders hale the operators into court on a charge of conspiracy to keep up prices, while in the U. S. Lewis is down on those who would thus annoy the operators. Addressing the operators and miners who assembled at Toledo last week in the hope of negotiating a new wage scale, Pres. Lewis made an unqualified declaration for the repeal of "so called anti-conspiracy laws," which, he said, circumscribe the operators so that they "constantly dread being dragged into the courts."

He said that when the miners and operators get to-

gether for the uplifting of the industry, there will be less risk of investment and more safety for the workmen. He reiterated his statement of last summer that a demand should be made of the railroads that they pay the mine owners more money for the coal they consume, that the latter might spend more money for the protection of their employees, and added:

"While we are talking of safety measures I believe that we can go a step further and join the mine owners in an effort to repeal the so-called anti conspiracy laws, which are a dead weight to the mining business, and of no particular benefit to any one."

In his yearly address, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers says: "A number of our miners have been arrested!" True, but why didn't he give the cause of their arrest. The causes were not mentioned. "Every effort has been made to discourage the men on strike." Who does President Lewis think would encourage them, surely not the company. But they were, sorry to say, encouraged to strike and continue the strike by politicians, clergymen, and others. Why would not the P. W. A. discourage the strikers if possible. A fight was on for supremacy, and it would have been folly for the P. W. A. to do otherwise than it has done. "It is strange that men claiming to be leaders of a labor union should lend their assistance to a corporation to prevent laboring men from securing justice." What rot. President Lewis' point of view is contracted. What folly, what crime, for Lewis and his subordinates to come in and endeavor to disrupt a union, whose actions in the past fully justified its existence; a union that had secured more benefits for its members than ever the U. M. W. had secured for its members. The plea for joining the U. M. W. advanced by the rebels was not that the P. W. A. had failed, but that being not so strong as the Dominion Coal Co. it might fail in the future. The miners of Nova Scotia were getting on, as a whole, better than the miners in any other country. There were however, some well-to-do heads who thought they could make leaders. These are the ones who joined with the U. M. W. in fermenting discontent and bringing suffering into the mining districts of C. B.

Critical stage has been reached in the negotiations for settlement of the Welsh coal trade dispute. The owners' representatives on the Conciliation Board have been unable to agree to the three main demands of the men, and these will not be again considered unless the miners' representatives consent to considerable modifications. A meeting of the Conciliation Board will be held to consider minor points in dispute.

A ballot of the Northumberland miners was taken lately on the question of the county agreement. A two-thirds majority is necessary before a strike can be declared.

Owing to strong dissatisfaction amongst Durham miners at the action of their leaders in approving the Eight Hours Agreement without first consulting them, the miners have been engaged in voting on a proposal to call on their officials and executive to resign. The returns were completed on Saturday, and though the figures were not given, it was officially announced that the result showed a large majority in favour of retaining the officials in their offices. The result has thoroughly justified the agents in their appeal to the county. The result is regarded as satisfactory.



KILLING AMERICAN MINERS.

Three mine disasters on three days of last week have again called attention to the wholesale slaughter of miners that is going on all the time in this country, but which arouses comment only when some specially horrible killing attracts the attention of the press from politics and scandals in their life. Even now it must be said that the newspapers show their concern mainly in head lines, the subject not being important enough to trench upon the editorial space. In the three disasters mentioned 177 lives were lost; 75 at Primero, Col., on January 31; 34 at Drakesboro, Ky., on February 1; and 68 at Las Esperanzas, Mexico, on February 2. As the New York American remarks, our "interminable list of holocausts have darkened the mining history of America." It appears from figures in the Congressional Record that about 25,000 coal-miners have been killed and 50,000 maimed or crippled in the last fourteen years, a number about equal to our standing Army. These figures came out in the course of a debate in the House on a bill to create a "Bureau of Mines" whose duty it shall be "to foster, promote, develop the mining industries of the United States .....especially in relation to the safety of miners." The bill passed the House on January 25 and is now before the Senate.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) urges the speedy passage of this measure and remarks that it is "beyond comprehension" that such a bureau has not been created before. It adds:

"While we have excelled in output, we have also excelled in our human waste of life, the death-rate per thousand being far beyond that of any other nation.

"The bill now pending before the United States senate should receive the unanimous vote of every member of that body, if from no other view-point than the humanitarian one, and should become law, and once it does become law, the President of the United States should see to it that some practical miner is made commissioner of it, that it may not be made a farce in the hands of some professional expert.

"If, when the bill becomes law, care is not exercised in the selection of the chief of the bureau, then the benefits to be derived from it may be very materially curtailed and much of what is expected of it fail to be accomplished."

The high death-rate per thousand in the United States, as compared with other countries, is shown in a table laid before the House by Congressman Foster, of Illinois. He said:

"Mining in other is so much more safe than in this country that I desire to give some figures in comparison. In the United States mine accidents have been increasing, and in the ten years from 1895 to 1905, there has been a steady increase. Men killed during 1895, 2.67 men for each 1,000 employed; during 1900, 3.53 men for each 1,000 employed. The number of miners killed for each 1,000 men employed in different countries for the average of five-year periods is as follows:

France.....	0.91
Belgium.....	1.00
Great Britain.....	1.25
Prussia.....	2.06
United States.....	3.39

Tennessee leads the States with fatalities of 7.31 per 1,000, Colorado has 6.67, and so on down the list

to Illinois and Michigan, which make the best showings, with 2.82 and 2.76 respectively.

WHY THINGS ARE DEAR

It is plain, that the retail food dealer gets a large gross profit. He lays heavy tribute upon the consumer, but what about his net profit? One sees little evidence that he enjoys much of that. Few Grocers are getting rich and many of them go into bankruptcy. Aye, there is the rub. Competition, supposed to be the life of trade, has broken up the food retailing business into such little bits that each retailer must make an enormous profit to get a living out of his business. He must live whether he sells \$5,000 a year or \$25,000. The smaller his sales the greater per cent. he must add to each dollar's worth of business, and the larger his business the closer margin he can give.

The situation is the same in other things which the consumer uses. A country merchant went to Baltimore to buy goods. He bought a suit of clothes at \$45 which he retailed at \$10; a Panama hat for \$4 which he retailed at \$8; collars at 80 cents a dozen which he retailed at \$1.50 a dozen. Dolls bought for 30 cents a dozen were to be retailed at 10 cents each. Toys which would bring 25 cents each at retail were bought at \$1.39 a dozen. Statistics show that the best sewing machines cost only about \$14 to make, and bicycles even less. Shoe strings that are sold for 5 cents a pair cost sixty cents a gross.

But with all these figures, the average merchant is not growing rich. The retailer must pay his rent, help and his delivery expenses. His rent is higher because the lot on which the building stands is worth twice as much as it was ten years ago. The landlord had to pay \$9 a day for the bricklayers and the plasterer, and \$4 a day for the carpenter who erected the building. And so it goes all down the line. The farmer must have more for his beef cattle than he realized twenty years ago, for the corn he feeds them is worth twice as much. He must get more for his wheat than he did twenty years ago, for the labor he hires costs him as much again. The laborer must have twice as much as he had twenty years ago, for his clothes, his food and his rent have doubled in price. Prices have increased relatively everywhere, but what difference does it make to the average individual if he earns \$1,600 a year and has to spend \$900 for living, or whether he earns \$2,000 and has to spend \$1,900?

MINERS AS POWDER MAKERS.

There is a probability of a strike in the Pa. district before the end of the wage-scala year over the explosives question, which has been brought to an acute stage by a joint conference held last week, and which is to meet again this week to hear the ultimatum of the operators. The miners demand an advance of five and a half cents on narrow work and nine cents on wide work if they are compelled to use permissible explosives instead of black powder. It has been shown by tests made by experts at the Testing Station, and by private demonstrations, that just about one-third of the quantity of explosive of several of the permissible will do equally as efficient work in tearing down coal as compared with the quantity of black powder com-

monly used, and that, detonator and cartridge combined, shows a lessened cost by about two cents per shot; but this interferes with the "graft" some of the miners have in making their own powder from recipes which most all of them possess, and among whom there is considerable bartering by the experts who make it and those who cannot or do not. A peripatetic traveled around the district a couple of years ago peddling a recipe for making powder, and seems to have done a thriving business in disposing of it to the miners.—(Coal Trade Journal)

#### FORMATION OF AMBULANCE CORPS IN SCOTLAND.

Her grace the Duchess of Hamilton has promoted an important scheme having for its object the establishment of thoroughly-equipped ambulance corps at the various collieries throughout Lanarkshire. The Duchess has at all times since her marriage in 1901 manifested a kindly interest in the material welfare of the thousands of workmen who find employment on the Ducal Estates, and her latest scheme is calculated to make irresistible appeal to the mining community, for whose benefit it is intended. Distressed by the numerous reports of serious mining accidents which reach her from time to time, the Duchess has resolved to make a praise worthy effort to minimise the appalling loss of life in the Lanarkshire coalfield, and she is hopeful of inducing the miners to help themselves by taking up in a systematic manner the study of first aid as taught by the St Andrew's Ambulance Association. With this end in view, the Duchess, through the mineral factor on the estate, invited the colliery managers in the country to attend a conference for the purpose of considering the best method of launching the scheme. At a meeting held in Her Grace's intentions were fully explained, magnificent trophy, and it has been suggested that district competition should be held, the winners of which would be entitled to participate in a general competition for the championship of Lanarkshire. Hitherto ambulance classes conducted under School Board auspices have not proved successful, and it is now proposed to revert to the old system of establishing workmen's corps and delivering first aid lectures at the collieries. The colliery managers have several proposals under consideration, but as they have been left with a free hand, it was remitted to a sub-committee representing all the mining districts on the estate to draft a workable scheme and submit it for the approval of the Duchess.

#### LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The new system of Labor Exchanges, instituted by Mr Winston Churchill as President of the Board of Trade, have started working. The United Kingdom has been divided into eleven industrial districts, for each of which there is a divisional clearing-house. About thirty first-class exchanges are, in the first instance, opened in manufacturing towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; London is to have ten or twelve of these first-class exchanges, and others are being started at English provincial towns, and at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, Dublin, and Belfast. At present temporary offices—old post-offices, schools, infirmaries, even chapels, &c.—have been taken, but next year permanent buildings are to be begun, and will be gradually put up during ten or twelve years. In the first-class exchanges separate registration-rooms will be provided for skilled and for unskilled workmen, for

women and for young people. Rooms are to be at the disposal of employers' or overseers for privately interviewing workmen. It is, of course, important that the exchanges should be in close and rapid touch with sources of employment, and for this purpose the telephone will be used. The new system has been organised and launched with all care, and there is every reason to hope that it will prove an efficient means of mitigating the evils of unemployment.

#### WILL PORCUPINE MAKE GOOD ?

Take first the question as to the value of the gold-field. In answer to this, it may be said that mining engineers on the spot are agreed that as far as surface indicators go, this will prove one of the great goldfields of the world. On properties where the veins have been stripped, the gold is there for everybody to see—plenty of it distributed fairly evenly all through the quartz, from specks as fine as pepper dust to nuggets as big as pebbles. The value of this surface quartz runs up to thousands of dollars a ton—and ten dollars a ton, be it remembered, is looked upon as an excellent paying quality.

Another thing that makes this goldfield so remarkable in the eyes of mining experts is the enormous width of the quartz. To speak of veins of quartz is to use a ridiculously inadequate term, for many of the lodes even seventy-five feet in width. And a lode of five feet in width, the mining experts say, is considered an excellent average for a gold mine.

Are these lodes gold-bearings quartz merely shallow surface lodes, or do they go down to the depth necessary to make richly-paying mines ?

That is a question that cannot yet be answered. But it may be said that all the development work which has been done so far—and the district is alive with men doing the statutory assessment work on the many hundreds of claims which have been staked out—has enhanced the value of the camp.

#### COMPOUNDING.

In compounding the practice is to use steam at high pressure in two cylinders, and consequently against two pistons. These cylinders are known as the high pressure and low pressure cylinders respectively; the former is of the lesser diameter, and the latter of greater. Steam at high pressure is introduced into the high pressure or small diameter cylinder, and after it has done useful work against the piston within it, it is employed in the low pressure cylinder to be used again until the energy of the steam is totally absorbed in doing useful work. The maximum pressure of the steam and consequently the maximum of useful work is exerted immediately the steam enters the high pressure cylinder, and the maximum pressure of the steam, and also the maximum of useful work just as the low pressure steam piston reaches the low pressure exhaust port. It will thus be seen that the expansive property possessed by the steam has been fully employed to do useful work with the minimum waste of power.

The benefits of compounding in addition to some of those mentioned under condensing, are as follows:—A greater range of expansion and consequently work can be obtained out of a given volume of steam than with the single cylinder engine. Also large differences of temperature between the entering and exhaust steam are avoided. As a result condensation is less liable to take place. The pressure on the pistons is also kept uniform, and excessive temperature in any one cylinder prevented.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.  
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 2 and 35, 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 homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency'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 "presentation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An applicant 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 institution 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 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.

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 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,200 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 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 \$100 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.

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

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WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
53	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 20	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	3 25	10 20
3 15	10 24	INVERNESS JCT	3 41	10 25
3 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
2 59	10 02		3 58	11 20
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 08	A. M.
	9 47	TROY	4 15	
	9 34	CHERRISH	4 25	
	9 17	CHATHMORE	4 40	
	9 08	JUDIQUE	4 55	
	8 45	CATHERINE'S POND	5 00	
	8 31	PORT HOOD	5 25	
	8 25	GLENCOE	5 35	
	8 10	MAJOR	6 00	
	7 49	GLENDYRE	6 18	
	7 30	BLACK RIVER	6 28	
	7 15	STRATHLOHNE	6 50	
	7 02	INVERNESS	7 00	
	6 45		P. M.	
	A. M.			

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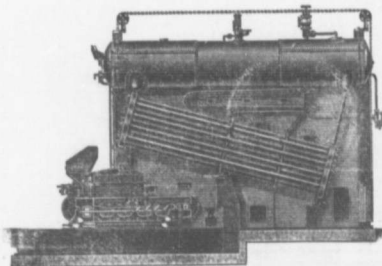
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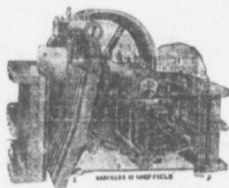
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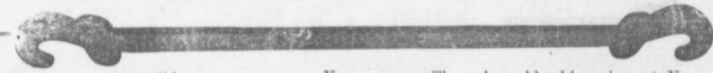
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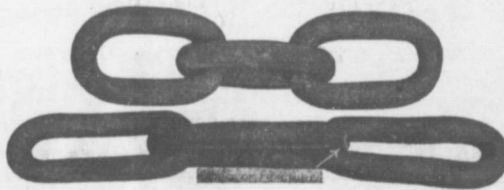
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Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	58%	.79%

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