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FACTS REGARDING FUSE: LITTLE POINTS THAT MIGHT SAVE THE LIVES OF MANY POWDERMEN

Reasons for the Variation of Speed in Ignition of Shots Fired by
Fuse---Shots That Explode Too Soon and Shots That Hang
Fire---How Care of the Fuse Can Help

It is important that time fuse should have a uniform rate of burning, and in almost all blasting operations the fuse used is assumed to burn in a regular and uniform manner. When fuse has been subjected to such conditions as to produce acceleration or retardation in its rate of burning it becomes dangerous. Acceleration of the rate of burning increases the liability of a shot going off before the miner has left the face; retardation increases the chance of the flame in the fuse progressing so slowly that the miner will be injured by a delayed shot when he returns to the working face. All conditions that bring about any marked change in the rate of burning of fuse are dangerous, and from a study of the list of accidents in mines and quarries each year injury and loss of life are seemingly often brought about by such conditions.

Special Investigation.

The question has been recently investigated by Messrs. W. O. Snelling and W. C. Cope, of the staff of the United States Bureau of Mines, whose report is eminently informative. The conditions that are believed to be most active in bringing about either a retardation or an acceleration in the rate of burning of time fuse are classified under effects due to: (a) pressure; (b) temperature; (c) moisture; (d) mechanical injury. Under ordinary conditions nearly all types of fuse show great uniformity in their rate of burning. Practically all types of fuse examined by the investigators had a total variation in their rate of burning under normal conditions of less than 20 per cent., and all would have passed under the allowance of "no variation greater than 10 per cent. above or 10 per cent. below the average rate of burning."

Effect of Pressure.

Under the influence of pressure practically all types of fuse are subject to wide variation in their rate of burning. Such pressure as can readily be produced by the confinement of the gases evolved by the burning fuse itself is sufficient to increase the normal rate of burning from 92½ seconds per meter (28.2 seconds per foot) to 21 seconds per meter (6.4 seconds per foot). Thus, even confinement will cause fuse to burn from three to four times as rapidly as its normal rate. In experiments made with fuse confined by stemming of various kinds wide variations in the rate of burning were noted, and whenever lengths of fuse are confined by stemming or other materials impervious to gas, a sufficient length of fuse should be used to allow for the increased rate of burning due to the pressure produced by the evolved gases.

High Temperature.

High temperature causes a marked retardation in the rate of burning of fuse, and storage for even a short period of time near boilers, or wherever the temperature may be high, is sufficient to cause "misfires" or to retard the rate of burning of the fuse so much as to greatly increase the liability to "holdbacks," delay shots, etc. It is probable that many of the difficulties that are sometimes encountered in regard to fuse burning too slowly and causing delayed shots are due, in part at least, to such fuse having been kept in too warm a place. Fuse that is not intended for use in wet places (cotton fuse, etc.) does not suffer marked change in its normal rate of effect of high temperatures, whereas the more completely water proofed types of fuse show increasingly great effects from heat. Even exposure to comparatively low temperatures for considerable lengths of time causes marked retardation in the rate of burning of such fuse, and exposure to a fairly high temperature for even a short length of time may cause certain types of fuse to burn from three to five times as slowly as their usual rate. To insure the best results, fuse should always be protected from extremes of temperature.

Climatic Effects.

Climatic conditions affect to a considerable extent the rate of burning of the less waterproof types of fuse. Damp fuse burns

more slowly than normal fuse, and fuse that has been wet and then thoroughly dried tends to burn at a rather slow rate, and may even cause delayed shots by smouldering for a considerable time. Fuse containing several wrappings of tape saturated with tar or asphalt resists moisture to a considerable extent, and may be used for firing shots under water, provided the fuse is not allowed to remain too long a time in contact with water before the shot is fired.

It is, of course, evident that when these waterproofed types of fuse do become wet, through storage for a long time in a damp place or through exposure to water after the protecting layers of asphalt or gutta percha are mechanically abraded or injured in any other way, they are more difficult to dry out than are other types of fuse, and are more liable to burn at a rate slower than the normal rate.

Brused Fuse.

Fuse that has been subjected to actual mechanical injury, particularly to hammering or pounding, or the blows of falling rock, etc., has a greatly increased rate of burning, and sometimes burns so rapidly as to be almost instantaneous in its action. The mere bending, coiling and twisting of

fuse, such as would be brought about by forcibly placing within a bore hole a length of fuse considerably greater than the depth of the bore hole, does not produce any marked change in the rate of burning, but pounding or direct abrasion of fuse greatly increases that rate. Fuse that has been injured by severe abrasion or by too great pressure from any cause should not be used in any work where adjustment of the rate of burning is desired.

Only Safe Way.

As a final summary it may be stated that ordinary fuse may under some conditions burn as fast as three seconds per meter (one second per foot), and under other conditions it may burn as slowly as 745 seconds per meter (227 seconds per foot). The former rate is more than 200 times as fast as the latter, and each is widely removed from the normal rate of burning of similar brand of fuse. Hence, the condition and past history of any roll of fuse is an important matter, and in mining and blasting operations the safety of the miner demands that only fuse that has been carefully stored and kept from unfavorable conditions shall be used.—Canadian Mining Journal.

THE PASSING OF ANCIENT CHINA IS MARKED BY SCENES OF STRIFE AND REVOLUTION



View of magnificent temples built centuries ago by the ancestors of the quiet little Orientals who carry around the washing in Rupert, but whose compatriots in their old land are carrying sword and gun.

SYSTEM OF WHEAT BARNS IS ADVISED

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, with Hon. John B. Reid, minister of customs, paid a visit to the Canadian Exhibition and, speaking, warned the farmers of Western Canada against trusting the various railways to remove grain before weather conditions spoiled threshed grain. The minister stated that it was essential that the farmers of the prairies should have private barns to house the crop this year.

Choicest liquors and cigars—Savoy.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN FOR NICARAGUA NOW

San Juan Sur, Nicaragua, Aug. 30.—The U. S. cruiser California has arrived here with a detachment of marines on board to be used for the protection of American life and property in Nicaragua. Everything is quiet in this port. Marines patrol the railways and five thousand men are expected in a few days.

What It Was

Maud (at the beach)—Dear me! Why, I've gained ten pounds in weight this week!
Hobbs—It must be the sand in your shoes.—Bazar.

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1912, incorporating Richmond Wyllie Hart, barrister-at-law; George Miller, student-at-law; Pearl Stocks, Jessie Strachan, and Winifred Morgan, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:

(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, and to use, hold and improve lands, tenements, hereditaments, movables and interest therein and generally to carry on business of land and company and real estate agency with the view of "renting, exchanging, selling and otherwise dealing in real estate and any interest or right therein."

(b) To develop, improve and lay out any such property in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise, and upon such property make, construct, build and maintain roads, bridges and other internal communications, houses, mills, factories and other buildings necessary or expedient in occupation or improvement of any such property.

(c) To make advances by way of loans to purchasers or lessees of any part of the company's real estate for building purposes or other improvements, to aid by way of advances or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, waterworks, sewers and other works of improvement, calculated to render the company's property more accessible or to enhance its value.

(d) To take and hold mortgages, hypothec, liens and charges and to secure the payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company or any money due to the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements.

(e) To act as an agency or association for and on behalf of others who entrust the company with money, invest and also secure the repayment of the principal or the payment of interest, or both, of any money entrusted to the company for investment, and for the purpose of securing the company against loss upon any guarantee or obligation or any advance made by the company and to receive and dispose of any description of assets or securities which is conveyed, pledged, mortgaged or assigned to or warehoused with the company in connection with such guarantee, obligation, advance or investment, and to guarantee any investment made by the company as agent or otherwise.

(f) To act as agents, or attorneys, for the management of estates, the collection of property, the investment, handling, payment, transmission and collection of annuities, rents, interests, dividends, mortgages, bonds, debentures and other securities and the undertaking of investigation, valuation, sales, exchanges, leases, subleases and the like.

(g) To construct, build, repair, alter and equip buildings and other structures and to deal in any building requisites.

(h) To construct, acquire and operate works for the production of power or force and deal in such power or force for any use or purpose for which the same may be adapted, subject to Provincial and municipal authorities.

(i) To acquire letters patent of invention, patent rights, processes, concessions, licenses, trade marks, copyrights or any other privileges of like nature connected with anything convenient for the purposes of the company, and to turn the same to account by manufacturing or working the same or granting licenses in respect thereof or otherwise.

(j) To purchase or otherwise acquire, or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of the company.

(k) To apply paid up shares, bonds or debentures in payment either in whole or in part of any property real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of this company.

(l) To purchase, acquire, hold and own shares of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which the company is empowered to carry on or engage in, and to acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act.

(m) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventures, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or to amalgamate with such company.

(n) To raise and assist in raising for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, the guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise of any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons with whom the company may have business relations.

(o) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over either in whole or in part the property, assets or liabilities of this company.

(p) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, rights, or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company.

(q) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which it may be desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(r) To remunerate any person, firm or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital or any bonds or other securities of the company, or for about the formation, promotion, organization or incorporation of the company or the conduct of its business with the approval of the shareholders of the company.

(s) To pay all or any costs, charges or expenses preliminary or incidental to or incurred in connection with the promotion, organization, formation, establishment, registration and incorporation of the company with the approval of the shareholders of the company.

(t) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them and to carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects set forth, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its properties or rights.

(u) To do all or any of the matters herein in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

(v) The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

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