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Maritime Mining Record

JULY 13 1910

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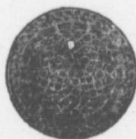
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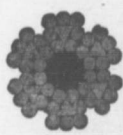
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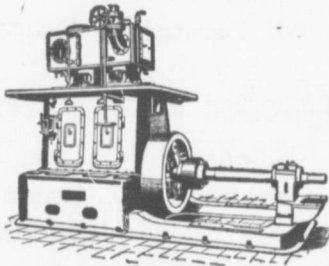
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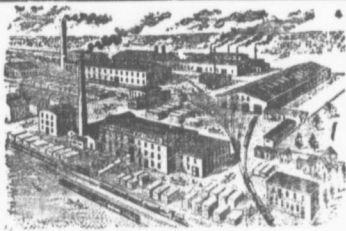
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Minerals other than
Gold and Silver.

—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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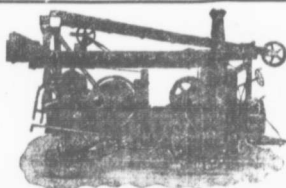
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Percussion Core Drill Attachment

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TESTING COAL LANDS.

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In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stone 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 in the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rock" water worn, diametrically shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

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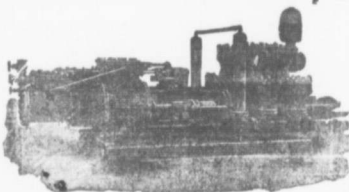
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CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, VOLUTE or TURBINE.

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ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL,

for excellence of display, awarded to
J. W. CUMMING & SON,
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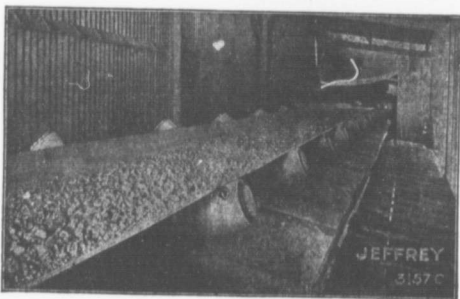
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Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship
 —is the motto of the Firm.—

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

combine the highest efficiency with
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To Be...

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 1

Stellarton, N. S., July 13, 1910.

New Series

THE IRON ISLAND.

One with a knack of vivid description says of Wabana: "Set like a jewel amid the heaving waters of Conception Bay, on the extreme eastern coast of Newfoundland lies rugged and picturesque Bell Island." It might have been better perhaps had the word heaving been qualified by "gently" for it is not to be understood that there are rolling billows on the Bay sufficiently big to interfere with regular ore shipments. A hyper critic might take exception to the word lonely in the following sentence. "On this lonely little Island are situated the Wabana iron mines the chief mining industry of the Ancient Colony." The Island may be a little dreary in mid-winter but it cannot well be lonely in the summer with huge iron ore carrying steamers arriving and leaving daily if not hourly. Of course were our poetical sense more highly developed we might glory in the adverbs, but then you see we are practical, and probably at times prosy. With what follows no one, who has visited Wabana, can be other than satisfied.

"With a deposit of ore the limits of which are as little known now as when work began on it 15 years ago, a geographical position that commands the markets of the world and the cheapest possible water transportation, the Wabana ore properties are in an unique position. There are larger deposits worked. There are deposits in operation that have a higher percentage of iron in the ore. It is doubtful, however, if there exists in the world any deposit that so combines the advantages of good ore, easy mining, excellent location, and cheap transportation.

Forty years ago attention was attracted to this ore by outcroppings at two different spots on the island. Not until twenty-five years had elapsed, however, was the ore worked. The development carried on since has shown that the deposits on the land are merely the fringes of great beds of ore that extend far out under Conception Bay. The main seam has been followed for more than three miles until it dipped into the sea again at each shore of the island; and the workings have shown that this ore extends for at least two miles to the tip of the seam.

While these explorations have proven that an immense body of ore exists there, no one has attempted to define exactly its limits. Experts have estimated that these beds contain from ten to twenty times as much as mineral as has been absolutely proven to exist; but the accuracy of these assertions can be determined only by future work. Enough has been shown, however, to prove that there is ore enough in this deposit to last for at least another century at the present rate of working.

Two companies operate these deposits, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, which is the pioneer company in this field, and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The latter company utilizes the ore only for

the operation of its blast furnaces at Sydney, in Cape Breton, about four hundred miles away. The Scotia Company, as the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company is generally known, in addition to supplying its own iron and steel work at Sydney Mines, a few miles away from the Dominion Steel plant, also exports large quantities to Great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

Fifteen years ago, Bell Island was inhabited by a few hundred farmers and fishermen. On the south of the island there were some scattered farms, while the northern side was nothing but a dense forest. Tremendous changes have been wrought in the island since. The population has increased very rapidly. On the southern side are two big loading piers at which ore steamers are nearly always lying during the shipping season, while on the northern side are to be seen the half dozen mines operated by the two companies.

"Wabana" is an Indian name, meaning "the place where the light first shines." This is literally true, for these mines are situated on almost the most easterly land in America. Conception Bay, so called by Cartier, the Portuguese explorer who followed Sebastian and John Cabot in exploring Newfoundland, is an inlet in the Avalon peninsula on the northeast coast of the Colony, a few miles from St. John's, its capital. This arm of the sea runs inland for about thirty miles, and in places is thirteen miles wide. Near the southeastern side of the Bay there are three little islands, the largest of which, about twelve miles in extent, is Bell Island.

Bell Island's cliffs rise perpendicularly for several hundred feet and in many cases they overhang, the incessant ravages of the sea having worn away the base. Geologists assert that the island is a remnant of an immense syncline or trough of sediments deposited in Cambrian times. The general outline of Conception Bay was then the same but larger. It is supposed that it was the estuary of a large river that flowed down from the higher land to the west, and a series of ripple marks found on the island strengthens this belief. Enormous quantities of sediment were evidently carried into the estuary, and the bay began to fill up. There was a continual re-adjustment of pressure and eventually this whole portion of Newfoundland was gradually lifted above sea level.

As a result of this re-adjustment, the bay exists today where the estuary was situated formerly, and there is now visible only the upper-most beds on Bell Island which contain the ore seams. Weathering and ice action have removed a great portion of the ore beds that formerly extended farther south than the present outcrops. The north side of Bell Island contains a number of seams of red hematite iron ore, three only of which are economically important at present. These seams or beds are interstratified with the sandstone and shales of the formation with a common dip and strike, the for-

mer being about eight degrees.

Just how attention was first attracted to these deposits is not known. There is a legend that a Bell Island fisherman came into St. John's harbour one day with a killock, or anchor, in his boat made from one day with a piece of iron ore which he had found on the beach, and that the peculiar colour and great weight of it attracted the attention of some men who knew a little about minerals. At any rate, the property eventually came into the hands of Messrs. Butler, of Topsail, who, after vainly endeavouring to interest other capital in the venture, finally leased the deposit to the Nova Scotia Steel Company in 1893. Two years afterwards, that company commenced to mine the ore in a small way. The work, at first, consisted entirely of open-cut mining, the earth covering being simply stripped off the deposit as it lay in the ground and the ore then carried by an endless rope tramway to a pier on the south side of the Island. This pier was simply a block set out some distance from the shore and connected with it by a suspension bridge. Later, however, a trestle work was built out from the shore.

At first the ore was used solely to supply the blast furnace of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Ferrona. The Wabana plant consisted merely of a hopper pier of two thousand tons capacity and the tramway. The mining was simply quarry work, and therefore, did not require an elaborate outfit. Three years later the possibility of shipping ore to European markets called for an increase in the plant. Storage pockets were built, giving an increase of from twelve to fifteen thousand tons storage capacity. At the same time a horizontal ore conveyor was installed. To increase the facilities for producing ore, tramways were built along the crop of the lowest bed of ore and quarries were opened at different points along the line.

(Continued next issue)

METHODS OF WORKING COAL

"All the modes of working coal may be classed under three heads—first, bord and pillar; second, double stall; third, long wall.

Bord and pillar may be described as a system of working in which large blocks of coal are left, called pillars. The pillars are formed (1) by parallel headways; and (2) by coal drifts called bords. The pillars are made of such sizes as will carry the roof and not break up the bottom; in short, the pillars must be of such a size as to prevent what is known as "creep." Bord and pillar is well adapted for thick seams with a soft bad bottom, and the working out of the pillars requires sound judgment, or otherwise much coal is lost and great expense incurred by the waste of timber.

Double stall is a method of working which should never be adopted unless the three following conditions are present—first, the thill or bottom must be strong; second, the cover must be a strong thick post; third, the seam must consist of hard coal, which is easier moved when slightly crushed. By this mode of working the roads up each side of the double stall will require to be supported either by backwalls or rows of choek; when the double stalls reach the upper back wall the next step taken is to remove the long ribs of coal that are left in between the stalls. If the top be tender and the bottom be soft these ribs of coal are crushed and rendered worthless. Double stall is some-

times known as the Barnsley method of working coal.

The long wall system of working coal is often very successful where the thill or floor is sufficiently strong to bear the crushing force of the back walls. There are three modifications of the long wall system to meet the different conditions of the cover. It may be employed (1) for either clean or impure seams of coal which have a strong plate roof; (2) for a very tender roof—this modification enabling a great number of men to be placed in a small area, the roof being more easily supported in narrow lifts, and each lift having its own roadway; (3) working with a blue shale roof, that will not permit a long open face. By the last named method it is possible to drive about ten yards into the coal opposite each gate-way, and follow up close with the backwalls, leaving loop-holes in the backs for the barrow-way, which are afterwards built up close. Between the gateways the coal is taken out in lifts.

AMATEUR SOCIALISTS.

There are numbers of amateur life-planners in this country and elsewhere, who propose to reach this millennial. We are to have a sort of French Revolution on a universal scale, where everybody is to be happy by a redistribution of goods. Well, there are some redistributions that are necessary, and that are going to be made. They are, in fact, being made. The curse of poverty is, we see, within reach of legislation, and we are beginning to legislate. Spoilators will be made to disgorge; the robber laws will be repealed, and righteous ones put in their place. The people will recover its stolen heritages. But is anyone so blind as to suppose that the human hunger can be satisfied with bread? That when the human stomach is filled, and its material cravings all met, that we have completed our scheme of life-planning? There would be no surer way of turning earth into the vividest hell than to fulfil this programme of materialistic Socialism; to concentrate, that is the whole force of the human intellect and will upon its material having, and at the same time to swamp and destroy its spiritual life. Happily, such schemes are as impossible as the y are stupid. They reckon without human nature, which is not built that way.

There can be no communal life-planning with a chance of success apart from an individual life-planning. The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul. You cannot get a decent piano unless all its strings are in tune, or tuneable. There is no way of producing a good building out of rotten materials. And hence it is that Christianity provides the only possible democracy by its insistence on the reclamation of the individual. You will get your perfect State when its members are like the disciples of old of one heart and soul.

Samples of very rich ore were taken to town last week from the areas owned at Clyburn Brook, by Messrs Jas. J. and Jeremiah T. Donovan and S. S. Burke, whose territory covers an area of five square miles. The sample inspected by local mineralogists was pronounced as exceedingly good, and as the property is said to abound with the valuable metal, the owners feel jubilant over their success.—N. S. Herald.

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.

July 13

TRULY A FOREIGN ORDER.

Those who have applied the word "foreign" to the society calling itself the United Mine Workers of America have been called malignant and other such soft like terms of reproach. The RECORD, when it applied the word foreign to the union breakers did so deliberately and with full knowledge of the meaning of the word. The U. M. W. is a foreign society and there is no getting over it. Even suppose we admit for argument sake that native born Americans are not foreigners, that does not alter the fact that the society is foreign, or is composed of foreigners. The United States Immigration Commission has been making an investigation of the labor conditions obtaining in the bituminous coal fields of that country. Its findings are made the subject of a report recently submitted to the U. S. Senate. The report gives valuable information and should have the effect of opening the eyes of certain pur-blind Nova Scotian miners. Detailed information from 80,000 employees of bituminous mines, which represent 25 per cent. of such workmen in the country, was submitted.

The per centage of foreigners in the mines is a shade less than 62. Of the 54,000 foreign born employees, representing 14 races, the commission found 38 per cent. had been in the country less than five years and 67 per cent. less than 10 years.

Only twenty per cent. of the immigrant workmen, says the report, had been engaged in mining before coming to the United States. The fact that such a great majority of mine employees had had no experience in mining is suggested as a probable cause of many serious accidents.

The agitators who came from the U. S. to disturb the coal trade of Nova Scotia to the advantage of the American operators and their foreign employes, told us how much better miners were off in the United States than in Nova Scotia. The report of the Commission flatly contradicts this, that is if wages count when conditions are talked of. Here is the statement as to wages of the Commissioners and we commend it to the men of Cape Breton:

"Seventy per cent. of the 80,000 miners were found to be earning \$2 or over a day when working, but owing to irregularity of employment the monthly or yearly wage was relatively much lower. In 2,371 families, the average income was \$37.50 a month. During the year covered by the investigation only 16.8 per cent. of the men work-

ed full time.

Company stores still flourish. Where the stores are prohibited by law they are organized separately from the mining company, but have the same stockholders."

COMPULSORY RESCUE STATIONS.

From a certain form of innendo used by some writers in the press, one might think that Britain was away behind in the matter of rescue apparatus. This is not so. We take the following from a Scottish paper:

"There was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Masterman a bill to make provision with respect to organization for the purpose of rescue and aid in the case of accidents in mines. He said the bill was to make compulsory and universal the provision of rescue apparatus, and the training of rescue brigades. In this the government was merely following the example of many of the Government coal mining countries of Europe, such as Austria, France, Belgium, and most of the coal mining states of Germany. In proposing government action in the matter they made no criticism of, and desired no interference with, the pioneer work which had been already admirably done both by individuals and associations of the colliery owners. The Howe Bridge Station in Lancashire was probably one of the best equipped rescue stations in the world, and the government had no greater desire than to level up general conditions to what obtained there. In this matter legislation was necessary for two reasons. First, because there were still large districts in which no rescue stations were provided that were easily accessible to the mines, and secondly, because in districts already providing rescue stations only a proportion of the mine owners undertook the work and subscribed to the necessary funds, and it was obviously unfair that such work should be undertaken by a limited body of men. The bill proposed that the Home Secretary might, by an Order, require such rescue provision as he might consider necessary to be made for all or any class of Mines. The government desired above all things variety and elasticity. At present much of the new scientific development was tentative and experimental, and they greatly hoped that the result of its universal provision would be to further scientific advance. With regard to the calamity at Whitehaven, the point had been raised that that lives could have been saved if the apparatus for artificial breathing had been obtainable easily, instead of being only fit for use some 27 hours after the accident took place. The government desired as an ideal, as speedily as might be, to ensure that the apparatus should be either present at the mine, or at some central station within some half-hour's distance by rapid motor from the mine, and that a certain number of men from every mine should be trained at these reserve stations. The bill was read a first time."

STILL AT ECONOMIES.

Last year the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

Company effected improvements in one department of their many sided business, which resulted in a saving at the rate of \$50,000 or so a year. And what is being done in the way of saving at Trenton is being done at the Steel Works at Sydney Mines. The ore furnace there was lately thoroughly refined and several remarkable improvements effected. The capacity of the furnace, by ingenious devices suggested by Mr. Thos. Cantley, the General Manager, and his energetic up-to-date staff, has been largely increased. It is now more effective by at least twenty per cent. than before the improvements were made. When the furnace turned out 90 to 100 tons a day it was considered to be doing fine work. Since the refining the output has gone up to 125 tons instead of 90 or 100, and this has been kept up steadily without fluctuation. This means a big reduction in the cost of production of pig iron, or put another way it can be said that the company are getting from twenty-five to thirty-five tons of iron free from labor costs. The management are emboldened to a forward policy from the fact that the Forget element having held out the olive branch, is no longer a disturbing factor.

RESOLVED TOO SOON.

There were passed at the annual convention, so called of District No. 26 several resolutions and a cart load of wherassis. One of the latter runs:—

"Whereas the members of this local union have conducted the strike in a peaceable, satisfactory and most effective manner—therefore—"

Well, as to the 'peaceable' part of the business, the Herald's assertion that it is beyond the Mayor's power to keep order is sufficient comment. If the strike has been "satisfactory" to the strikers, what is the need of the district local to shed tears?

- Rubs by Rambler.

A gentleman called me to the side the other day, and abruptly put the question: "What do you think of this tuberculosis propaganda. I looked him a moment as I was under the impression that he had been appointed a place in one of those sprouting societies. I asked if he wanted my private opinion or an opinion that would please everybody and hurt none. "Oh, the former," he replied. Well, I said I think it is a case of much cry and little wool. Its a sort of fad. These societies are a sort of refuge for those who have not the stamina to join in a temperance crusade. It is highly respectable to belong to a tuberculosis society, while it may be a bar to a desired entree to belong to a society that is not popular while practical. I believe that continuous contact with fresh or pure air is beneficial, but pure air does not necessarily mean icy air or biting blasts. Take the so called sanitoriums, I believe there is room for complaint at the, let me say, inhuman way the patients are at times

treated. What is the sense of exposing a patient to the elements regardless of his condition. All the doctors in christendom won't convince me that, a shivering wretch is, with every quiver, taking on vitality. Many patients come back from these cold air hospitals worse than when they went in. And then the sanitoriums are not available to the people who need them most—if there is virtue in them. They are not for the very poor whose surroundings are by no means conducive to health. Prevention is better than cure, and therefore temperance societies are better than tuberculosis ones. Listen to this:

"Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the chief of the fingerprint department of the French Police, says the most important cause of the development of tuberculosis is the use of alcohol in beer and spirits. In the northern part of France, where cider, beer and brandy are largely drunk, there were 230 deaths from consumption to every 100,000 of the population in 1906. After the age of thirty, he says, consumption is two or three times more frequent among men than women. Largely because the drinking of alcohol is more common with men. To combat consumption, Dr. Bertillon urges that it is necessary to combat alcoholism, and especially the use of beer and spirits."

The air fiends in church and railway carriages, who think they are doing God service in having chilling drafts playing around, are perhaps responsible for more lung troubles than they are aware of. Pure air and cold drafts are two very different things.

Mr. J. B. McLachlan has been betraying his old symptoms. Writing to the Halifax Herald whose columns, due to the fact that it is short handed in its editorial and reportorial departments, are open to every weary Willie that comes along, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Sec'y-Treas of District No. 26, says, 'A year ago the Dominion Coal Co'y refused to meet any committee of the workmen other than from the P. W. A. These two grievances are now happily removed. The change is complete: the D. C. C. Lot only has ceased to lay off our members because of their membership in the P. W. A. of A., but now receive committees of our men when any local trouble calls for such... One coal company has granted us full recognition with the check off.' The fact is there has not been a iota of change. The Dominion Coal Co. threw a number of men idle in slack times and kept those, naturally, who had made an agreement with the company. There is no co. I company in the province that has refused, in a quarter of a century, to receive committees. If times get as slack again as in the fall of 1908 there might be more discharges and they would not likely be local union men. Mr. McLachlan further says:—

"A number of petitions from the men at several collieries on the mainland have been received, asking that an organizer be sent to organize them into local unions of the U. M. W. of A.; but on account of the known hostile attitude to our organization by the management at these collieries the work has been deferred for the present. Once all matters are completely straightened out in Cape Breton these men shall have the opportunity of joining the trade union of their choice, and fighting for it if need be."

If McLachlan had half the candor of Bonsfield it would be to his credit. There was no need of petit-

ions coming from the mainland for from Peter Patterson up the officials of the foreign order tried to get a footing in Stellarton and miserably failed. They got a small hold for a time in Westville, but it was so slippery that they had soon to let go. One company recognizes the U. M. W. we are told, but we are not told that a company who recognized them will do so no longer. If the U. M. W.'s with their bragging and bullying would clear out the men would soon join the union of their choice, the P. W. A., that is the 'men' would, and the others could emigrate.

There will be no Board of Arbitration at Sydney Mines, notwithstanding the threats of the union breaking officials to demoralize the coal trade if it was not granted. A gentleman from a distance had a conference with certain representatives of the foreign order, and at this conference strong language was used. One of the Mac's brought his fist on the table with a thump, and said, prefacing the remark with excessive saxon, that if the Board was not granted "I will bring out the men in two days" and so said they one and so said they all, though some omitted the saxon. The gentleman was non plussed, but replied that he would go north and continue his researches. Here he met other swearers. After that he said he was glad he had met these men they gave him a faint idea of what the N. S. operators had to put up with. He then had a chat with some P. W. A. men. These stated to him that the company did fairly well by them. Of course they did not get all they wanted, but probably the company was doing as well as could be expected. They had many grievances redressed by taking things quietly. Then the gentleman came away and said "I am glad I saw them too. They—the P. W. A. men—talked calmly and reasonably. Yes, I am glad I met them. It relieves my mind. I am now convinced there is sufficient salt at Sydney Mines to save the situation." This is big testimony from an impartial source in favor of the P. W. A. the home institution.

The question was asked lately in a Halifax paper how it came about that in an enterprise started a while ago in Cape Breton only twenty per cent. of the capital was raised in Nova Scotia, and the remainder in the Province of Quebec, and gives this answer: "Probably because investors in Nova Scotia would not encourage anything so near at home, while the French Canadian has greater practical patriotism, and is willing to take a chance in a local mining venture in preference to sending his contribution to Mexico." The answer does not cover the question. The short answer to the question is: "Once bitten, twice shy." While the French Canadian is willing to take one chance is he ready to take a dozen. The Nova Scotian is shy of Nova Scotian investments for the reason that his experience has been saddening in that line. I know one who has been in many enterprises, every one of which was a loss; some of them a total loss. He was in five gold companies four of which were a total loss, yes, and worse; two shipping companies in one of which every dollar invested was lost; one insurance company involving only a fifty per cent. loss, while in iron mining and copper mining the money went never to return. If one loses in sixteen concerns promoted in Nova Scotia, he is not to be severely censured if he tries other fields. Of course the losses arose through

bad management in some cases, and through dishonest working in others. However public confidence is gradually coming back again, and if the Silliker company, the Stanfield company and others do well for their shareholders, there is no doubt that Nova Scotians in the future will invest freely in home enterprises as in the past.

It is a common saying that there are many who are saints abroad that are devils at home. The U. M. W.'s do their very best to make the Nova Scotia miners believe that they are vitally interested in their 'welfare,' interested to the extent of showering gold upon them, in order that they—the miners of N. S.—may bring the tyrannical operators to their knees. It strikes one that this lavish charity of the foreign order might begin at home. If all stories be true, the U. M. W. officials are neglecting to supply the needs of their own kin. The following from the Coal Trade Journal bears out this and also shows what huge bluffers the U. M. W. officials are.

"There are wives and children of miners at some of the Illinois mines who are suffering from insufficient food. The credit of the miners is exhausted at stores and benefit funds are not forthcoming. Many of the miners have migrated to other fields to work, but many remain in their homes and they have reached the end of their financial resources.

Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that he can win the present strike by Christmas at latest. He seems to have no humane streak in his make-up, giving no thought to the destitution of men and their families through the long months to come. Again there is rank dissatisfaction among the Illinois miners at the way things have been going. An Italian newspaper publisher at Chicago, with a large circulation among the miners of Illinois, published last week a flaming article inquiring what had become of the money the miners of Illinois had been paying into the treasury of the union for the past 12 years.

Disintegration of the miners' union in Illinois seems threatened by revolution in its own ranks. The sentiment of the miners throughout the State seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of a settlement on the same basis as the miners of other States obtained, a basis which the operators up to this have been willing to concede.

The Halifax Herald, which cannot be accused of unfriendliness to the U. M. W.'s, has the following, in last Friday's issue, in reference to affairs at Springhill. It almost looks as if some of the strikers were beginning to realize theirs was a losing fight when the damaging of property is resorted to:

"If better order is not maintained here, the military will be called in. That is apparently a certainty.

In spite of the injunction of the court against picketing, there is apparently no pretence of observing the order. As one citizen remarked the court's order is "treated not only with contempt but with ridicule."

Last night a crowd gathered near the company's houses numbering several hundreds. They shouted and made a disturbance generally. The local police were quite unable to keep the peace

and the company's police were not more successful. The crowd threw stones and broke a lot of glass in the Company's houses. The Company's police fired in the air.

The mayor is reported to have said that: there is nothing more he can do.

The disturbance was caused by a new warning to non-working tenants to leave the company's houses. The people left and the company's carpenters were nailing up the windows. In doing this they were treated with much roughness, so that there work was by no means easy.

The company has about 400 men at work in the mines, who are raising some 500 tons daily from one of the slopes. The coal is shipped to Parsboro. The force at work is about one-third of a full staff and the output is about the same proportion of the quantity usually mined. The strike has now been going on for almost a year."

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY ACT DECLARED TO BE INJURIOUS.

At Durham (Eng.) Assizes, some miners were accused of riotous conduct. The men and operators at Horden could not agree as to the times of work under the eight hour day. The General election was on at the time and certain miners did much damage to the colliery offices, and some others threatened the officials. In convicting the accused Judge Grantham said: "Trades unions were most valuable institutions in this country, and he agreed that the men should organize if they could. It would appear as though at headquarters the Durham Miners' Association were all against the men acting as they did. Undoubtedly the dispute arose in carrying out the Miners' Eight Hours Act. He would not say anything about the Durham miners, but Northumberland did not favour the Act, and most counties now found it injurious. But the Act was passed, and it had become law. The smashing up of Conservative committee rooms earlier in the day showed the spirit the men collectively were in that day. It was really one of those dramas which they often had where men lost their heads and did something injurious to themselves and to those who gave them employment."

While Wire Cloth has the advantage over Perforated Metal for sieving purposes, in many cases the rough or uneven surface of the former has been a great disadvantage. This has been overcome by passing the cloth between heavy rolls to flatten the crowns of the wire. The B. Gaesening Wire Co., Limited, have always done more or less of this work, and lately finding the demand for same very largely increased, they installed rolls to take care of the demand for medium weight screens. This proved such a success that the firm was encouraged to put in heavier rolls. These rolls are now installed, and are without doubt the heaviest rolls to be found in any wire cloth plant on the continent. The installation of these rolls marks the completion of a wire weaving plant that is equal to that of any concern in the world making the same class of work.

Coal Shipments June, 1910

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

—Output and Shipments for June, 1910—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	50 056	
Dominion No. 2	67 914	
Dominion No. 3	34 703	
Dominion No. 4	42 030	
Dominion No. 5	33 904	
Dominion No. 6	23 789	
Dominion No. 7	20 036	
Dominion No. 8	16 450	337 145
Dominion No. 9	35 357	
Dominion No. 10	13 876	
Dominion No. 12	16 742	
Dominion No. 14	3 476	
Dominion No. 15	758	

359 121

Shipments June 1910	337 145
Shipments " 1909	393 541
Decrease " 1910	56 396
Shipments 6 mos. 1910	1296 125
" 6 " 1909	1245 883
Increase 6 " 1910	50 242

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1910	25 977
" " 1909	24 372
Increase " 1910	1 605
Shipments 6 mos. 1910	121 093
" 6 " 1909	97 487
Increase 6 " 1910	24 206

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1910	25 465
" " 1909	17 830
Increase " 1910	7 635
Shipments 6 mos. 1910	123 354
" 6 " 1909	110 124
Increase 6 " 1910	13 230

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments June 1910	87 938
" " 1909	95 950
Decrease " 1910	8 012
Shipments 6 mos. 1910	330 502
" 6 " 1909	274 506
Increase 6 " 1910	55 996

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1910	19 785
" " 1909	23 806
Decrease " 1910	4 021
Shipments 6 mos. 1910	122 795
" 6 " 1909	124 199
Decrease 6 " 1910	1 404

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The P. W. A. has two very nice lodges at Nos. 12 to 17 collieries—Lingan side.

The REDORD had a visit lately from Mr. Absolom Beaton, manager of Dom. No. 2. He looks fit.

It is claimed that there are 7,000 members of the U. M. W. in Nova Scotia. There may be that number on the roll and not a thousand who have paid dues.

A prominent member of the P. W. A. tells the Record that instead of having 7000 members the U. M. W. have not 700 members in good standing in the province.

The membership of the P. W. A. at the present time is 600 per cent larger than that of the U. M. W. The U. M. W's however have a thousand per cent. more bluffers.

The strikers in Springhill who were warned out of the company's houses are removing to other quarters quietly. Pres. Lewis has intimated that no money can be spared to be spent on law suits.

Pres. Lewis has been informed by a faithful friend of the fact that there was no settlement in Cape Breton, and naturally he feels very sore at the huge expenditure of money and not a single thing gained.

There is some new blood in the directorate of the Acadia Coal Co, though Sir Montague Allan is still president. Senator Dandurand will, it is understood, represent the new capital. The president is expected in Stellarton this week, after which it is expected there will be something doing.

Things are progressing nicely at Springhill. The output is steadily if slowly increasing. Six hundred boxes or say five hundred tons is being raised. This represents half of the normal output of the West slope full handed. Of course the coal is costing more to produce, but that has to be borne with.

Mr. Bart Connors, manager of Reserve, takes charge of Dominion Nos. 14 and 15. Mr Munro, of Dom. No. 1, having secured the necessary papers, will likely assume management at that colliery. It is expected Mr. Maxwell will be promoted. Meantime he is acting as relieving manager, at one colliery now and another again, in order that the managers of the several collieries get away on holidays.

The P. W. A. are not to be forgiven for having twice got ahead of the U. M. W. at Sydney Mines. The increase secured by the P. W. A. for the lower paid men at Sydney Mines is as gall and wormwood to the officials of the foreign order, who have not accomplished an iota of good for the miners of Nova Scotia, while they have been the occasion and the cause of a vast amount of heart-byrnings and misery.

Grand Sec'y Moffatt had an interesting meeting with Buller Lodge, Stellarton, last week. The lodge is alive again. Several of the Westville members of Ladysmith were present.

Dom. Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17, all new collieries, the latter two not as yet developed, are all within a radius of a mile and a half. The Victoria side will soon be as busy as around Glace Bay.

By the way, Scotia common was a snap last week. Those who were fortunate enough to pick it up around eighty should make well out of the investment, with patience, of course. An increase in dividend is coming though not perhaps to-morrow or the next day.

The foreign order is going to support the Springhill strikers till the crack of doom if need be. The 'officials' may before long be as tired of the strike as the strikers now are. If there were a dozen men of sufficient back bone to go back to work, a thing which the majority long for, there would be an unstoppable stampede from the U. M. W's.

It was stated in the City of London Court that employers now refuse to take on workmen who have had an accident because the insurance companies refuse to insure such men. This was given as a reason why an employer should be made to continue payment of compensation by weekly allowance after the injured man had completely recovered. The judge held that this was not a sound reason. A Harley-street doctor confirmed the statement as to the difficulty a man who had had an accident was in when trying for future employment.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. will shortly increase its allowance to the Benefit societies, both at Trenton, it is presumed, and at Sydney Mines. It is claimed that the Relief society at Trenton, though it receives no government grant, is one of the best managed societies on the continent. And the probability is that there is not in any industry in the Dominion, a more industrious, intelligent, and contented body of men, and they are not contented merely because they get their own way. Discipline did it; at first irksome but now willingly concurred in.

Some of the Nova Scotia miners used to make a loud outcry against the large number of colliery officials and the large salaries they drew. How is it that these same people are dumb in face of the horde of highly paid officials, secretaries, organizers etc., which the U. M. W. have employed doing no useful thing in Nova Scotia. Do the men not see that these highly paid men have but one desire and that is to keep up an agitation. Once things settle down these gentry will have to soil their hands again, and that—to them—evil day, they wish to postpone as far in the future as bluff and bluster will carry.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The solemn calling off by the foreign anti unionists of the strike at Inverness is highly farcical. Why, the strike never amounted to much there, and it has been wholly ineffective for the past nine months. The U. M. W's. were beaten at Inverness a fortnight after the strike was declared, and were too cowardly to acknowledge it.

President Lewis has issued a circular letter to the district officers of the U. M. W., in the Anthracite region in which he calls upon them to 'brace up' and hustle for more members, and consequently greater strength. He declares that the organizations for the past six months have been in a more or less demoralized condition, and then urges united action for greater strength, better wages and improved conditions of employment.

The U. M. W's. talk of the tyranny of the operators and call upon the miner slaves to throw off the yoke. The yoke of the operators was never half so irksome as that of the foreign order. The U. M. W. leaders are the biggest of tyrants. It is said that the engineers of Springhill wanted to have the use of the P. W. A. hall for a meeting to discuss the situation. The paid officials of the foreign order denied them this, and when the men tried to meet in the open air broke up the meeting. Evidently there are tyrants in Springhill and evidently too there are those who are not free men. Why don't the engineers look out for themselves. If they don't go back soon they may for ever lose the chance.

Some twelve months ago the Dominion Coal Co's secured an option on the areas at Port Morien, standing in the name of Cowans and Drummond, or the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. The Steel company did extensive boring, and analyses of the coal demonstrated that it was excellent for metallurgical purposes. The option would have expired end of June, but the company decided that the areas were too valuable to let slip, so have secured the properties on terms that are pleasing to both parties. The Steel company are at liberty to either pay \$500,000, or a royalty on a stated minimum yearly output. It is not often that parties to a transaction are so well pleased with the bargain made. There may be extensive development at Port Morien before long.

The new Rules for the Dominion Coal Co's Benefit Societies have been agreed upon after earnest consideration on the part of the company and representative P. W. A. men. The rules are full. The benefits to be paid are something startling. The weekly indemnity in case of either accident or sickness is to be six dollars per week, and the indemnities in death cases are equally liberal. For instance: "In case of the death of a member of the society, leaving a widow and a family, the widow shall receive the death payment of \$100,00, and an allowance of \$8,00 per month for five years, and for each child under fourteen years of age, the sum of three dollars per month until such child reaches the age of fourteen years.

The Intercolonial Coal Co. shows a gratifying increase for June. It and the Inverness are the only two of the larger collieries showing an increase for the month. The decrease at Sydney Mines is due to idle time and the husbanding of the coal on bank. July will show a big improvement in the total shipments over July of last year.

Mr. T. A. Edison, in a recent interview, prophesied that in the near future the motive power of the sun would be extensively utilized for machinery. This is already being done to some extent, and in Arizona a thirty horse power motor is run by the sun's rays, focussed by means of mirrors. Edison is working on a scheme for producing artificial black diamonds. Black diamonds are at present very expensive, but are greatly needed by miners for drilling.

A writer in the Halifax Herald who seemingly leans towards the U. M. W., allows the strikers in C. B. lost. This should forever dispose of the specious plea put forward by the U. M. W's. for invading Nova Scotia and trying to oust an established and well regulated union, namely that the P. W. A. was weak and could not now cope with the capitalists, and that the U. M. W. was rich and powerful and could do the trick. Well the U. M. W. had a ten months trial of strength in C. B. and got a proper drubbing. Money sometimes counts but not always, not by any means.

Before friend McCulloch left he sounded the U. M. W. locals to see if they would strike for those members who had not got work. The locals all said nay except one, which voted strike. When asked if they would contribute to the support of the Springhill men the members of the local all with one consent began to make excuse. One said he needed a new coat and another a new collar, therefore he could not contribute. Mr. McCulloch's indignation rose and he said a lot of things about base ingratitude. People wonder if Jimmie gives half his goods to his easily made salary—to the support of the poor. He yells so much about poverty and yearns so for the poor that that much, at least, is looked for from him.

Jimmie, since he ceased to be a bird of passage and become an eminent U. M. W. fixture at Glace Bay, wears quite a high and jaunty air. To be treasurer of District No. 26 carries him away, fills his whole bill. Of course it is against his principles to accept \$90,00 a month for slight and doubtful services, but very often principles are in bondage to pockets. All the same Jimmie is joyous and proud. As he struts through Glace Bay and visits the foreign shacks he softly sings a la Watts:

'When'er I take my walks abroad
Such ugly folk I see
I think how thankful they should feel
That they can look at me.'

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The new manager at Port Hood, Mr. Law, says he has no intention of jockeying with the U. M. W. If his predecessor played hide and seek he won't. Strong in the spine. That's right.

Harry Bonsfield, one of the U. M. W. officials has been honest enough to confess in reference to the alleged agreement between the Coal Co'y and Mr. McCulloch that "they had not the scrape of a pen." In face of this candid statement of Mr. Bonsfield do the miners of Cape Breton who are still members of the foreign order intend still to adhere to it. Where is their spunk. By trickery and by foul craft they have been deluded. It has been demonstrated that they have been bullied and bluffed and lied to. Knowing this are they still to be made fools and tools of. McLennan, McLaughlan and McCulloch: Be these thy Gods o men of C. B.

It is said that a noted clergyman of Glace Bay, knowing that the U. M. W. is discredited wrote to an official of the Dominion Coal Co. complaining that a certain P. W. A. man would not work with a U. M. W. man when requested. Does that clergyman expect a greater show of charity from a member not of his flock than from any member of his own congregation. How can it be expected that self respecting P. W. A. men will be willing to work with those who during ten months were chiefly employed hurling scurrilous epithets at them. By George that is asking a lot from frail human nature.

Mr. Dick, of the Dominion Coal Co., has been speaking with marked optimism to the reporter of a Moncton paper. He said he was almost certain that the present summer would prove the most successful in the Dominion Coal Co's history. The output has been going up rapidly and last week a two day record in hoisting, 16,500 tons being raised each day. Orders are all placed and 1910 will be one of prosperity for all concerned. Since Mr. Jones transferred himself to Montreal there has not been the glowing description of doings around Sydney that delighted everybody. Now that Dick has made a beginning the Record trusts he will keep at it.

The smokeless locomotive has been invented once more. This time the discovery is reported from Chicago. An example of the new type, burning bituminous coal, drew a train of cars the other day from the stockyards, a distance of 28 miles, without letting off smoke or gas. The trial trip was watched by a number of railway men, who professed themselves satisfied. The general public will hope that this announcement is not too good to be true, and this desire will be intensified in the case of railway shareholders by the report that the new device will save from 35 to 60 per cent. of the normal fuel consumption.

In a circular letter to the officers of the local unions President T. L. Lewis calls for an assessment of twenty five cents a week from every miner and mine worker who is employed, for the sustenance fund, and cites that there are now idle and dependent upon the union for support 70,000 men in Illinois, 35,000 in the south western States, 1,500 in Nova Scotia, 15,000 in the Irwin District, 4,000 in central Pennsylvania, 3,000 in Ohio, and 2,000 in Colorado. Here is a total of 130,500 men to be supported from contributions of those who are at work, and it conveys an idea of how much patching out there must be by those who receive it to tide them over. There are perhaps 160,000 members of the organization at work, so that weekly income from the assessment would amount to something like \$40,000. That is a small sum to be divided among 130,000 men, so that it would seem that the idleness which prevails in so many of the mining districts, and which idleness is serving to bear up the market price for coal about everywhere except at seaboard and New England points, must soon see a break-away that will augment production.

MINE EXAMINERS.

An esteemed correspondent sends the following:—

"An accident that occurred in a Nova Scotia mine recently leads one to believe that more is required than a certificate of competency. A colliery doctor recently pointed out to me that as a general rule men selected to fill the positions of mine examiners are experienced miners, yet with all a mans experiences in a mine he is sometimes found to suffer from physical defects of the eyes, and is unable to appreciate the relative size of "Cap" on the flame of a safety lamp.

One Dr. Snell in the course of his presidential address before the British medical association stated that a number of observations had been made to determine the prevalence of nystagmus among mine examiners and it was found, that out of forty-one examinations eleven had no systagmus, ten were very slightly effected, thirteen were slightly or distinctly affected. It is of the greatest importance from the point of view of safety that examiners should be able to make accurate tests for fire-damp. I believe that if this question was put in its true light before our legislatures an expert specialist would be appointed for the purpose of testing the eyes of persons whose duty it is to go into the mine for the purpose of making an examination before the commencement of a shift.

I do not think that one unable to read or write without the use of eyeglasses is competent to thoroughly examine a gassy mine.

I also believe that this is a matter to which our mining men have given very little attention and if the reading of this item shall lead to the devising of some means of remedying what I consider a very serious defect in our practice of mining, it will have served its purpose.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 2 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, in the eastern or one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry may 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 stated.

An application for entry or cancellation must personally at any Sub-agency office may be filed to the Agent by the applicant, or the representative of such application for or to assist on receipt of the foregoing preliminary papers to complete the transaction and the land will be held until the necessary application for cancellation is received in full.

In case of "pre-emption" or land the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be automatically cancelled.

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

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to initiation of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homestead is in default.

A homestead 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 in no case when a filing declaration of abandonment.

The homestead is required to perform the following 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 these years.

(2) A homestead 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 will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased, of a homesteaded eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead may perform his own resident duties by living with the father (or mother) meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, as defined as road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(4) A homestead intended to pre-empt the section duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by him. 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' intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

W. W. COLEY,

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

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$20 to \$50 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 100 x 150 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

While the Draeger, and similar apparatus, is of great value in the case of explosions and fires in mines, and while it has established for itself a reputation as a property saver, it cannot, we think, be claimed that it has been instrumental in saving many lives. What is wanted is not so much an apparatus that will enable rescuers to reach points in the pit in which men are supposed to be entombed after an accident, as some device that will enable the miner himself to avert his own rescue, that is take him out of fatal foul air into fresh. The Draeger apparatus is too complex and too costly to be supplied to every miner. The miner is given his safety lamp every morning, and a thing greatly to be desired is that at the same time he could be given an apparatus which would enable him to breathe in foul air for a long enough time to make his escape from it. It seems likely that such an apparatus is possible. The government expert at Pittsburgh has made an apparatus, which when perfected may be described as follows:

"A double tank contains, in one compartment, sodium peroxide, and in the other water. A cock that can be opened at will connects the two. The combination of the chemical and water creates a flow of oxygen, and enough of the raw materials is carried in the apparatus to supply one man's demand for about thirty minutes. A nose and mouth piece are furnished to cover the face. The purposes of the device is to provide men with a portable supply of oxygen that will enable them to live long enough to make efforts in their own behalf after an accident." A man can travel far in thirty minutes if he can breathe freely and knows his ground. It is expected that the invention will be the means of many otherwise impossible escapes."

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 homesteader may purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the mine's output.

Free mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable 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 exceeds \$100.

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. MCGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Div.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Div.	
50	51		54	55
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 40	INVERNESS JCT.	3 50	11 00
3 37	10 20	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 55	11 11
3 50	10 10		4 06	11 20
P. M.	10 00	PORT HASTINGS	4 13	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 44	CHERRISH	4 36	
	9 27	CHATHMORE	4 50	
	9 08	ST. JOHN'S	5 05	
	8 35	CATHERINES POND	5 18	
	8 40	PORT HOB	5 33	
	8 21	GLENOE	5 53	
	7 50	HARBOUR	6 10	
	7 40	GLENDYRE	6 28	
	7 25	BLACK RIVER	6 48	
	7 12	STRATHGOWAN	7 00	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

CAPELL VENTILATING FANS.

Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

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HIGH GRADE MINING ROPES

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The GENERAL CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO.,

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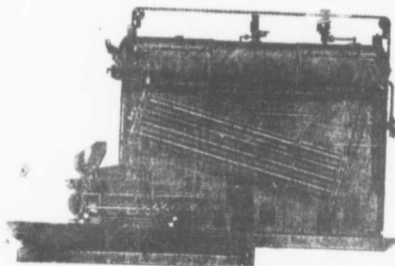
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Testimonial from Wm. Baird & Co. Bathgate, N. B.:

We have pleasure in informing you that the Winding Rope supplied by you for Eastern Pit in October 1909, and taken off in September 1910, after 308 weeks' continuous work, gave a very satisfactory result. The length of the Wind is 175 fathoms, and the rope came from under side of drum. This was the first Galvanized Winding Rope tried in Eastern Pit. The previous ropes used which were not galvanized compare very unfavorably with it as they had to be discarded after 143, 123, and 113 weeks' work respectively—each of them being badly pitted with the action of the water, while this rope showed very little signs of wear and absolutely no pitting. To satisfy ourselves that we were justified in keeping this winding rope in use for such a long period as 6 years, we have had two pieces tested by the Sheffield Testing Works, Limited, with the following results, viz.—One piece which was cut from the part of the rope over the pithead pulley when the cage was being lifted from pit bottom, gave a breaking strain of 55 tons, while the other which was cut from the rope where it showed most signs of wear—about 80 ins. from loose end—gave a breaking strain of 55 tons. The Certificate you gave with this rope gave a breaking strain of 47 tons.

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ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
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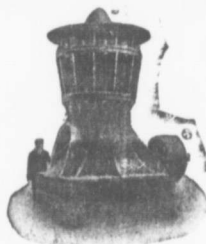
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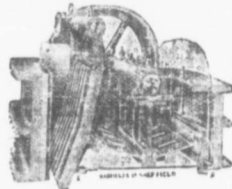


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Moisture.....	2.02 %	1.41 %	2.71 %
Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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