

MARITIME MINING RECORD

AND
COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.

Cumberland: * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness

New Series Vol. 9 No. 8 October 24th. 1906 STELLARTON, N. S.

...DOMINION... Iron & Steel Co'y,

LIMITED.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

FOUNDRY
PIG IRON.

Basic
Open
Hearth

STEEL

Brands :

"Dominion."

"D.I.S.C."

Blooms, Billets Slabs.

Rails Weighing 56 lbs. per
lineal yd. and heavier

WIRE RODS.

A. B. C. & A. 1 Codes used.

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills.

LATCH & BATCHELOR, Ltd.

AMALGAMATED WITH
WEBSTER & HORSFALL,

(ESTABLISHED 1730.)

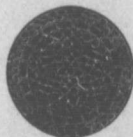
Works: **HAYMILLS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.**

AGENT: **H. M. WYLDE,** P O Box, 529 **HALIFAX N. S.**

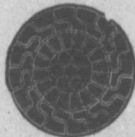
Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand **WIRE ROPES.**

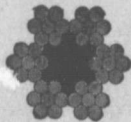
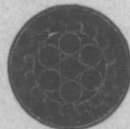
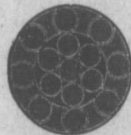
Manufacturers of all Kinds of **WIRE ROPES** for
**Mines, Tramways, Aerial Ropeways, Suspension
Bridges, Cranes, Elevators, Transmission of
Power, Steam Ploughing and General
Engineering Purposes.**



Locked Coil Winding Cable.



Locked Coil Aerial Cable or Colliery Guide.



Lang's Lay or Ordinary, Patent Flattened Strand Winding or Hauling, Patent Flattened Strand, (non spinning)

DRAWERS OF all Sections of **HIGH CLASS STEEL-WIRE.**

for Ropes, Springs, Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks.
Binding Armatures and all other Purposes.

ACADIA POWDER CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DYNAMITE.

Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.

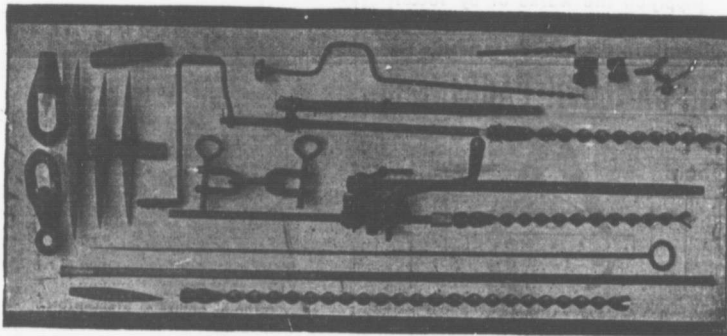
FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES, DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.

—MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR—

Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries, Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse Detonators, Etc.

OFFICE: —76 and 78—
Telephone 251. P. O. Box, 520

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.



J. W. CUMMING, New Glasgow, N. S.

—DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF—

Miners High Grade Tools.

Cumming Coal Boring Machines,
The Popular Cumming Picks,

Augers, Mauls, Wedges, Copper Needles, Tamping Bars, Cones and Swivels for Wire Ropes, Drawbars, Mountings, all kinds of forgings for Pit Machines

Boring Machine Parts always on hand.

Any Kind of Pick to Order.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

Miners Wanted
TO CHEW
PAY ROLL
Plug Tobacco

WANTED.

At the several collieries of the Dominion coal co. Limited, skilled coal miners and mine laborers.

Apply on the works Or by letter

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd

THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.



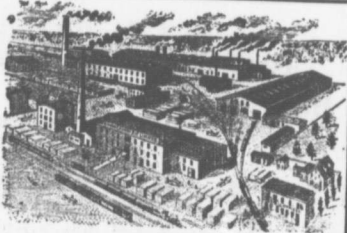
GARLOCK'S STEAM, WATER and AMMONIA
—PACKINGS.—
ASBESTOS SECTIONAL COVERINGS.

Hamilton, Ontario.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

'XTERRA'
COLLIERY LAMP OIL.
For Marsant, Mussole Deflector or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME LOW PRICE
E. WOLASTON, Dutton St MANCHESTER
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.,
Halifax, N. S.



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

RAILWAY
STREET and
MINING

CARS,

CAR WHEELS Church Pows,
FORGINGS & Fittings for Stores, Schools, &
CASTINGS A SPECIALTY.

Large Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Lumber on Sale.

Rhodes, BUILDING MATERIALS
GENERAL
Curry & co., Ltd.
Branch ROBBIE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S. AMHERST, N. S.

**INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY**

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th 1906 trains
run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows —

—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell	5.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.30
78 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
18 Express for Halifax, and St. John	7.40
31 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
56 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Sydney	8.45
26 Mixed for Pictou	11.10
66 Mixed for Truro	12.25
30 Express for Sydney	17.05
32 Express for Halifax and Montreal	18.45
140 Mixed for Pictou	18.50
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing	18.50
22 Mixed for Hopewell	18.50
60 Mixed for New Glasgow	18.50
21 Express for Halifax and St. John	19.40
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.15
68 Express for Pictou	21.15

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Trenton	6.30
61 Express from Pictou	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
31 Mixed from Hopewell	7.45
56 Mixed from Truro	8.00
56 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.55
97 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
62 Mixed from Mulgrave	12.25
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	13.35
130 Mixed from Pictou	15.35
32 Express from Halifax, St. John, Quebec,	17.00
30 Express from Sydney	18.40
32 Mixed from Pictou Landing	18.45
77 Mixed from Hopewell	19.55
62 Express from Pictou	19.55
60 Express from Sydney	19.55
66 Express from New Glasgow	21.05
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.40

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty four
O'clock to mid-night. Montreal, M. S. June 25th, 1906

500. - WANTED. - 500.

Wanted immediately, at Inverness, C. B.
Five Hundred Hand Pick Miners,
Underground and Surface Laborers.

Miners earn Two to Five Dollars per Day.

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

J. McGILLIVRAY,
 SUPERINTENDENT

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Phillips Mine & Mill Supply Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works, South 23d, 24th, Jane and Mary Streets.
 Office, 2227 Jane Street.

Screens, Screen Bars, Screening Plants Complete,
 Car Dumps, Cars, Car Wheels, Larry Wagons, Hitchings, Etc.

LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Coal and Coke Works Equipment.

Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for

'White's' London Portland Cement.
 'Gartcraig' Scotch Fire Brick,
 Allan-Whyte and Company's Wire Ropes.
 'Firths' and 'Black Diamond' cast Steel.
 'Bennett's' Safety Fuse and Detonators.

STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED,

HALIFAX, N S

General Hardware, Metals, Plumbing and Mining Supplies.

HALIFAX, N. S.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF



**MERCHANT BARS,
SHEETS AND PLATES**—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths
up to 50 inches

HEAVY FORGINGS, **HAMMERED SHAFTS**

.. NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TO LOAN FOR U.S. . . .

Steam and Electric Car Axles

Fish Plates and other Railway Materials.

Tee Rails - 12, 18, and 28 lbs per yard

Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.

Also MINERS and SHIPPERS of

The Famous Old Mines "SYDNEY"

COLLIERIES :
SYDNEY MINES

COAL

SHIPPING PORT
NORTH SYDNEY.

An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal.

**Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash,
Unrivalled Facilities for Bunkering at North Sydney.**

The Best House Coal.

The Best Steam Coal.

QUICK DISPATCH LOADING—BEST RESULTS STEAMING.
Two points that always appeal to Shipowners.

—SAILING VESSELS LOADED PROMPTLY.—

For Prices and other Particulars. apply to.

Head Office, New Glasgow, N.S.

SMITH'S PURE FRUIT, JAMS.

- Strawberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Raspberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Gooseberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Peach, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Red Currant, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Black Currant, 12 oz. and 1 lb.

SMITH'S PURE JELLIES,

- Red Currant,
- Grape,
- Quince,
- Crab Apple.

A. & W. Smith & Co.,
Halifax, N. S.



**Double Strength
Culvert Pipe a
Specialty.**

**Canadian
Sewer
Pipe
Co'y,**

HAMILTON, and TORONTO,
—ST. JOHN, QUE.—

Mining & Mill Supplies.

**Valves,
Fittings,
Packing,**

Steam Goods
—of every—
Description.

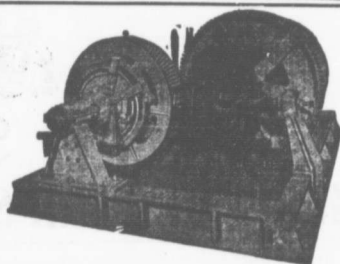


**Boiler
Tubes,
Steel
Plates,
Angles,
Tees, etc.**
**SOLID DIE
RIVETS.**

**Iron Pipe for
Mining Purposes.**

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
—LIMITED,—
MONTREAL, QUE.
—Established 1852—



Westinghouse Type C. C. L. Industrial Motor—
—Driving Tront Mine Hoist.

Just a Question of Quality.

Do You Want
a motor of common quality, or

Do You Want
a motor of Westinghouse quality, and
Westinghouse efficiency?

Quality enters into every detail of Westinghouse Motor construction. The result is a motor simpler to operate, and of greater durability and higher efficiency than others.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.

General Offices : Hamilton, Ontario.

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE FOR PARTICULARS.

- Toronto—King and Yonge Streets.
- Montreal—Sovereign Bank of Canada Bldg.
- Halifax—134 Granville St.
- Winnipeg—923-923 Union Bank Bldg.
- Vancouver—152 Hasting St.

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

"The ability of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw three two out of three were Jeausville Pumps."

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

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

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

**Jeausville
Iron Works Co.,
Hazleton, Pa.**



NOVA SCOTIA.
Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,
- Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

Titles direct from the Crown
At Moderate Royalties.

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Minerals other than
Gold and Silver.

-LICENSES TO SEARCH-

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

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

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

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

HON. W. T. PIPES,

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

MINUDIE COAL COMPANY, L't'd.

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

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

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or

Stationary Engines, for Domestic or General use

* **CLEAN AND CLINKERLESS.** *

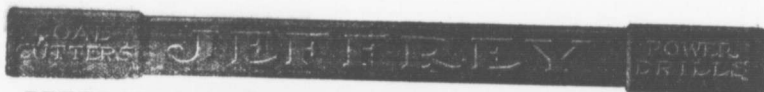
Direct connection with the I. C. R.

Colliery

RIVER HEBERT, N. S.

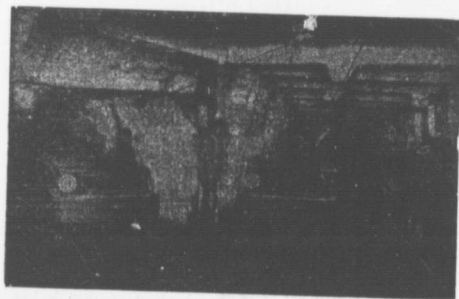
Mine Manager—HY. McCARTHER.
Geo. H. BISSER Sec'y Treas.

Business Manager R. S. HIBBARD, River Hebert, N. S.
Head Office, Ground Floor, Temple Building, Montreal.



JEFFREY LOCOMOTIVES HAUL THE WORLD'S COAL.

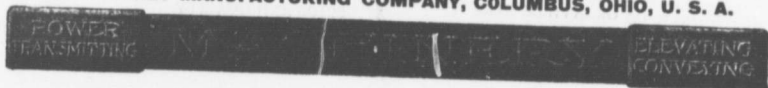
Bulletins on
Electric
Locomotives
No. 10.
Mining Machines
No. 11.
Mailed
Free.

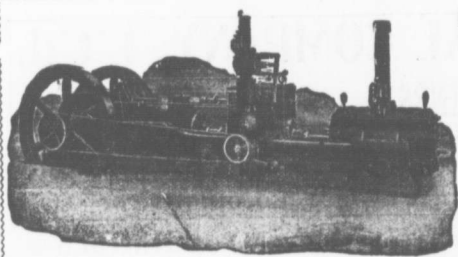


Branches:
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,
PITTSBURG,
DENVER,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
CHARLESTON, W.Va.

Jeffrey 6 ton, single-end control, ELECTRIC GATHERING LOCOMOTIVES at work in the
Mines of the National Mining Company.

The **JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.**





Canada Air Compressors.

Self
Contained

Self
Oiling

Steam, Belt or Power Drive.
Straight Line or Duplex.
—For all Duties.—

ANY PRESSURE ANY CAPACITY.

Canada Foundry Company, Limited. Head Office:—Toronto Ont.

District Offices:—Montreal Halifax Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Rossland.

“Continuous Coal Cutters”

The Sullivan Room and Pillar Chain Machine has an efficiency of 200 per cent. in excess of the breast machine, owing to the following facts:

- (1) Machine cuts across entire face in one operation, without moving jacks or barring machine by hand.
- (2) Occupies one-half as much space in front of coal. It is not necessary to move props when using this machine. (Props shown in cut are 6 feet from face of coal.)
- (3) Machine cuts high kerf, cuts on the bottom, and leaves no coal to be lifted nor sprags or ribs at rear of cut to hinder blasting.
- (4) May be used for drawing pillars.
- (5) Uses from 20 to 30 per cent. less power per ton of coal cut.



Send for New Bulletin No. 48-F.

Sullivan Machinery Company,

Claremont, N. H.

I. Matheson & Co., Limited, Agents.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

A. & W. MacKINLAY

LIMITED.

Rule and Print Special Blank Form.
for Mining and other Industrial
—Corporations.—

BLANK BOOKS ruled to any pattern
and Bound in any Style of
—BINDING—

135 to 139 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Brick! Brick!

The Westellar Terra Cotta Company

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

Works — SYLVESTER

Head Office — STELLARTON,

GEO. E. MUNRO, Sec'y, W. WILKIE, N. S.



THE...
MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 8, No. 8. Stellarton, N. S., October 24th, 1906 New Series

AN EDITOR'S OUTING.

The trip up the Lehigh Valley by the Lehigh Railway is most interesting. There is plenty of landscape country, and numerous cities and towns—they have no villages so far as I can judge in the U. S.—many of them picturesquely situated. Here we have the beautiful country which God made, and the busy bustling towns, mans handiwork. From posters we learn that the Lehigh Route is the most scenic—imaginable—perhaps it said in America but I am not certain. To say that it is interesting only, is to declare ones deficiency in rhetoric and flowers of speech. There is not a dull mile on the road to the first time visitor and that is saying a good deal. The Lehigh River is by no means majestic in its flow, but its curves and windings and its now wooded gently sloping banks, and its again rocky sides are a pleasing panorama. And then the great works passed as one runs up the Valley excite ones wonder. Who has not heard of the Bethlehem and the Crane iron works? These are on the Valley road. And the Valley too claims the largest cement works in the world. A large number of coal breakers are passed. These give token of activity but it cannot be said they lend effect to the scenery. They are ungainly looking affairs, guiltless of whitewash or any such thing. I only noticed one breaker which made pretensions to comeliness. It was a massive affair and was painted a lurid red. Other objects might be passed by unnoticed but not this big red breaker. Immense trains of coal cars empty and loaded are passed. And these do not run on one side of the river alone, at least that is the impression. Two roads only I believe run up the Valley, the Lehigh and the Jersey Central, but if a visitor came to the conclusion that there were three or four he should not be laughed at, for as we speed along at one point we see a railway on the right hand side and some miles further on a railway on the left. We were told there were but two and our mistake in thinking there were more was due to the fact that as in a set of quadrilles parties crossed over. The two railways cross and recross repeatedly. Sometimes the one is on a much higher elevation than the other, and vice versa. We had a passing glance at some of the miners houses, but they gave no pointers, indeed, I think, so far as architecture and comfort go, N. S. could give more than one pointer to the Lehigh Valley. And we had more than a passing look at some of the hard coal miners, and some of them were rather hard looking tickets. They were in the smoking car into which somehow I had stumbled. When our

miners go train travelling they put on holiday attire, and are so well dressed that they might be mistaken for professional men. But these fellows made no pretense at dress. Indeed, their attire was decolay to adopt Roosevelts spelling. Their shirt bosoms were open, and their coats off, but in justice let it be said it was a very hot day, and this fact they sought to emphasize by occasionally taking some liquid out of a bottle which may have been water and may—not. I was a little interested in their conversation—they did not speak in whispers—as their talk was about shop, and I am interested in talks on mining. They were talking about a certain boss and his ways, and about wages and the number of days they had worked and so forth. I wouldn't for a moment put them on a par as far as appearance goes with our N. S. miners, but then I may not have seen a fair specimen, and they most likely were not natives of the State. There are very many junctions on the road where changes are made for the innumerable mining and other towns. While the scenery along the route is at spots very fine, I can not endorse the claim that it is the most scenic. There are parts of the Pa. Ry. system which are much grander and more inspiring. As a rule first class cars, or what we in Nova Scotia would call by that name, have no smoking compartment; the trains carry a smoking car in which only males assemble, and carry of course some males whose company is not the most desirable. It may be said if you want an exclusive smoke why not travel on the Pullman. As a rule local trains do not carry Pullman cars, they are on what may be called through trains. In the smoker there are no spittooms, so one, not accustomed to swallow juice, cannot enjoy a hearty smoke. On the wall of a smoker in big letters appeared the legend "spitting strictly prohibited." The American male palate may take kindly to the prohibition but not the Nova Scotian. The only relief left is to open the window and make use of it. The prohibition is in few words and covers the whole ground. A traveller can smoke or chew but must not spit. By contrast I was reminded of a legend posted up on a public works in Nova Scotia. It read "No smoking, chewing or spitting allowed." I said to the boss "Pretty hard lines" "Where does the hardness come in," he asked, "in the no smoking" "No" was the reply. "In the no spitting then?" "No" again was the reply "but in the no chewing." The "no smoking" may be all right on the score of safety, and the "no spitting" on sanitary grounds, but why prohibit chewing so long as there is no spitting. On my next visit the words "no chewing" were not to be

found on the notice. So on American railways you can smoke or chew but you mustn't spit, yet from the aspect of the floor, in some cases, the conclusion was come to that the law was as hard to enforce as the Scott Act. On the buffet or dining car meals are served a la carte. The short English of that is that a lunch or a decent dinner costs three times at least as much as a full course dinner on the I. C. R. or C. P. R. In fact one can get away with a three dollar dinner and wonder what he got for it.

After a former visit to Buffalo I pronounced it as at once the dirtiest and the most attractive city in many states. I would scarcely say the same thing to-day. On this visit it neither seemed extra dirty or extra attractive. The suburbs are still beautiful but they are suffering from the encroachments of civilization. Business places in residential parts mar the attractiveness, and that is what is happening here. It is a great business city, with much rail and lake traffic.

From Buffalo to Toronto is a journey of a few hours. On the road we come to Niagara Falls, which are seen in the distance, but we make no halt on either side of the bridge as the Falls had been visited on former occasions. Hamilton is a rapidly growing city. It has many factories. The B. Greening Wire Works and the Garlock Packing Co'y. are here.

When we reach Toronto its hotels and its streets are crowded. The Oddfellows from all parts of the U. S. and Canada have been holding a big pow wow in which was included a monster procession of between 6,000 and 7,000. One could imagine that almost all Toronto males belonged to the order, for every second man met is adorned with a showy badge. There are great throngs on Young St., the principal shopping quarter in the city. Toronto is flourishing, but though the population is rapidly increasing it is not doing so half quickly enough to please impatient Torontonians, whose one big aim, seemingly, in life is that his city should eclipse Montreal in length, width, breadth and business. But Toronto is handicapped; it has no outlet to the ocean. There are those who claim that Toronto is a finer city than Montreal. It is true that it has a large proportion of fine residences and big business stores, but there are few outstanding objects of special interest as in Montreal. Toronto may have its Bay and its Island but then Montreal has its Mountain and the great St. Lawrence flowing by. The folks in Toronto maintain that Montreal is too Frenchy. That may be so but Montreal can boast of more factories, refineries and work-shops, and much more shipping. Nova Scotians are much more interested in the growth of Montreal than in that of Toronto. No coal finds its way this year from the province, though why coal should not be sent is the question. The present depth of water in the canals will not admit of direct shipments from the mines in Nova Scotia to Toronto, but why should not the canals be made available. There are two opinions on this point. Down in Nova Scotia we have come to the conclusion that the deepening of the canals is precluded on account of the expense. In Ontario and Quebec the feeling is that the canals can be deepened and should be deepened. The canals have cost vast sums of money for which no adequate return—in the way of trade—is being made and the argu-

ment is that so much has been spent if the canals are not deepened for the requirements of present day trade then the vast sums spent have been misspent. It sounded curious to my ears to hear people living a thousand miles from Nova Scotia, say that we were too supine a people and did not half assert ourselves. Even Montrealers say that Nova Scotia would fare better if it had a little more of the Quebec spirit. Professing ignorance of what that spirit was the information came: "Don't permit the government to give a 'concession' to any other province unless N. S. gets an equivalent." The big fire of a few years ago taught Toronto a lesson. A large majority of the houses of recent erection are of brick. One may think that building residences of brick may not allow of so great a variety of architecture as if built of wood. This is a mistake. Very many of the brick houses present a most pleasing and artistic appearance. The car service could not be finer. The tram lines extend miles in all directions from the centre of the city. Of course we dropped into Eatons, a firm that does an immense mail dry good business with the province. And then our cicerone's appetite being whetted we must needs trudge through other stores in quest of some imaginary article that could best be secured in Toronto. I had my doubts, but was submissive.

People need not be surprised at any time to hear that B. F. Pearson has declared that the psychological moment has at length arrived and that the North Atlantic Collieries Merger is an accomplished fact. It has been rumoured for some days that negotiations were nearing completion. The merger will not be on the extensive scale at one time contemplated. The areas at South Head, those of the Gowrie and Blockhouse on the Northern head, and the Broughton collieries are the only ones included in the merger, and there are sufficient square miles of coal in these to satisfy any ordinary syndicate. Mr. B. F. Pearson, and Mr. Hanson, acting for the English owners, visited Broughton on Saturday last, and as the Broughton people are not averse to any proposition that may relieve them of the property without loss, it is expected that negotiations will end happily. The project has been for a long time under consideration, and the time has nearly arrived when something must be done, or the North Atlantic Coy. be obliged to play a lone hand. All options, it is said, expire within three months. We hope to hear soon of something definite.

Mr. G. B. Burchell, formerly mine manager of the Gowrie and Blockhouse, has assumed the position of gen'l manager of the mines at the Joggins. Mr. Burchell is a young man of considerable energy and ability and though in the Joggins he has a tough proposition he should be able to master it. The company is not making money and the problem before Mr. Burchell is to put the mine on a paying basis. This will not be a matter of speedy accomplishment, but may be effected through time. In his efforts to make the Joggins a paying mine Mr. Burchell should have the support of all the officials and employees.

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.

OCTOBER 24 1906

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

—BY THE EDITOR.—

After an interval of two years, or so, I had the pleasure of visiting the big steel plant at Sydney. All my visits to the plants have been pleasurable, due not only to the attractiveness of, and the interest attaching to viewing operations, but to the extreme courtesy of the officials with whom I have come in contact.

On my former visit Mr. Plummer was the guiding spirit. Just how much the shareholders owe to the heroic efforts of this gentleman will never be fully known. Things were in a desperate condition, could scarcely possibly be worse, when he took hold, and what is to be seen to-day. Order, complete order it may be said, instead of confusion, if not complete chaos. When Mr. Plummer took hold affairs had reached that stage that the company had either to mend or break. It was a trying time beyond the conception of the ordinary individual. Mr. Plummer and his fellow directors saved the situation. They put their hands in their own pockets, and not in the pockets of others as is a custom now-a-days, and sold to themselves and paid for at par an issue of bonds at a time when first bonds might be bought in the market around fifty; and sold to themselves and bought other bonds at 75, still at a higher rate than bonds with prior claims could be bought for. Evidently theirs was a strong, a heroic faith, and it is inspiring to know that such faith is meeting its reward. The mental and bodily strain was so great that Mr. Plummer's health gave way, and he is still, after eight two years, suffering from the effects of it. Every one peculiarly interested in the concern must pray for his speedy and full recovery. When Mr. Plummer left for the other side there was still a veteran in the person of Graham Fraser in charge of the practical branches of the plant. Early last year Mr. Graham Fraser retired, and there was left one who was considered an untried man though he had been Mr. Plummer's assistant—Mr. Jones. There were dubious shakings of the head and whisperings that he might not be a strong enough man. That just goes to prove that it is not at all times safe to judge a man by his looks, his years, or his experience. Mr. Jones may have had no extensive knowledge of steel making in its various branches, but he had better. He has what is the chief requisite in a captain of industry, and the faculty of drawing strong men around him. Moxom may have failed because he thought that one head could master every detail of so large a business. Jones that success could only be attained as a whole, by having a strong, loyal man at the head of each department, and in that he has been wonderfully successful. I would say almost a marvel were it not that I do not wish to

use language that may appear forced or extravagant. But I state facts. Take the open hearths for instance. A man was placed in charge of this department before Mr. Jones regime who was thought capable. He produced about 12000 tons of steel per month, whereas now a man of Jones' selection, with a scottish name, produces twice the amount.

What has occurred since Mr. Plummer first, and then Mr. Jones took charge? The output of steel has doubled. Three years or so ago the output was 12,000 tons per month, this year it will be 24,000 tons; and that is only a small part of the story. The product has doubled while the number of men on the pay roll is less by some thirty per cent; or to put it in other words, when the product was 12,000 tons the number of men on the pay roll was 2200, the product is now 24,000 tons and the number on the pay roll is 1700. This is a most remarkable showing and should do much to encourage those shareholders who have determined to stay by their stock. And though great things have been accomplished the resources of the management are not yet exhausted. Mr. Jones is sanguine that he will be able to increase next years output by at least fifty per cent, with little if any addition to the force. Next year it is expected that the company will be in a position to turn out 30,000 tons of steel rails alone. The furnaces will not be able to add greatly to the present output of pig, but the open hearths will do better, and besides, there will be two Bessemer 15 ton producers installed. When it came to a question of money making, Mr. Jones prudently resisted being drawn into particulars, but this much was learned that the plant is now on a money making basis, not making enough as yet to pay dividends on the several kinds of stock, but still making heaps of money. When Mr. Plummer took hold the company was losing \$100,000 a month, now all that is changed. Not so much from what Mr. Jones said as from the way he looked I took it that he is of opinion that the company will make big money next year. After 1907 begins there will be no further necessity of importing rails. All Canada's needs can be supplied in Canada. Speaking of Mr. McMillan, who has charge of the steel department, the Gen'l Manager said he believed him to be the foremost steel maker on the American continent. Mr. Jones believes in paying good wages to good workmen. It is claimed that the average pay at the steel works is higher than at the coal mines. The men are quite content. Many men left during the past two or three years, but a majority of these would gladly come back. While paying good wages to good work-regular worker. His men must work steadily or remove, and that is a good policy. It is a pity the coal companies would not try a somewhat similar one.

The mines at Wabana are in splendid condition, the ore is now being taken from underground yet the expense of operating has not increased. It may be a surprise to some to learn that ore is not shipped direct from the mine to the steamer without preparation. The ore after being blasted, and falling in lumps, is taken to the crusher on conveyor belts and picked in transit, and undergoes a second cleaning. Much powder is used in blasting. Up till lately the ore was taken from the surface and did not require crushing as the atmosphere had reduced it to small size. Underground the ore is solid. Mr. McDougall is in charge at Wabana and is proud of his mine and his machinery. To sum up: The Dominion Steel Co'y. is now an institution conducted on common sense business principles, and

without regard to the stock market. There are those who have said it would never pay. The time is not far distant when these same will admit having made a miscalculation.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.,

Tom Brown, as he is familiarly called, still makes things hustle at Sydney Mines. He is well supported by Johnstone, mine manager, and Preston, engineer. The latter is a genius, an indefatigable worker, and never at rest unless he is devising something new. On every visit one is sure to find something new at Sydney Mines; some labor saving device. This time the new thing was an ash conveyor, a device of Mr. Prestons. The ashes from the fire doors are not now wheeled or carted away, instead they are pumped over the cliff—perhaps pumped is not the proper word to use. The ashes are drawn into a pipe, the circulating water from the boilers is employed in ejecting them through this pipe which lands over the cliff where the ashes are deposited. This means that there will be no more unsightly ash heaps at Sydney No. 1. The idea having been successful it is the intention to further develop it. The slag from the blast furnaces is to be granulated and then carried, into any old bog, by the employment of the water used for cooling the furnaces. This may be the best thing to do until the company finds some profitable use for the slag. The furnaces and the open hearths have turned out large quantities of pig and steel this year. There is a sufficient stock of billets now on hand to permit of time being taken to reline the furnace. The work of relining will begin the first of Nov. and will likely occupy till the 1st. of January.

Both the steel and coal plants are in excellent condition. The output of coal for October will be the best on record. The total output for the year may reach 700,000 tons. The output of No. 5, the latest colliery, is 300 tons. Next year it may go 400, but it is not expected to make of it a heavy producer. No. 3 can be made available for 2000 tons. Without any new openings the output can be increased from 700,000 to 800,000 tons a year. The whole plant, as remarked, is in excellent shape, but next year it will be in even a better position for big outputs and low costs.

The motto in the office at Sydney Mines is "Do it now," and the acting upon the advice may account for the fact that everything in connection with the plant is up to date. Everything looks tidy and there is no waste. The plant could not be better managed and therefore it is no surprise to learn that the company has made heaps of money this year, indeed, it is hinted, far more has been made than expected. If a dividend is not soon declared it will be a surprise to those who have been watching happenings around the mines. But why have doubts about a dividend. It is coming sure. At any rate a dividend and a big one has been earned. The demand for coal has taxed the energies of the management, and all the steel that can be produced is needed at Trenton.

The Inverness mine is running smoothly. The output averages 1200 tons daily. On some days as much as 1300 tons are hoisted.

In rather a circumlocutory fashion the Halifax Herald announces that it will give a library of a hundred books to some P. W. A. lodge. The modus operandi is somewhat as follows: Herald readers are to write letters on (1) What are the most pressing needs of labour in Nova Scotia and (2) How best to obtain these. Then a ballot is to be taken as to which correspondent wrote the best letter, and the popular author is to have the naming of the lodge that shall receive the library. As the Herald is a nice paper and suppresses all unkind personal references to Rambler, and other members of the Record staff, I give the foregoing free adv. in token of reciprocal affection. Of course political opponents of the Herald will not for a moment allow that the Herald's great zeal for the workmen is born chiefly out of a desire to promote their welfare; its chief aim they stoutly maintain is to promote Herald circulation. That may be true. It may be all a cute advertising dodge on the part of the Herald, but that the Herald's business, while the business of the workmen is to see that they get a library if they can without being made cats paws. Of course the shortest way for the Herald to have gone about a manifestation of its love for the toilers would have been to say "Here you fellows of Dom. No. 2 is a library." That would be the quieter, sincerer, and more dignified way, but there would have been no pleasure in it, as the Herald lives, moves, and has its being in blowing bass horns, trumpets and other loud sounding instruments. I am not sure that the kind of library the Herald proposes to give is the most suitable to attain its proposed object, the enlightenment of the masses. If, as one of its correspondents unblushingly declares, ignorance is at the root of the workmen's troubles, then it may not be good to give them all that strongest kind of socialism—meat. The Herald too readily goes on the assumption that there are abuses in Nova Scotia crying for a remedy. To many minds there are no crying abuses. The body of the workmen have not so declared. The 'cries' are being made for the workmen, and come from without. No real cry comes from within. I am doubtful if the Herald and its correspondents are doing valiant service in always speaking of the rights of workmen and of their needs. Certain of its correspondents instead of trying to unite employers and employed, are doing their best, by talking of the greed and the tyranny of capitalists, to make the unworthy breach wider. The disgruntled and chronic grumblers are not to be taken as guides. The first letter of the series is a surprise. The writer of it has evidently no great acquaintance with conditions in Nova Scotia or he misrepresents them. I shall refer to this subject in a future issue.

When in July the three pumps at the International were drowned out, on account of their inability to cope with the steady inflow of water, a sensational story would be drowned out that in a few months the whole pit would be drowned out. The probability is that International will still continue to work as if nothing unusual had happened. A shaft known as the water shaft is being sunk and so good progress is being made that it is probable that in a couple of months the lower deeps in the mine will be reached, and immediately thereafter the work of unwatering the mine will be proceeded with. The water will be taken up the shaft by automatic tanks, that is self filling and self emptying tanks. These tanks it is expected, will do the work quicker than by any process of pumping.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The face of the angle deeps at No. 2 is now 7000 ft. from the shaft bottom. With big outputs much territory is being covered.

Though Dom. No. 2 is called a machine mine, forty per cent of the output comes from hand pick miners. There is a section of the mine that cannot be worked by machines, nor are machines available in all kinds of pillar work.

The Compressor house at Reserve did not suffer in the fire of last Sunday morning. This is well as there are four compressors in the building of a combined capacity of 10,000 feet of air per minute. One of these is of recent erection.

The truth is not at all times pleasant. A group of miners at a certain C. B. colliery were lately criticising some references in the Record to the condition of the yards in connection with the company houses. One had the courage to ask: "But are the references true." No one could deny their accuracy.

The consumption of coal at the collieries in Nova Scotia is 14.2 of the total production. This is the average consumption. At one little colliery it is less than two per cent while at another it is away over fifty. The consumption on the mainland is much higher than on the Island. It takes on the former about one seventh of the production to feed the fire doors. In estimating the cost of coal this fact should not be overlooked.

On the September pay roll of the Dominion Coal Co. there were no fewer than 7,000 men. The average pay per employee was close on \$50.00, a very high average when it is considered that many boys are included on the roll. High as this average is it is stated that the average wage of the employees of the Steel Coy. is higher. If this be so some workers must be making famous wages.

Two men after having walked around the bank head and other buildings at the Reserve and were on their way to the car, stood somewhere in front of Hickey's house to have a farewell view of the pits surrounding. Said one to the other 'Isn't it a maze' 'Yes' said the other 'It is amazing that 3000 tons a day is shipped from such a curiosity shop'. And then after a silence: 'I would'n't be a bit surprised if—' but what further was said must be omitted as in view of the destruction of the bank head by fire the speaker might be pounced upon as an accessory before the fact.

In the laboratory at Sydney Mines, which is excellently equipped, there are a number of little vessels used in making determinations which have value far beyond their looks, weights or sizes. Here is one, cup shaped, minus a handle. Its weight is only two ounces yet its value is \$66.00 or say \$33.00 per ounce. It is flexible and one could easily crush it out of all shape. It is made of platinum, and is better for the purposes for which it is used than gold, as it is able much better to resist acids, and to stand a greater heat than the 'precious metal'. There are a number of these expensive vessels.

Before the fire the Emery seam at the Reserve was producing 300 tons per day which would soon have been increased to 500. Headways were being driven to connect the drift with the shaft, the intention being to haul coal from the former as well as the latter.

At Dom. No. 2 two new landings have been made in the angle deeps. The deeps are 1600 feet out from the shore line. These deeps will be pushed all winter. They are pointing fair out to mid ocean and there is nothing to indicate that the work will be interfered with by a fault. Some professed geologists held the opinion that progress would ere this be interfered with by a fault, but there are no indications of any such thing. The further the deeps go at Dom. No. 2 the better for the contention of those whose opinion is that the coal may go an indefinite distance under water. The sinking at No. 2 is proving in a way the whole shore line from Bridgeport to Morien. Manager Debison while not desirous of being quoted as authority is quite willing to have it said that there is nothing to indicate that the coal does not go out miles under the ocean.

One has to travel round the collieries to get the facts as to the character, as workmen and as citizens, of the miners who have come during the past year or so from the old country. The short conclusion is that when they are bad they are very bad, and when good very good. I heard the mayor of a mining town say that when they settle down they make first class citizens, and a mining man say they make good workmen. I also heard them spoken of as terrorists and great grumblers. The few are not lovable, the majority win respect. Those who come determined to make the best of it are sure to get on; those who come expecting too much—of their own way—are failures. Some are socialists,—the few, some are sensible,—the majority.

The visitor to Reserve, C. B. standing on some vantage ground and surveying the town and the colliery, or the colliery and its surroundings, could not say as Heber said of another place: "Every prospect pleases." Truth to tell the survey is not entrancing and yet Reserve has its beauty spots, and one of these is McVeys' garden. Passing the place the writer and a friend were so attracted by a magnificent display of dahlias that they invited they opened the gate and walked in for a closer inspection. There were some fine blooms and many varieties. A week previous to their visit they must have made a brilliant display. Mr. McVey,—or perhaps it is his better half,—must be commended for his taste, and perhaps more for the good example he is setting to his neighbours. A peculiarity of many in Nova Scotia is to follow the fashion. They are no good to set the fashion. Seeing this it is a pity that more resolute spirits, at the mines, do not adorn their front plots with flowers. If a few did, then, flower plots might become fashionable, and is that not most desirable. There are some who find sermons in stones; there are some who have heard them in a flower patch, yes, found in the flowers in the front plot a whole New Testament.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, have established a new Canadian Branch Office in Montreal, Can., at Lagacetièrre and Cote Streets.

The Emery shaft at the Reserve is a solid piece of work, and but for the fire would have been soon fully lined, etc. The foundations of concrete for the new bankhead are nearly all laid.

There is still considerable coal at the banking station at No. 2. Some coal was dumped a short time ago owing to non arrival of shipping as expected, but the banked coal comes in handy this month.

If the cost of production of coal has gone up a little this year in C. B. there are those who say that the double shift is responsible for it, in great part. As mines extend the cost of material increases rapidly, more, in most cases, than labor 'costs.'

There is yet room to drive in the deeps of No. 4 2000 feet. That means that the colliery has some years of life yet before it. The length of haulage rope is 21,000 feet, add 4,000 and by and bye the length will be 25,000 feet, or a haulage length of over two miles.

House rents are increasing in C. B., more particularly the rents of new buildings. At Dom. No. 2 the houses lately erected rent for from \$5.00 for a four room house to \$8.00 or \$9.00 for a seven or more room house. The houses sell from \$450.00 to \$800. A large lot goes with each house. It cannot be said of the houses as a whole that they are gems of architecture. There is a lack of variety, no individuality so to speak, but what's the good of talking, the company's designers are bound to have their own way.

There was a contested election for checkweighman at Dom. No. 2 the other day which was not satisfactory and the presiding officer has refused to give a decision. The votes for one candidate, McBain, numbered 163, and for another, Neil A. McKenzie 159. One ballot for McBain was spoiled, and four for McKenzie, so it may be said the vote was a tie. Both candidates however entered a protest as to the legality of the proceedings. When the law was proposed to be amended providing for yearly elections the Record protested, urging that the result would be bickerings, and ill feeling, and it has not changed its opinion.

The British Miners Federation ballot has resulted in a decision not to join the Labor Representation Committee, in other words have refused to ask the miners representatives to be at the beck and call of the Keir Hardie Whip. This is a slap to the Socialists. At a conference attended by sixty delegates representing as many thousand members of the Amalgamated Railway Servants Society, a resolution ordering Mr. Bell, M. P., the newly elected president to act with the members of Independent Labor Party was carried by a large majority. Mr. Bell flatly refused to obey any such instructions. A resolution that he knuckle down or quit was defeated 55 to 5. So Mr. Bell remains till the next general election at all events.

The Dominion Coal Co'y. is making big records these days. With the advance of the season labor seems either to be more abundant, or the laborers working more steadily, due to the expiry of the pic-nic season. It is expected that the output on many days for the next two or three weeks will be 17,000 tons per day.

After fighting for six years in an effort to prove their right to boycott the open shop firm of J. E. Patterson & Co., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., John J. Casey, Peter Koser and Daniel A. Post, officers of the Building Trades Council of that city have paid into court \$841.55, costs and fines, for contempt of court. They were convicted of violating an injunction restraining them from boycotting the firm. The progress of this case has been watched with keen interest both by the advocates of the open shop and the labor unions. The defendants were supported by their national organization, which provided funds for the fight and for the fines and costs.

Some funny things are said of and by the Scotsmen who lately came to C. B. A select few went to a hotel for dinner. To the waiter one said "I say minnie will you put some beef on this bone." After the meal had been paid for, fifty cents being the sum, the ex guest turned to one who had been in this country for years and said: 'Isna that dear.' 'No' was the reply, 'that is the regular price.' 'Weel if I had kent that I wud have eaten far mair.' Said a late arrival to the Gd. Sec'y. 'This is a funny country when a man has to brush his ain butts.' 'Oh,' said the Gd. Sec'y. 'that is nothing, he has to brush his wives too.' 'Do you dae that?' queried the late arrival. 'Why not' asked the Gd. Sec'y. Quick came the retort: 'If ye do that yere na muckle o' a Scotsman.' When one tells McVey that all the bad ones in the crowd are more than half Irish, he—laughs.

Mr. Frank Burrows, who has since the death of the former manager had charge of the Joggins Mine, tendered his resignation some time ago, and expects to be relieved of duty in a day or two. In the Joggins Mr. Burrows had no easy proposition. The Joggins has undergone more vicissitudes than any other coal mine in Nova Scotia. In former days the cry of the directors was "It cannot pay until the manager," "It cannot pay the cry of late has been from the output is increased;" the trouble with the Joggins during past summer was that there was not sufficient market for the coal. On this account the mine worked rather spasmodically. The output has been in the vicinity of 300 tons per day. It is said that the parties now in possession are willing to expend some money in order to bring the output and the sales up to about 100,000 tons yearly. So big an output from the Joggins means several things, among these a new wharf, a tug boat and barges, and some railway extension. There are those who say that the getting of the output is the easiest part of the proposition, while others say it may not be so easy as it looks, and with that latter view the Record is half inclined to side. Time and the new manager will tell the tale.

Around the Collieries.

The new water and material shaft at Dom. No. 9 (New Aberdeen) is completed save a few finishing touches.

The electric station at Dom. No. is completed, but power is not being transmitted, as the motors have not been installed at the collieries to be supplied.

Talk about pensioning old miners! There is a miner at Dom. No. 3, over 60 years of age, who last month made some \$110.00 and did not feel at the end of the month as if he had had a hard month's work.

The output of Dom. No. 2, including No. 9,—the coal comes up the one shaft—up till the 15th. of Oct. was 49,700 tons. Had there been no idle day, and barring accidents, the total for the month would reach close on 100,000 tons.

A man from Wigan who came to work at Dom. No. 3, over a year ago, says he can make as much in a day in C. B. as he could in four in England. He has saved sufficient to induce him to contemplate the erection of a cottage. Thrift tells.

The Record by mischance in last issue stated that the Dom. Coal Co. had a contract with the Boston and Maine for 50,000 tons coal delivered at Portland. It was the intention to name the G. T. R. and not the B. & M.

They do some smart work at the C. B. collieries. Manager McKenzie took advantage of an idle day, Thursday of last week, to remove a split pulley from the sky scraper bankhead at No. 2. The work was effected under Supt. McKenzie and Asst. Maxwell's supervision in quick time. The new pulley was hoisted from the surface and placed in position in twenty minutes. The bosses at No. 2 place duty before pleasure. It must have cost Norman some self denial to keep away from North Sydney.

One could keep himself busy contradicting the numerous funny stories that are circulated in reference to coal and the coal trade. Here are a few which were made out of whole cloth. The Dom. I. & S. Co. purchased coal from the N. S. S. & C. Co. in order to try it for metallurgical purpose, as they were in search of a superior article. —The Coy. were testing the Gowrie coal having a similar object in view. —The Dominion Coal Co. contemplate opening up their areas at Port Morien. —Mr. Jas. Ross and other officials visited Broughton with a view to a possible purchase. These and many other yarns have no foundation. The Steel Coy. did get some coal from Sydney Mines and Port Morien, but the coal was not bought by the Steel Co., but by the Coal Co. to help it out; in plain words, so that it might send more coal to the St. Lawrence during open navigation.

All around, October will show excellent shipments from the collieries, especially from those in Cape Breton. It is expected that November will show record shipments for so late a month in the season, and December it is expected will also show up well.

The Dominion Coal Co.'s management express much satisfaction at the behavior of Dom. No. 6. The output is now up to 800 tons, with the expectation that it will soon reach 1000 tons. And besides quantity satisfaction is expressed at the quality of the coal. The long wall system must be credited with turning out coal of large size.

If the public are under the impression that Pres. Ross is a terror to the coal mine managers of the Dom. Coal Co., the public is mistaken. The superintendents without exception speak in the kindest terms of Pres. Ross, and would like more of his company. The first they would not do, and the second they would not desire if Mr. Ross treated them coldly or cavalierly.

The Canadian Mining Review* cannot be commended in its references to the coal trade of the province. For instance it gives the approximate output of the Dom. Coal Coy's collieries at Glace Bay as 23,000 tons and the shipments 33,000. One would not call a difference of some 300,000 tons a near approximate. The Review has a penchant for picking up improbable stories. For instance it says that the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. contemplate purchasing the entire product of the Gowrie and Blockhouse. Suppose the Steel Co. did so it would not in the course of a year obtain three weeks supply.

A census has been taken at a majority of the Dom. Coal Coy's mines. The figures for the various mines may be given at a future time, meantime we quote some figures for Dom. No. 3. No. of company houses occupied, 171; No. of children, 428; No. of boys over 12 years, 62; No. of boarders, 136; total population 968; supported by 369 workers. Manager McInnes challenges any other manager to furnish at his mine so large a proportion of children. It is fitting perhaps that Michael should display some elation in the presence of friends, when referring to the large number of children, but strangers noticing it might come to a very erroneous conclusion.

There have been no negotiations on the part of the Dominion Coal Co. for the purchase of the Butoche Ry. In the spring it was hinted to an official of the Coal Co. that the acquirement of the road might be good strategy. At Butoche there is a wharf and good water. The wharf could be extended and made suitable for the discharge of coal laden vessels, and the railway could carry the coal to Moncton for use there and for distribution to other points. That is all there is in the story. It is possible the coal company may seriously entertain the idea, but so far it has not been treated as other than a remote possibility.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Professor Woodman of Dalhousie College was in Whyocomagah last week looking over the ground in that locality so that he may report to the government as to the probability of the occurrence of ore in that district. For thirty years or more it has been claimed that there is iron ore in this district, but though repeated attempts have been made to locate it in any considerable quantity, all efforts up to the present time have been unsatisfactory, if not wholly unsuccessful. It is to be hoped Prof. Woodman's investigations will throw some light on the point whether there is or is not iron ore at Whyocomagah in sufficient quantity to render it of commercial value. The quality has already been determined.

From statements in the daily press one would infer that it was the intention of the Dom. Coal Co. to immediately sink to their areas on the Lingan side. The fact is that there is no immediate intention of opening a colliery there. Before the site of any new colliery is determined upon, a large amount of exploratory work will be done, so that there will be no room for criticism as to location once the slope is sunk. It is likely that one or two or more slopes will soon be driven, for the purpose of determining the proper location of a permanent slope. A new colliery will not be necessary in 1907, and it is quite possible not in 1908. At the same time the management will make preparation necessary for the rapid erection of a colliery when the demand for such seems imperative.

There are 14 Radial coal cutting machines in the mines of the Dominion Coal Co. Of this number 10 are in the Reserve mine. The machines are made by the Canadian Rand Drill Co. for whom Mr. Cotlar is the agent. It is claimed for the machine that it can cut 3 rooms, 6 foot holing, 20 foot across in 6 hours. The holing can be put in 10 feet if desired. It is further claimed that the machine makes little slack, as the braiding for a 6 foot holing is not more than 6 inches. It is easily moved from place to place, the flange of the wheels being wide and having a groove suitable for moving the machine on the bottom or on rails. When the machine is in action the wheel are removed to permit of body of the machine resting close to the pavement. The machine is fixed in position by a post firmly fixed from roof to pavement. The rebound of the cutting stroke is received by heavy springs. The feed is regulated by a screw. The feet of the machine runner are not necessary to regulate the stroke. He manipulates the machine with one hand. A movement of the wrist this way or that way guides the machine in its work. It is for the machine runner coal cutting made easy. There are five bits on the cutter easily removed singly or in a bunch. The bits can be carried up to be sharpened in ones vest pocket. The manager of the Reserve speaks in high terms of the machine.

It is not true, as stated in the Halifax Herald by a conspicuous correspondent, that the Dominion Coal Co. sold from one of its stores a coat for a worker's wife costing \$100.00; nor is it true that another coat costing \$200.00 was sold to another party. No coat of the value of \$100 was kept in stock by the company, the highest value in coats ever kept being \$75.00. The stores are now being run on a cash basis and excessive credit is a thing of the past. The company will not from this out keep expensive furniture or silk stuffs, but will deal only in staple articles, those things absolutely necessary. For expensive luxuries the workmen will require to patronize other stores.

A workman at Bridgeport, who had visited the manager to "come on" accompanying the words with certain gyrations of the body and arms, was not presented by his confreres with a token of esteem, but instead was haled before Stipendiary Magistrate for assault and for threatening language. The pitman put on the attitudes which brought him before Stipendiary McGillivray, because the manager would not give him his back time as soon as he had reached the surface from the pit, from which he was discharged for not complying with the rules. The Stipendiary read the man a lecture on the benefits of restraint of tongue and temper and asked him to contribute ten dollars and costs to the town funds. The Supt. said the prosecution was wholly in the interests of discipline.

Fifty per cent of the miners at some of the coal mines in C. B. are over fifty years of age. They are hand pick miners. The manager of a mine where such are employed has no use for Oslers theory. He claims that a miner is not at his best till he is over forty, as his experience makes his work easier.

The miners of Nova Scotia have wisely deferred consideration of the invitation to become members of the United Mine Workers of the United States. What does the U. M. W. want with the miners of Nova Scotia? Is it to give the P. W. A. prestige and pecuniary assistance in the hour of need. The P. W. A. has all the prestige and influence necessary; its members are good British subjects with level heads on their shoulders, well able to hold their own without foreign interference. As to pecuniary aid, why, the U. M. W. will take precious good care to give less than they get. Didn't the P. W. A. send the U. M. W. a trifle during the Anthracite strike. Was not the U. M. W. asked to return the compliment at the time of the Sydney Steel Strike, and what was the answer? "It never came back." When Canada consents to annexation will be time enough for the P. W. A. to consent to be swallowed up by the U. M. W. and forever lose their identity.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Another lift is being started in the main slope Inverness. This lift will carry the slope 600 feet further down, and will give, when finished, a large number of places for next year.

Matters are progressing fairly well at the Mabou Mines. The balance on the west side from lower to upper lift is now through. This will give six more places to win coal from. The coal on the east side maintains its high quality.

A very large number of schooners ran into Mabou during August and September looking for coal. By great effort none of them went away without a cargo. There is a little lull at present in the schooner carrying trade but the S. S. Tautou is still calling regularly for cargo.

The copper business is booming at Whycoomagh, and as a side show something is being done in iron. It is reported that yet another vein of iron ore has been discovered in Inverness Co. The quality of the ore is pronounced excellent, but the quantity is as yet problematical.

The Record extends sympathy to Mr. John Y. Ross, of the office staff at Reserve, and his family in the loss of their son by an unfortunate accident. Mr. Ross came into Sydney last Saturday to attend a funeral, and he was the second last man from the mining districts with whom the writer had conversation before returning home on Saturday. Little did either think of the sad event that was so soon to follow.

The output of the Mabou Mines is increasing steadily, if slowly. The average is about two hundred tons per day. The best days hoisting was 238 tons. It is expected with the aid of the new balance to reach the 250 ton mark shortly. The machines will be put in the new balance, and the places formerly worked by machines will be worked with hand picks. The reason for this is that the coal in the new balance will run down a chute and the six bords can be given to one set of men. Mr. Deppe, the General Manager of the mine has been off on a vacation of five weeks or so.

A workman, who does not appear to be actuated by malice, tells of an instance where a pitman in a certain county in Nova Scotia was presented with a substantial token of his comrades admiration for having challenged the manager to come outside and make display of his knowledge of twentieth century pugilism. And yet there are those who say that a spirit of independence is what the men at the collieries need. Did not this challenge prove extraordinary courage and more than ordinary independence. No reference would be made to the incident were it thought that there was another man in N. S. with courage and independence equal to that of the hero of this incident. Men are curious things.

On Sabbath morning 21inst, the Reserve bank-head, an old structure which was soon to be replaced, was destroyed by fire. The direct loss is not great, but the indirect loss is a very serious matter. The company is rushed for orders and expected this month to beat all records in the way of outputs. The first half of October saw larger outputs than at any previous time and it was expected up till Saturday that the Oct. shipments might reach 340,000 tons. This accident to the Reserve means a loss of about 25,000 tons. It is possible that the men thrown idle at Reserve may go to the other collieries and increase the output from them. In that event Oct. may yet be able to make a record.

The Halifax Herald, ten days, or more, ago, had a letter dealing with the company store question. While there were sentiments in the letter to which one might not object, there were statements, purporting to be statements of facts, to which exception must be taken, on the ground that some are untrue, and others misleading. The impression was sought to be conveyed, or was conveyed unintentionally—that a majority of the Dom. Coal Co.'s employees dealt in the company's stores, and that few who went on pay days for their wages found any balances in their favor. In the first place a very small minority of the workmen deal in the Company stores, and a very small moiety of the sum paid as wages returns to the Company,—is retained—for the payment of goods supplied. The amount retained by the company from the wages of their workmen for goods supplied is so small that one wonders at it. There were on the pay roll in Sep't say 7,300 men. Of this large number not 600 bought goods equal to a month's average wage in the Company's stores. If many, as stated, had no money coming to them on pay days then the dealers in the company stores would be lessened to say 500. We mean dealers to the full amount of the average wage. It is likely the company may have more than 500 customers, but if so, then they do not deal to the amount of their wages. Over \$300,000 were paid in wages in Sept—less of course coal and legitimate off takes. After paying so large a sum it can well be imagined that the amount retained by the company for supplies must have been a ridiculously trifling portion. Taking the wages paid, the numbers on the pay roll and the amount received by the company for supplies, it is found that instead of a majority of the men dealing in the stores, and instead of a majority having no balances in their favor, the fact is that workmen have dealings with the company, in proportion to numbers, as 1 to 15, and as to value of earnings 1 to 13, only. For every dollar the company retains for supplies thirteen to fourteen dollars go out for distribution as the workmen see fit.

Fifty per cent of the miners at some of the coal mines in C. B. are over fifty years of age. They are hand pick miners. The manager of a mine where such are employed has no use for Osler theory. He claims that a miner is not at his best till he is over forty, as his experience makes his work easier.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER—WORKS AT HALIFAX.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Double Tracking, Halifax," "Tender for Engine House, Halifax," or "Tender for Pier, No 9, Halifax," as the case may be, will be received up to and including,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1906,
for Grading and Double Tracking the Cotton Factory Branch between the old engine house and the Kempt Road, and for Grading and Track Laying in the new yard between Kempt Road and Windsor Street, dredging out of Pier No. 9.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Terminal Agent at Halifax, N. S., at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All conditions of the specification must be complied with.
 Railway Office, D. POTTINGER,
 Moncton, N. B., Oct. 16, 1906. General Manager.

The Record as a rule sets its face against "clubbing" with other papers. It has stuck in the past to the axiom that every tub should stand on its own bottom, but we are constrained from the impression that in favor of the Canadian Pictorial to make an exception published monthly. The first number displays excellent workmanship and every illustration is a work of art. The pictures are fine; or suggestion of coarseness. Very many Records find their way into the homes of workmen, and because we think the Canadian Pictorial will have a healthy and refining influence, have we consented to the old or new subscribers, we will cause the Pictorial to be sent one year for fifty cents. If the reader desires for 1906 let \$1.50 be sent to the Record and he will be credited with his subscription for 1906 and credited a dollar for subscription to Pictorial for a year from date of first receipt of the magazine. This is giving \$2 worth for \$1.50. The Publishers maintain that a twelve-month of the Pictorial will be worth binding. —MINING RECORD AND CANADIAN PICTORIAL FOR A YEAR FOR \$1.60

The International continues to make an excellent showing for so old a mine. The output this year will be the best in a number of years if not the best in the history of the colliery. The output has reached as high as 1200 tons and this could be maintained if the men were so minded.

WANTED!

50 Miners and Laborers

BY THE
MARITIME

Coal, Ry. & Power Co., Ltd,

AT THE

Chignecto Mine.

David Mitchell, Gen'l Manager

Miners Wanted.

Steady Employment, Good Wages,
and Free Land for Homes for Coal Miners,
at MINTO, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Provincial Government will give 10 Acres of Land FREE to Coal Miners who will settle at Minto, N. B. The conditions being the erection of a house and the occupation of the land for three years, and working in any of the Mines. For further information apply to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager,** New Brunswick Coal and Railway, (operated for the province of New Brunswick by a Government Commission,) Norton, N. B.

WIRE ROPE

HIGH GRADE WIRE ROPES FOR
Hoisting, Haulage, and Colliery Purposes.
Manufactured by **Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.**
AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.

MONTREAL STEEL WORKS Limited.

STEEL CASTINGS
FORGINGS,
SPRINGS,
FROGS,
CROSSINGS,

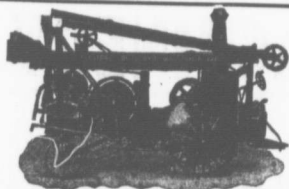
We make a Speciality of cast Steel WHEELS

and other
Steel Castings for

MINING PURPOSES.

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL Plants,
(Under the patents of Sashy & Farmer, Limited, of London Eng)

CANAL BANK, POINT S. CHARLES MONTREAL—



The KEYSTONE

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

It can be used in connection with any good "charm" 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 in. 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.



The TORNADO

AIR POWER
COAL DRILL

is used extensively
 by the

Dominion Coal Co.
 Nova Scotia Steel
 and Coal Co.,
 Inverness Ry.
 and Coal Co.

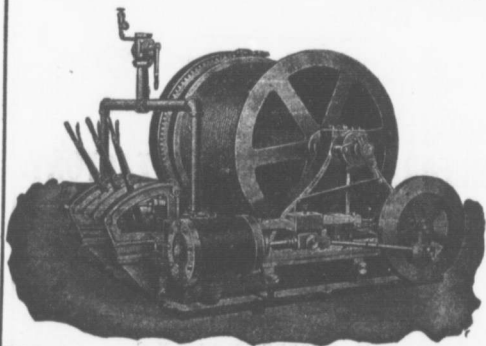
and others.

Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works,

Manufacturers of the

H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills,
Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.

"Lidgerwood" HOISTING ENGINES.



This is a view of our combined friction drum and brake and reversible link motion hoist. The most economical mining hoist built.

Works, MONTREAL.

Branch Office, New Glasgow.

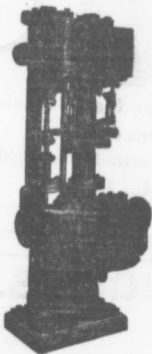
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, L't'd.

PUMPING MACHINERY.



Fairbanks Morse Duplex,
Piston Pattern,
Boiler Feed Pump.

Steam Pumps,
Power Pumps,
Fire Pumps.



Fairbanks Morse,
Vertical Duplex Boiler
Feed Pump, Marine Type.

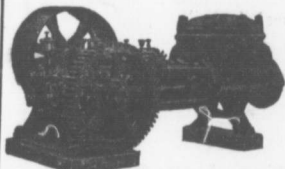
We make pumps for all purposes,
and have a VERY Extensive Line of
Patterns.

Our aim is to Build a High Grade
Line of Pumping Machinery.

The Material and Workmanship entering into the Construction of Our Pumps is kept up to the highest Standard at all times.

All the Wearing Parts are made to Gauge and are therefore interchangeable.

**EVERY PUMP IS THOROUGHLY TESTED
BEFORE IT LEAVES THE FACTORY.**



Fairbanks Morse Horizontal Duplo Power Pump

Send for our Catalog 48c, or have our representative
in your vicinity call on you.

REPRESENTED BY

A. F. LYTLE, New Glasgow, N. S.

K. N. FORBES, Halifax, N. S.

G. E. Choinier, St. John, N. B.

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 2 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 40 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agents office may be wired to the local 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 "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

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

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to 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.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant, for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

NOTES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions 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) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, or the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by each person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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.

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 320 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 \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miners Wanted To Chew BULL DOG TOBACCO,

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

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd. Montreal.—
—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

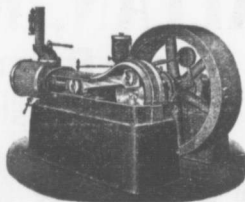
The Archibald Company, Limited

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, all kinds of Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings.

Wholesale only,

TRURO, Nova Scotia.

NOT ONE CENT FOR REPAIRS



An experienced Engineer has written us as follows:—

"After eighteen months of hard service, the Robb engines are in excellent shape, running very smooth and without a bit of vibration. Up to this time they have not cost one cent for repairs, the only expense being steam, oil and packing, and this below the average. Perfect alignment, parts well machined, and good design make the Robb the most economical and labor saving engine that has ever come under my notice.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd.
Amherst, N. S.

EMPIRE TRUST CO.

Head Office
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX
By appointing us your Executor,
you secure permanence and the
knowledge that your affairs will be
faithfully and economically ad-
ministered. The commission is fixed
by law.

Apply to Bank of N. S. for folders.

HAMILTON'S ZEPHYR

.....PILOT,.....

CALLED

“The Prince of Pilots.”

Beyond Comparison. The Finest Pilot Biscuit Made.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

G. J. HAMILTON, & SONS.

Pictou, Halifax, St. John.

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y.

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.

Cablegrams:

"Ropery Rutherglen,"

Cables, A. B. C. (41k & 2th Edin
A. L. Liebers and Private.

Wire Ropes

for
Winding & Haulage
in
Collieries and Mines.

Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Ltd., Halifax.

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

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

CAPE BRETON COLLIERY.

NEW CAMPBELTON CAPE BRETON N. S.

SUPERIOR

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL

SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING PORT

The Nearest Coal Port to Newfoundland

Just Inside Entrance Great Brae Harb.

Vessels from P. E. I. and Western Ports, via St. Peter's Canal, will save time by loading at New Campbellton. Smooth Inland Navigation. Quick Despatch.

- - J. T. Burchell Manager.

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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

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

INVERNESS RY. & COAL COY

Time Table No. 21, Taking effect at 1 a.m. Oct. 22nd, 1906.

EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Read Down	No. 54		Read Up	No. 53
L 11 10	L 3 55	F. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 3 56
N 11 16	S 4 00	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 55	S 3 57
A 11 30	A 4 15	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 40	L 3 10
F 4 30	L 4 15	TROY	A 10 27	
S 4 45	F 4 30	CRESSBACH	F 10 27	
F 4 55	S 4 45	JUDIQUE	S 10 15	
S 5 10	F 4 55	CRAIGDOER	F 10 05	
A 5 25	S 5 10	CATHERINE'S FOND	S 9 45	
L 5 40	F 5 25	PORT HOOD	L 9 30	
N 5 55	S 5 40	GLENCOE	S 9 15	
S 6 10	F 5 55	MABOU	S 8 55	
N 6 25	S 6 10	GLEN DYER	S 8 17	
S 6 50	F 6 25	BLACK RIVER	F 8 05	
S 7 05	S 6 50	STRATHLOINE	S 7 47	
A 7 20	F 7 05	INVERNESS	L 7 30	
	p m		a m	

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jct. with I. C. R. passenger trains, excepting the Maritime Express.

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

Miners of the

MABOU DIAMOND COAL.

Burns and Works like Bituminous;

Looks and Lasts Like Anthracite;

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Mines, Piers and General Offices

MABOU, CAPE BRETON.

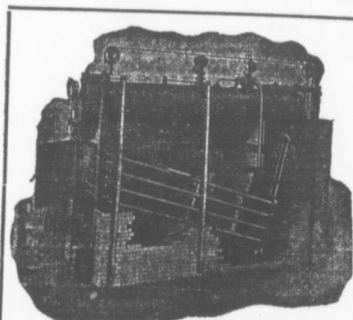
ADVERTISE IN THE MINING RECORD.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

BRIDGES

TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

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



BABCOCK AND WILCOX PATENT WATER TUBE
BOILER WITH SUPERHEATER.

BABCOCK & WILCOX LTD.

PATENT

SUPERHEATERS

Over 1,250,000 H. P. now in use.

Can be adapted to existing plants and to all types of
boilers, effecting great economy in fuel consumption.

Write for our Circular giving detailed description.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.

11 Place d'Armes, : MONTREAL

BRANCH:—114 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

We Have in Stock

and offer at lowest price

—the following—

Asbestos Cement, Blacksmith Bellows,
Carriage Bolts, Crow Bars,
Coke Forks, Rail Benders,
Jack Screws, etc. etc

These are only a few of the many supplies we
have on hand. Write for quotations

AUSTEN BROTHERS,

Halifax, N. S.

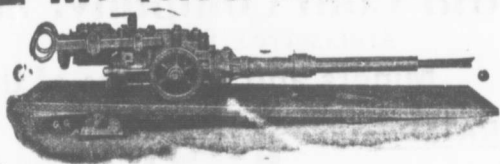
George Patterson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
Successor to Sinclair and Patterson—

JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



*Best all round flour on the market.
Uniform in quality. Every barrel
can be depended upon. This flour can
only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
of the Dominion Coal Company.*

COAL MINING MACHINERY



"G" HARRISON IMPROVED COAL CUTTER.

HARRISON IMPROVED COAL CUTTERS.

AIR COMPRESSORS
—of all Descriptions—

LITTLE GIANT STEAM OR AIR DRILLS

MANUFACTURED BY **Canadian Rand Drill Coy Works, Sherbrooke Que.**

G. L. Burritt, Agent.

Halifax Office, 116 Hollis St.

The Stirling Consolidated Boiler Company,

Successors to the plants and Water Tube Boiler business of The Stirling Company, Barberton, Ohio, and The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Coy., Mansfield, Ohio.

Manufacturers of

Stirling A. & T. Horizontal and Cahall Vertical Water Tube Boilers, Chain Grate Stokers and Superheaters.

WORKS: **Barberton, Ohio; Mansfield, Ohio.**

GENERAL OFFICES:.....**Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.**

RUBBER BELTING.

Unequaled for Durability
—and—
Power Transmitting
Qualities.

"Monarch," "Red-Strip" and "Lion" Brands, for Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.

"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,"

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

SUCTION HOSE, STEAM HOSE, AIR DRILL AND PNEUMATIC TOOL HOSE.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

Branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Head offices, 47 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Acadia Coal Company, Limited.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Miners and Shippers of the

CELEBRATED

ACADIA COAL.

Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.

DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER.

SHIPPING PORT: PICTOU LANDING.

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY & POWER CO. Ltd,

Miners and Shippers of

CHIGNECTO HIGH GRADE COAL.

Steam AND Domestic

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments to all points reached by the
Intercolonial Railway.

Offices and Colliery - - - Chignecto, N. S.

DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager.

The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Coal and Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

Endless Haulage, Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.

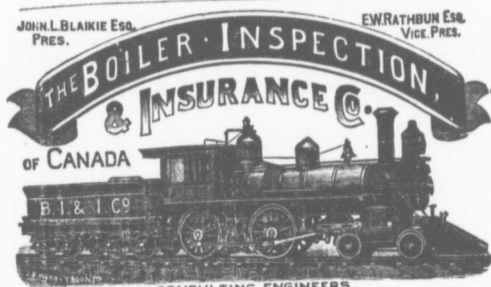
Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville Mines

Estimates Cheerfully given.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

JOHN L. BLAIKIE Esq.
PRES.

EW RATHBUN Esq.
VICE PRES.



CONSULTING ENGINEERS
G. C. ROBB CHIEF ENGINEER HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

WHEN WERE YOUR
.. BOILERS ..
... LAST INSPECTED I ...

WRITE TO

G. W. JONES, Agent,
Halifax, N. S.

-OR TO-

A. BONNYAN, INSPECTOR
Amherst, N. S.

WIRE ROPE

All Kinds and Sizes

GREENING

and for all purposes

Standard and Lang's Patent

Prices Right. Lay. Prompt Shipments.

Rope Fittings.

Rope Grease.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE

**DRUMMOND
COAL.**

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Limited,
WESTVILLE. NOVA SCOTIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE
MARITIME MINING RECORD Rates Moderate.

GOWRIE AND BLOCKHOUSE COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

OF NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

MINE AND LOADING PIERS, PORT MORIEN, COW BAY.

CAPE BRETON, N. S.

Miners and Shippers of GOWRIE COAL.

The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

Especially designed Piers for the rapid delivery of coal into Vessels by Roe and Bedlington's Patents.

OFFICES:—Canada, Port Morien, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. England, Newcastle on Tyne.

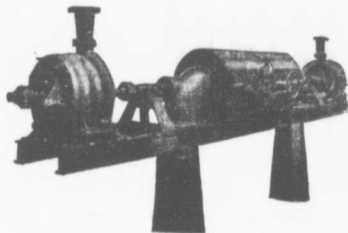
The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Montreal Que.

BOILERS: All Sizes and all Pressures.

PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for
Water Works and Mines.



Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

Two Worthington 3-stage Turbines and McCormick Water Wheels, built for Port Arthur, Ontario, Water Works. Combined capacity 1440 gallons per minute against 350 head.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mines

SPRINGHILL

Mined in the Province.

N. S.

Head Office

MONTREAL

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

Miners of

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

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

ANALYSES.

ANALYSES OF GAS AND STEAM COAL MADE BY J. & H. S. PATTINSON, CHEMISTS,
—NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.—

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

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

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

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

::: BUNKER COAL :::

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

By Improved screening appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied
of superior quality.

Prices. Terms, etc. may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

ALEXANDER DICK Genl. Sales Agent, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,

112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.
Quebec, Que.

—and from the following agents—

R. P. and W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.
Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Hull Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C.

Peake Bros. & Co. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
A. Johnston, and Co., Stockholm, Sweden.

G. H. DUGGAN,

2nd. Vice President