

**MARITIME**  
**MINING RECORD**  
 COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

Dr. R. Bell  
 Geol. survey dept.

*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*

New Series Vol. 8 No. 20

April 25th, 1906

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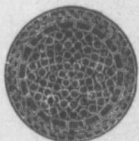
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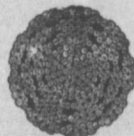
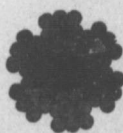
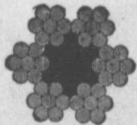
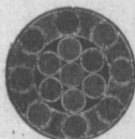
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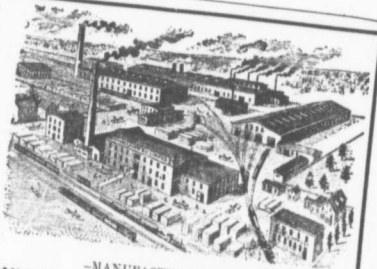


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78 Express for Hopewell	6.36
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55 Mixed for Pictou	7.40
55 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
19 Express for Sydney	8.15
28 Mixed for Pictou	11.10
56 Mixed for Trenton	11.10
130 Mixed for New Glasgow	11.50
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal	15.50
140 Mixed for Pictou	15.55
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing	16.00
22 Mixed for Hopewell	16.50
65 Mixed for New Glasgow	18.10
17 Express for New Glasgow	19.30
66 Express for Pictou	21.35
66 Express for Pictou	21.49

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
79 Mixed from Trenton	6.30
61 Express from Pictou	6.55
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.30
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.35
55 Mixed from Trenton	7.35
100 Mixed from Pictou Landing	8.00
100 Mixed from New Glasgow	8.20
27 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
56 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
19 Express from Mulgrave	11.30
130 Mixed from Halifax and St John	11.00
20 Express from Sydney	15.40
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	15.45
77 Express from Hopewell	16.10
65 Express from Pictou	18.45
17 Express from New Glasgow	19.35
66 Express from St John and Halifax	21.30
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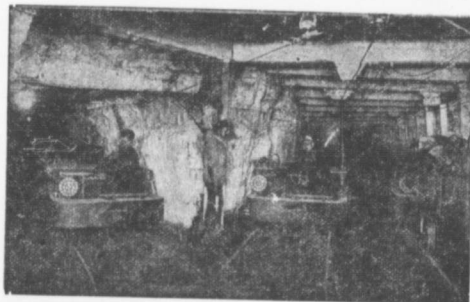
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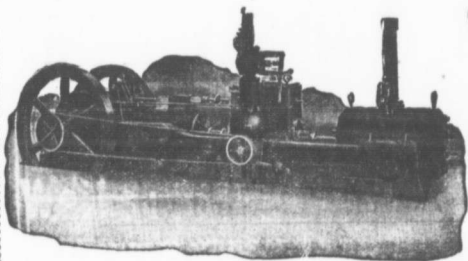


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To be...

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 8, No. 20. Stellarton, N. S., April 25th, 1906 New Series

## Selected Questions and Answers.

### PRACTICAL WORKING.

Q.—Describe how you would determine the safety of a miners working place, as regards danger from roof and sides.

A.—The above question is of great importance in mining operations, for we find that between forty and fifty per cent of the accidents in mines result from falls of roof and side; so that it is easily seen that strict observation should be taken by the persons who inspect the miners working places, especially previous to the men entering at the beginning of the day shift, and during the day shift, for, according to the various inspectors reports, the majority of the accidents from the above cause occur during the first and last hours of the day. We see, therefore, how necessary it is for the safety of all concerned that strict examinations be made in the above direction.

On being appointed to make the examination deemed necessary by the C. M. R. A., I would proceed as follows:—

On reaching the working place I would make a strict survey of the roof, taking notice whether any "slips" or joints exist, as these are of great danger to the miner, especially when the thick end of the "slip" is at the lowest point, and unless timber is set up to support the same there is a great danger of their falling out without the least warning.

If, during the course of my inspection, I found any of the roof or side was of such a nature as to endanger the lives of the persons employed therein, I would cause the men working in such place to put up sufficient timber to secure the maximum amount of safety obtainable under such circumstances, seeing such timber set before leaving the place.

Another item which would attract my attention would be the setting of timber and chocks, the forming of packs, and the withdrawing of timber—all of which are leading factors—in the working place of the miner, taking particular notice that all timber was set in accordance with the special rules, or more, if the prevailing circumstances demanded it.

In making an examination of the sides of a working place I should see that all sprags were set to prevent the coal falling after it has been undercut; but if any of the coal side be of such a nature as to be dangerous to work therein, I would cause the same to be drawn and filled into corves, and sent out of the pit. The setting of "cocker-sprags," where used, would have my strict inspection.

If I found that a working place, or part of it, was not safe, and that by setting timber it could be made safe, I would either set, or cause to be set, sufficient timber to procure safety for all working therein. But, on

the other hand, if I found the working place unsafe, and that it required the services of a number of men, and that at the time being these were unobtainable, I would fix danger signals each side of such place so as to warn any person entering such place.

On reaching the office I would make a report in the report book, and acquaint the under manager with the same, who would see that no one except the persons appointed to erect timber where the danger existed entered such working place till the danger was removed.

After having made my examination of such working place, I would comply with Special Rule 32. If found safe, place my initials, with the day of the month, at the entrance of the working place. In case of a place not being safe, I would put up danger signals as before stated.

In conclusion, when testing the roof with any tool which may be supplied for that purpose, I would take the precaution not to stand under the roof while being tested, as there is the possibility of a slight tap bringing down the portion of roof under inspection, especially in the case of "slips," as there is little or no cohesion between the stone overlying the slip, and the "slip" itself.

### TESTING FOR GAS.

Q.—How would you ascertain by safety lamp test whether a working place contained a dangerous quantity of either fire-damp or black-damp.

A.—In the examination of a working place for an accumulation of fire-damp, in approaching the suspected place I should use extra care, having with me a couple of safety lamps, leaving one a short distance behind me in the event of the gas being in sufficient explosive proportions to put out the light in the lamp with which I make the test.

I should then pull the light as low as possible without the risk of going out, and then holding the lamp in front of me and as high as I could, and keeping my eye on the flame, advance step by step into the place, stopping every yard to give the gas time to enter the lamp, and show its presence on the flame.

I should continue in this way until the presence of the gas was shown by the appearance of the familiar brownish blue cap and then stop, pull down the flame until there is only a blue point on the wick, raise the lamp slowly to find out whether the gas was present in sufficient quantity to be explosive. If on the raising of the lamp the cap begins to spire up it must be withdrawn, and if the lamp is not at the highest point in the place it may be taken for granted that the gas is present in explosive quantities.

In an accumulation of gas it will be found on the edges of it to be sufficiently diluted to only show a small cap, unless the gas is issuing in such quantity that a

good current of air sweeping along the edge of it is only sufficient to keep the volume of gas from enlarging without carrying it all away, or in the case of a large cavity in the roof containing gas with the air-current sweeping under it. In this case, if the gas was in explosive proportions, it would remain so right to the edge and on putting the lamp into it the flame would immediately spire up, and in all probability explode in the lamp and put out the flame.

By a careful test in this manner a percentage of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  can be found with a cap about 1.16 of an inch in height. Enlarging this would show a bigger percentage (about 7 per cent.) raising the cap almost the height of the lamp, whilst if 10 per cent is present the gas will explode; higher percentages have the effect of putting out the light through the inefficiency of oxygen to carry out the process of combustion.

If the gas was present in such quantity as to only show a small cap, I should consider it as dangerous, and not allow the miner to work in it.

If it was suspected the place contained black-damp, I should use great care and caution, and should take two lamps as before, holding one lamp as high as possible and the other close to the floor, advancing slowly into the place. Then if the lamp showed the least signs of the damp I should hang one lamp behind me and thrust the lamp with which I was making the test forward inch by inch, keeping it close to the floor and at arms length; and if the damp was in sufficient quantity and density the lamp would quickly die down, but if it was raised smartly up the light would not be lost. If 3 or 4 per cent of damp is present in the air, it has the effect of producing headache and inability to work, while 10 to 15 per cent would put out the light, and if a person unfortunate enough to get into this only remained in it a very short time he would be overcome; and unless he was pulled out death would very soon ensue. Unless the undertaking was an important one, and in charge of a competent person I should consider the low percentages dangerous, and would not allow the mine to work until it was cleared away.

If these tests are carried out in this way there is very little danger to the examiner, but in the case where these accumulations are known to be present, it is much safer to be accompanied by another person, who, whilst the examiner is making the test, will remain a yard or two behind.

#### RECIPROCITY AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

The following interview with Gd. Master McNeil and Gd. Sec'y Moffatt appears in the Herald of Monday last:—

"I suppose you have been interested in the discussion that has been going on for a year or so past on reciprocity and the high price of coal to local consumers?"

"Yes, the miners follow the discussion closely, if it can be said that there has been a general discussion, but I do not think there has been. Of course, Mr. Milner, of the Free Coal league, loses no opportunity of airing his opinions, but his articles are not considered weighty, by, at least a majority of the men, and are causing no concern, not to say alarm. The official heads of our coal companies must be credited with being capable business men, and the miners cannot imagine, if there is all in reciprocity which its advocates say, that they would turn their backs upon it. That is not their way; instead they are, I believe, on the lookout for new markets, but they desire profitable ones. We were told

two or three years ago, that markets could be had in Europe—So they can, and so they can almost anywhere, if no regard is had to profit. Shipments were made on a somewhat large scale to Sweden, but I am informed there was no money in it, and, consequently, Sweden as a market was abandoned. Attempts have been made to send coal to various other points with a like result.

"Prudence suggests," Mr. Moffatt continued, "that the duty be not tampered with until there is the perfect assurance that, duty off, we can capture a very large part of the New England market."

"I conclude you are not in favor of reciprocity. Can you speak for a majority of the men?"

I am safe in saying that a vast majority of the men are at present opposed to any interference with existing arrangements, and though I am not the spokesman of the operators, I believe a majority do not look upon the agitation—if there is any—with favor. Indeed the authorities on the coal trade have not expressed any great cordiality for the movement."

"And who do you consider authorities?"

"That is too personal a question, but I may, without risk, quote the editor of the Mining Record, who is considered to have as big a grasp, all around, of the coal trade of Nova Scotia as any one. He has not, it is true, come out squarely against reciprocity. He has told us, time and again, that he has the open mind. Knowing the editor of the Record well I read between the lines and take his "open mind" to mean that he is willing to be convinced of the benefits to accrue to the coal trade from reciprocity, convinced by and by, not just yet. With a vast majority of the miners he is content to let well enough alone at present. I admit that a year or two ago the Record thought it was absolutely necessary we should have new markets, but for the past six months or so it has been silent on the subject. Close readers of the paper perceive there has been a change of front and that the Record's opinion is that there is about to occur a phenomenal development of the home, that is, the Canadian market. I may confess that I have had several close conversations with the editor of the Record on the subject, and he has given reasons why agitation in favor of reciprocity is unnecessary on the part of Nova Scotia. I gathered from the conversation that he is of opinion that reciprocity, or something akin to it, will come in a few years without any desire on our part for it. Or, in other words, he thinks that just as during the anthracite strike there was a suspension of the American duty on coal, in order to meet the exigencies of the situation, so there may come a suspension of the duty on imported coal in order to meet exigencies in the New England states, and that the suspension of duty may come regardless of any action on the part of Canada; and he gives some plausible reasons for his belief."

"What are these?"

"As he himself has not yet seen fit to give them publicity I might be breaking a confidence to give anything further. Possibly the agitation for reciprocity, whether it be a one man agitation or emanating from a league might not have been looked upon by the miners with hostile eyes, had there not accompanied it a clamor for cheaper coal and an abuse of the operators as robbers."

"You think then that the clamor for cheaper coal is to be deprecated?"

"Most certainly that is the opinion generally held by the miners. The increase in rates to the colliery workers was consequent upon an increase in the market price of coal, and we fear that any reduction in price might be followed by a demand from the operators for lower rates."

"You do not then consider the rates paid by the operators or the price they charge for their coal excessive?"

"We are mainly concerned as to the rates, and we certainly think that these are not too high. People forget that for perhaps thirty-five years the miners were not making an adequate wage, the risks involved in their occupation taken into consideration. They had very many lean years. Surely we are entitled to a few years of sufficiency. Coal, it should be remembered, is not the only thing that has gone up in price. Our farmers are getting better prices than ever before for their products, and for that much credit is due to the greater spending power of the colliery workers. The advance in rates at the collieries is responsible in great part for the better rates prevailing all over the land. In fact the people of Nova Scotia generally are receiving the benefit of the better rates paid at the collieries. The miller and the manufacturer, and the middleman are alike benefited. The money that our native miners receive is not hoarded up. They spend their money liberally in the country."

"It is said the high price of coal is paralyzing manufacturing."

"We take no stock in that assertion. The prosperity of the maritime provinces, and of Quebec, was never more marked than during the past five years, during which period coal has been higher than at any previous period. The Mining Record made the statement a month or two ago that manufacturers on a moderate scale were getting their coal a dollar cheaper than similar concerns in Montreal. If the alleged high price of coal is detrimental to the prosecution of industries, how does it come about that at the present time Montreal never experienced so great industrial activity? Large and important new industries are being started; and established industries are being greatly extended. The price of coal at the present may be high as compared with former years, but does that prove it is extortionate? How many years did the G. M. A. carry on operations without profit? How much profit did the Halifax company operating at Stellarton make? But I will not go into details, content to say that the men are entitled to better rates than they had twenty years ago, and the operators entitled to better profits."

#### THE ATLANTIC COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

The following are the clauses of an act, to incorporate the Atlantic Collieries Co., now before the legislature, defining the objects, power and capital of the Company. The bill is in line with that of the Dominion Coal Co. and other big companies:

1. Charles Archibald, of the City and County of Halifax, Mining Engineer; Henry E. Coll, of Stellarton, in the County of Pictou, Mining Engineer; and Hector McInnes, of the City of Halifax, Solicitor, and such other persons as they, in writing, may associate with them, their successors, associates, assigns and such other persons as may become share or stockholders in the Company hereby created, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "Atlantic Collieries, Limited" with a common seal, and shall hereafter be referred to as the "The Company."

2. The objects of the Company shall be as follows:

(a) To mine, quarry, work, mill and prepare for sale by any process, and to carry, sell and deal in coal, coke, ironstone, copper and copper ores, manganese and other minerals, clays, or mineral substances, and generally to carry on the trades of mine and coal owners, iron masters, founders, smelters of metals, quarrymen, ore and

metal dealers, and to transport on land and on water from places in the Province of Nova Scotia, freight and passengers.

(b) To purchase or acquire any interest in, and to hold, use or occupy any lands, buildings, coal and other mines, minerals, mining or other rights, easements or privileges, and the Company may sell and convey the same by deed or deeds with the usual covenants.

(c) To let, or sub-let for building, mining or any other purpose any property, and to give and grant any rights, licenses, easements or privileges.

(d) To construct, purchase, alter or maintain, or to contribute to the purchase, construction, alteration or maintenance of any building, railway, tramway, wire rope tramway, canal, wharf, bridge, pier, road or other work calculated to afford any facility in carrying on or extending the business of the Company, and to operate such railway, tramway, wire rope tramway and other works by steam, electricity or other motive power.

(e) To purchase, hire, construct or manufacture for use in connection with any business of the company, any ships, barges, rolling stock, machinery or plant.

(f) To acquire any exclusive right in letters patent, franchises or patent rights, or privileges, or lands in connection with the business of the Company.

(g) To form any land held by the Company, and for that purpose to buy, sell and deal in any farming stock or produce.

(h) To construct and maintain telegraphs and telephones, and to carry on the business of a telegraph and telephone company on the line of their works and railways, or otherwise.

(i) To acquire the good will of any business within the objects of the Company, and any lands, privileges, rights and contracts appertaining to the same, and in connection with any such purchase to undertake the liabilities of any company, association, partnership or person.

(j) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any branch or part of the business or property of the Company to any company carrying on, or formed for the purpose of carrying on, any objects similar to those of the Company hereby incorporated.

(k) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of shares, stocks, whether common or preferred, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds and other obligations of any company carrying on, or formed for carrying on, any trade or business within the objects of the Company.

(l) To apply from time to time any part of the funds, stock, whether common or preferred, bonds, debentures, and other obligations of the Company, for any purpose of the Company.

(m) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, hold, and enjoy all the property, franchises, rights and privileges held or enjoyed by any other Company or Companies carrying on any business similar to that which this Company is authorized to carry on under the provisions of its charter or otherwise; and such other companies are hereby authorized and empowered, by a vote of a majority in interest of such of their stockholders, and all persons legally entitled to vote at meetings of such other Company, as shall be present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, to sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of such property, franchises, rights or privileges unto this Company as fully and effectually as if the said other companies were empowered so to do by a special Act of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, and such other companies are empowered to accept the bonds, shares, debentures and securities of this Company in

lieu of cash as the consideration for such sale, mortgage or lease. Said property, rights, franchises and privileges, when purchased, leased, or otherwise acquired as above stated, shall be owned and enjoyed by this Company, as fully and effectually as the same were heretofore held and enjoyed by such other Company from which the same were so purchased, leased or otherwise acquired, subject to all existing valid liens or charges.

(n) To sell and deliver electricity or electric energy generated from steam or water power.

4. The capital stock of said Company shall be \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, with power to increase the same as the wants of the Company may require, upon a vote of a majority of the stockholders at a special meeting called for that purpose, or at any general meeting of the Company.

17. The Council of any town, city, county, municipality or district through which any line of railway or branch thereof of the Company may run, or in which the Company may locate any of its works, or carry on any of its business, or which will be benefitted by the same, are hereby authorized and empowered to assess for any aid whatsoever, that such council may by a majority vote of said council decide to grant to the Company in the same manner, and at the same time as the ordinary assessment for the public purposes of such city, town, county, municipality or district is made. And if such council by a majority vote shall so decide, then the said town, city, county, municipality or district may forthwith borrow the sum voted in aid of the said Company, and may issue debentures thereon.

#### THE DOMINION COAL CO.'S HOUSE PURCHASE PROPOSALS.

An issue or two ago the RECORD hinted that one clause in the agreement as to the purchase of houses by workmen from the Dominion Coal Co., might be none the worse of being modified and would be more acceptable to the workmen. A very intelligent committee of employees waited recently on Manager Duggan and asked for a modification of the clause referring to workmen who might wish to leave the employ after having made payments on a purchase. The second Vice Pres. agreed that the following provision should be added to the published agreement. This concession affords proof of the Company's willingness to do what is fair. The Record is pleased to learn that the scheme is likely to be highly successful:—

"If the purchaser shall leave the employ of the Coal Company after he has made all stated payments due on account of principal and interest, rates, etc., in accordance with this agreement, for at least three full years, and the property has been kept in good repair, the Company will upon the execution and delivery to it of a transfer of his rights, return to the purchaser the amount he has paid to the Company on account of principal and for interest, less a sum made up by charging him a rental computed at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount advanced him by the Company from the time such advance was made."

## Maritime Mining Record

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## R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

APRIL 25th, 1906

It is intimated that what may be termed the major merger, that is the amalgamation of Whitney and Allan interests in coal properties in the counties of Pictou and Cape Breton is off. Sir Montague Allan did not exercise the option given him by the Whitney-Pearson crowd. There are at least three other minor mergers which are more or less alive. The Whitney people are making heroic efforts to raise the necessary large capital to set the North Atlantic collieries, project in motion. Mr. B. F. Pearson who has been away for several weeks in this connection, is expected home the end of the week, when something definite may be known.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A most encouraging meeting in the interests of Technical Education was held in the elegant room of the Nova Scotia Mining Society, Halifax, last Thursday night. All the great seats of learning in the province were represented. New Brunswick had its representative in the person of Dr. Allison of Sackville. The Mining Society was represented by A. A. Hayward and R. Drummond, and the Halifax Board of Trade by Geo. Faulkner and A. M. Bell. On motion of Dr. Forrest A. A. Hayward was called to the chair. Those present consisted of:—

Dr. Forrest and Prof. E. McKay, Dalhousie.  
Dr. Trotter, Prof. Haley, B. H. Eaton, Acadia  
Dr. Allison, Dr. Andrews, Sackville.  
Dr. Hannah, R. E. Harris, King's, Windsor.  
Dr. McPherson, St. Francis Xavier's.  
Prof. Drennan, St. Mary's Halifax.  
A. M. Bell, Geo. H. Faulkner, Hx. Bd. of Trade.  
A. A. Hayward and R. Drummond, N. S. Mg. S.

The Chairman welcomed the various representatives. He gave a short sketch of the movement looking to improved technical education. The mining Society has had the question under discussion for years, and this calling together of the heads of the colleges was the latest phase of the movement. He had taken upon himself to confine the subjects which should come up for discussion and the order in which they should be brought up. He hoped that the expression of opinion would be general.

The following are the questions and the answers given to them.

(1) Does the Province need Technical Educa-

tion? Both Teaching and Research.

To this the emphatic answer was yes. In the course of discussion it was agreed that of a four years course, the first two years work should be overtaken by the colleges and the last two years by the government. The representatives of the various colleges while not authorized to speak for their boards, thought this plan would meet with their approval.

(2) Who can and should undertake it?

The answer was that as none of the colleges was in a position at present to undertake the work in a manner likely to give the desired results, it was imperative that the government undertake the work and establish a college that would serve the growing needs of the province.

(3) If the Government, to what extent?

The discussion which followed on this question was long and interesting. It was suggested that if the government endowed twenty to twenty four scholarships, of the value of \$200 each, it would be cheaper than the erection and equipment of a building. In reply to this it was urged that the province needed men taught in the province to do the work, that men trained outside, being unfamiliar with the conditions, had been a failure.

(4) Shall we inform the Government that we are in sympathy with the proposal of looking towards the establishment of a central institution by the Government?

The answer to this was of course yes. An informal talk ensued as to how much the government might be required to spend. Of course there were some inclined to put the figures high, but the opinion of the moderates prevailed that the sum asked for should be the smallest consistent with efficiency. It was thought that \$100,000 or a little more for the first year and \$20,000 a year thereafter, would be sufficient for the establishment of a school which would gradually acquire strength and the higher efficiency. On motion a committee consisting of the presidents of the several colleges, Dr. Drennan of St. Marys, A. A. Hayward of the Mining Society and A. M. Bell of the Board of Trade was appointed to lay the views of the meeting before the government, the committee to agree among themselves as to the points to be touched upon by the several speakers. The committee met the government on Friday and had a very satisfactory interview. The Premier and the other members of the government seemed impressed with the various views presented by the several speakers Dr. Forrest, Dr. Trotter, Dr. Allison, Dr. Hannah and Dr. Andrews all spoke well and to the point. The government school of Technics may not come this year, but it is coming without doubt.

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## **- Rubs by Rambler.**

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The advocates at the present time of reciprocity are fond of quoting what was said in former years by some who are now lukewarm if not hostile to the idea. It should not be forgotten that conditions are continually changing, and with changed conditions may come change of views.

Two or three years ago when the supply of coal was more than able to meet the demand, there were those well informed who declared that if new markets were not at once secured the coal industry would suffer. These very persons are not at this time uttering any such cry, for the reason it may be presumed that the demand has caught up with the supply. In 1894 or so, the hope of the Dom. Coal Coy. was that there might be reciprocity; a year or two later its desire was that the duty should be maintained. Why this vacillation, simply because of a change in conditions, even though the change was invisible on the surface. Mr. Whitney is to-day a foremost advocate of reciprocity, while ten years ago it was his last wish. How his views have changed may be gathered from the following discussion in the House of Assembly. Mr. Tanner is the speaker:

"Where would the Whitney Syndicate or any other syndicate be in Nova Scotia were it not for the policy of protection to coal? His hon. friend saw that in 1897. The Whitney Syndicate was not the cause of coal protection, but the result of it. If we needed any further evidence of that we had the evidence of the man Whitney himself the man who made this Dominion Coal Co., who had brought it to life and put it on the road to success. What did he say in 1896? Did he regard the Dominion Coal Coy. as the one element in the coal industry in Nova Scotia? By no means. He looked upon the policy of protection of coal as the vital element. He, (Mr. T.) would read what that gentleman said in a letter on the 27th. of January 1896 to Premier Fielding on that subject;—These are Mr. Whitney's words:—

"I consider the maintenance of the present duty on coal by Canada of the most vital importance to the welfare and continued prosperity of the coal interests of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. I consider that your province confronts a great crisis. You stand on the threshold of great success which will revolutionize your conditions if no backward step is taken in the protection of the coal industry of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia by Canada."

"I am unwilling to believe that any political party, if charged with the sobering responsibility of power, could seriously propose at this time so mad and rush an act as to lessen the protection which Canada now wisely gives to the coal industry. It would be like turning back when in sight of the promised land."

Hon. Mr. Murray said he had no doubt his hon. friend was aware of the fact that Mr. Whitney did not have that view to-day and that now he believed that reciprocity in coal was the sound doctrine.

Mr. Tanner said that he could not see that argument. He might as well say that a grown man required the same supervision by his mother as did the child. The coal industry had grown strong to-day, thanks to the policy of protection. It might be that Mr. Whitney believed to-day that having become strong, it was in a position to meet competition. Would it have been able to meet competition if his hon. friend opposite had his way.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The output of Dom. No. 1 is about 2200 tons per day.

Numbers of old country families are arriving and settling at the C. B. Mines.

Large numbers of English and Scottish miners and Newfoundland labourers are being taken on at the Dom. Coal Co's mines.

The Dom. Coal Co. is shearing practically all of its output from rooms, which causes a great improvement in the quality of the coal.

The mining classes at King's College, Glace Bay are proving of great benefit to those who are preparing for the summer's exams, of whom there are about twenty five attending.

Things are moving very quietly at Port Morien. The chief work being done at the Gowrie and Blockhouse is the driving of the narrow work. This is important work as on the rate of development largely depends the output for the coming summer. The prospects for a good summer work are excellent.

A new lift is being sunk at the Fundy mine. It is expected to drive 300 feet. This work is double shifted. The new hoisting engine is in position. In a couple of months this mine ought to be in a position to secure a fair output for a thin seam, with the possibility of increasing as the months go on.

The loss of the "Baines Hawkins," hindered the Gowrie & Blockhouse from shipping as much coal in March as the company had anticipated. The company has picked up a little tonnage. The S. S. Restigouche was due last week to load coal. She is chartered for two trips, one to Mulgrave and the other to Montreal.

As the Record hinted some weeks ago the Dom. Coal Co's stores, according to Director Wilson are not to be abolished but improved. The very best improvement that could possibly be effected is to put them on a cash basis, except in the case of men who come to the mines from outside places minus money. In such cases it may be necessary to give a fortnights credit. After a man has worked at a colliery for a month credit should cease.

A C. B. correspondent who has been all his life about the collieries writes very strongly on the subject of old age pensions. He says they are a curse in disguise. He is of opinion that the thought of a possible pension may be a deterrent to industry and thrift. He says there are men working in the collieries of C. B. over 60 years old, and making four dollars a day. If those men cannot live and save on that amount how is it possible they can subsist on a pension of a little over four dollars a month. There are no old men paupers at our collieries.

Mr. George Walker formerly of Stellarton, latterly of the Joggins, has been appointed overman at Fundy mine, Cumb. Co.

A majority of the big collieries again show increases. Increases has been general all along the line since the beginning of the year. The increase for the three months is about a quarter of a million tons. If a similar ratio of increase continues, 1906 will be a great year in the coal industry.

It is claimed that Port Morien is the only entirely free from ice port in C. B. With the exception of one day the Bay has been clear of ice all winter. When the proposed extension is made to the government breakwater, Port Morien will, its friends assert, undoubtedly be the best winter port in Cape Breton.

The Standard Coal Co's, boring in Cumberland are abandoning the churn drill in order to operate a Calyx so that if coal is soon struck as anticipated they will be able to secure a core and thereby determine the thickness of the seam and the quality of the coal. The bore hole was down about 1250 feet last week. It is expected that coal will be struck about 1450 feet from surface.

The Dominion Coal Co. has been fined in a justice of peace court fifty dollars for retaining a workmans money for goods supplied at one of the company's stores. To retain money without an order is clearly a breach of the Mines Regulation Act, and the request for an order is so simply made that it is hard to guess how it was omitted.

It is intimated that Mr. James Baird of the Chignecto Colliery will resign in a month or two. It is hinted that the late trouble at Chignecto is responsible for Mr. Bairds decision. It is curious to learn that Mr. Baird who should know that Unions are here to stay objected to any recognition of the Union. It is twenty-five years since we heard of a refusal on the part of a mine operator to meet a committee of his workmen, and that was of course in the early days of the P. W. A.

The men of Springhill have made a wise departure from a custom that has been too prevalent at that colliery. Instead of saying to the management "we want—so and so—or we will quit work to-morrow, they have given fourteen days for the management to consider their demand. The difference of opinion is as to the rates to be paid in one section of the mine. On the ground that the coal was hard to mine the men were given an advance. The coal got softer and then there was a reduction of the rate. Now the men say the coal is again hard and they want the hard coal rate. The management say the coal is not harder and on that ground objected to the demand. We hope the difference will be amicably arranged.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

There are about 175,000 tons in the bank now at Dom. No. 2.

The water in the old part of International mine is very heavy.

There is some ice on the C. B. coast but open water can be seen outside.

The output at Dom. No. 1 is steadily increasing. On one day lately 1275 of the big boxes were hoisted.

About 30 miners arrived here recently from the old country. They are a very respectable looking lot of men.

The output of Reserve is still showing up and likely will for a while yet. The Reserve is a grand old mine.

The output from the Harbor seam, C. B. increased considerably of late, and things are going well under Mr. Beaton.

International is almost a new mine, with a new endless haulage and a new self-acting incline working all very successfully.

The new Northey Pump at International has been started and has relieved the management of a great lot of worry over the water problem.

Development work at Dom. No. 6 is going on rapidly. Rooms are now being broken off to be ready when the bank head is finished.

The new Supt. of Construction, Mr. Paul von Aueberg is getting a move on and as there is plenty to do he will not likely be lonesome.

The longwall at the Emery, Reserve, is doing very well although a rather close fall took place recently, showing that packs must be kept close up to face.

Dom. No. 1 haulage gear has had a complete new set of driving shafts put in and is now in good condition for the seasons work. The compressors are receiving a general repairing. The steam plant is the best the company has.

Everything appears to be rushing at Dom. No. 2. There is talk of two more air motors for underground haulage. The engines, boilers, and all the power plant is in good condition, and this colliery should give an excellent account of itself the coming season.

The new houses both at the Hub and Dom. No. 1 are fast appearing. Already eight or ten can be counted at each colliery. They are not exactly massive looking. It is not known whether the company are building them on their own hook or whether they are the choice of some of the workmen. Every day men can be seen in the different colliery offices looking over the different plans laid down by the company.

About fifty Old Country miners arrived in Glace Bay last week and obtained employment at International and Reserve.

Drunkness appears to be on the increase about the C. B. mines—the days following last pay day being a record in this regard.

Two Mumford boilers are being erected at No. 3. They are intended to furnish power for fan engine, heat wash house etc.

In Dom. No. 3 the ventilation has been greatly improved since changing the air current and cleaning out the air courses.

F. L. Franklyn, Vice Pres., and J. Reid Wilson Mgn. Director of the D. C. Co. are in Glace Bay this week going over plans for summer.

The Compressor which broke down some time ago at the Hub is repaired, but Dom. No. 2 has still to furnish compressed air to keep up the required pressure.

Rather extensive repairs to the large haulage engine at Dom. No. 1, on the surface has been effected, chiefly on account of the breaking of the 10" steel shaft in one of the bull wheels.

Alfred Burrell, lately asst. Supt. of the Dom. Co's stores is now in business for himself in Glace Bay. Alf. is a bright chap and should succeed.

The manager of Reserve mine says he can now understand what it must have been to start Dom. No. 2. He has now under way a new bank head, a new shaft, boilers and compressors, etc.

The endless haulage at Dom. No. 3 has been extended another lift, and by relaying the curves and keeping the track and pit tubs in good condition it is found to work better than expected.

Everything is going smoothly at Caledonia mine and the output is good, but more compressed air power is needed badly as shearing can not be done in many cases, the pressure being too low.

The output of Dom. No. 2 is continuing good, and when the shipping season commences it should increase considerably as by that time much work now being done in the pit will be finished.

The new picking belt at the Hub is being pushed rapidly and the output is increasing. The erection of the new boiler is also being pushed and when completed will put the plant in prime shape.

Work on the new electric power house foundations at Dom. No. 2 is progressing rapidly, but there will not be any power transmitted from that point for the early part of this season as it will not be ready.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Dom. Coal Co. are showing a marked improvement in the quality of the coal since the introduction of shearing. All the room coal is now being sheared.

For the first three months of the fiscal year, 1905-1906, that is for Oct., Nov., Dec., 1905, the increase in sales over the same months of the preceding year is in round figures 140,000 tons. The increase for the second three months will show an increase of nigh a quarter million tons, giving for the six months an increase of 390,000 tons. This must be pleasing to the government as it is augury of large revenue from royalty for the year ending next September; the biggest revenue on record. It is also indicative of the prosperity prevailing at the coal mines, and when the mines are prosperous it goes without saying that there is general prosperity throughout the province.

A pitman named Rehett, an old and experienced mine worker, was killed last week at International Mine, by a fall of stone. The men were engaged at what is technically called brushing, that is taking down roof, coal or stone, or both in order to give height for the horses to travel. The verdict of the jury at the inquest attributed the accident as due in part to the negligence of the officials. Blame the officials certainly if they are to blame, but a reading of the evidence does not show in what respect blame is due them or in what the negligence consisted. It could not be because they had failed to warn the deceased and his companion that the place was dangerous. Brushing is always attended with more or less risk. It is dangerous work at the best. It could scarcely be either owing to the fact that the place was not timbered, for the accident occurred at the spot where the men were at work and when one of them was employed in prying down the roof and had warned the deceased to go back. Had the fall occurred behind or where timber would not interfere with them working, and had the accident occurred there, then the lack of timber might have been urged as the cause of the accident. The evidence as published is not at all satisfactory. The Record is anxious that blame should always be laid at the proper door, whether of a manager, underground manager, or workman, but if others are to profit by the finding of a jury, the reasons for their finding should be given in specific and not vague and general terms. What were the reasons that satisfied the jury that there was negligence?

I hear that all the money needed for the reopening of the Port Hood Colliery has been subscribed. The colliery is advertised for sale, but that is a mere matter of form to make the reconstruction complete. After all the formalities have been complied with, work at the mine will be resumed. The Record hopes that the company will have better luck in the future than in the past.

A bill before the Legislature asks permission for the Municipality of Inverness to borrow a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars for payment of a bonus of one thousand dollars a mile in lieu of the free right of way—to the Margaree Coal & Railway Company. The municipality of Inverness has been doing its full share of bonusing during the past few years. It is to be hoped that its investments will turn out profitably for all concerned.

### AMENDMENTS TO "THE COAL MINES ACT."

The following are the amendments proposed to The Coal Mines Regulation Act, introduced by the government at the suggestion of the P. W. A. Of the amendments it may be said they are harmless, but it is just possible they do not indicate progress:—

1. Sub-section (one), of Section 22 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, 1900, "The Coal Mines Regulation Act," is amended by adding thereto the following words: Every such check-weighman shall be a certificated miner of at least three years service, and shall be at the time of his appointment, employed as a miner in the colliery at which he is to serve.

2. Said Chapter is further amended by adding thereto, after Section 11, the following Section:—

11 a. The Governor-in-Council may appoint in each district, defined for the purpose of examination, a commission of three persons, who shall respectively possess the qualifications of members of the Board of Examiners, and may be members of such Board, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report to the Commissioners when safety lamps should be used in any mine in the district for which they are appointed.

3. Section 11 of said Chapter is amended by inserting the words "and commissioners" after the word "examiners" in line two thereof.

4. Section 56 of said Chapter is amended by inserting the words "not less than one, nor more than" at the end of the third line thereof.

5. Clause (d) of Section 57 of said Chapter, is amended by striking out the words "appointed in writing to institute such prosecution by not less than twelve persons so employed."

A C. B. correspondent who has been all his life about the collieries writes very strongly on the subject of old age pensions. He says they are a curse in disguise. He is of opinion that the thought of a possible pension may be a deterrent to industry and thrift. He says there are men working in the collieries of C. B. over 60 years old, and making four dollars a day. If those men cannot live and save on that amount how is it possible they can subsist on a pension of a little over four dollars a month. There are no old men paupers at our collieries.

Coal Shipments MARCH, 1906.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for March, 1906.—

—Output—		—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	47 748	
Dominion No. 2	53 557	
Dominion No. 3	32 612	
Dominion No. 4	48 186	
Dominion No. 5	60 120	178 132
Dominion No. 6	7 632	
Dominion No. 7	13 567	
Dominion No. 8	14 367	
Dominion No. 9	32 431	
	310 220	178 132
Shipments March 1905		173 595
Increase " 1906		4 537
Shipments 3 mos. 1906		535 221
" 3 " 1905		410 538
Increase 3 " 1906		124 683

CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.

Shipments March 1906	40 150
" March 1905	37 443
Increase March 1906	2 707
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	125 323
" 3 mos. 1905	80 347
Increase 3 mos. 1906	44 976

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

—SYDNEY MINES.—

Shipments March 1906	24 344
" March 1905	18 547
Increase March 1906	5 797
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	90 460
" 3 mos. 1905	55 703
Increase 3 mos. 1906	34 757

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y.

Shipments Jan'y. 1906	5 827
" " 1905	6 726
Decrease " 1906	899
Shipments Feb'y. 1906	6 740
" " 1905	2 474
Increase " 1906	4 266
Shipments March 1906	8 882
" March 1905	8 992
Decrease March 1906	110
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	21 449
" 3 mos. 1905	18 192
Increase 3 mos. 1906	3 257

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments March 1906	25 166
" March 1905	17 874
Increase March 1906	7 292
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	64 307
" 3 mos. 1905	37 846
Increase 3 mos. 1906	26 461

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments March 1906	19 299
" March 1905	20 933
Decrease March 1906	1 634
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	57 813
" 3 " 1905	51 510
Increase 3 " 1906	6 303

GOWRIE & BLOCKHOUSE.

Shipments March 1906	2 031
" March 1905	927
Increase March 1906	1 104
Shipments 3 mos. 1906	7 255
" 3 mos. 1905	2 512
Increase 3 mos. 1906	4 743

A majority of the big collieries again show increases. Increases has been general all along the line since the beginning of the year. The increase for the three months is about a quarter of a million tons. If a similar ratio of increase continues, 1906 will be a great year in the coal industry.

The committee on bills in the House of Assembly reported adversely on Mr. McGergor's Woodman's Lien Act. Mr. McGregor moved in the House that the bill be read the third time. The vote resulted in the bill getting the three months hoist. The majority against it was small which means that there will be a chance of a similar bill passing at a future session. There were one or two fairly strong arguments against its passage, but the principle of the bill is not disputable. Even if such a law was difficult to put in operation, still, it is claimed the effects of it being on the statute book would be salutary. It is claimed that the Mechanics Lien Law, though not frequently taken advantage of has saved many thousands of dollars to the mechanics of Sydney alone, not to take into account what it has effected in other localities. The very fact that there was a lien law, which might be enforced, made contractors and principals very careful. Though Mr. McGregor may take the fate of his bill amiss there is no cause for dispondency. Some of the laws affecting workmen now on the Statutes, found there way there only after years of persistent agitation.

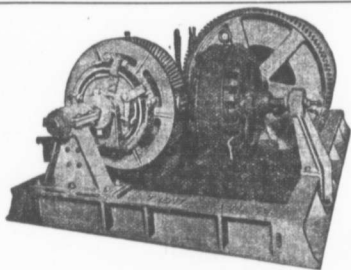
The two boilers are being put up to furnish power to drive the fan at Dom. No. 3. This is to save compressed air and not because air was unsuccessful.

Dr. Jakeman, Veterinary Surgeon, of Halifax, has settled permanently at Glace Bay to take over the care of the 600 horses in the Dominion Coal Co's mines.

The Committee of Managers of the Dominion Coal Co's collieries are making their quarterly inspection of the underground and surface fire apparatus of the Co.

#### MIXERS AND THE TRUCK ACT

The House of Lords recently gave an important decision under the Truck Act. A number of men in the employment of North's Navigation Collieries in December, 1903, absented themselves from work in breach of their contract. They were summoned, and each man was ordered to pay the mine owners £1 10s, compensation in three fortnightly instalments. These instalments were afterwards deducted from the men's wages, and such deductions they declared was a breach of the Truck Act, which provides that wages must be paid in coin of the realm. The Court of Appeal held that the deductions were legal, the judges being of opinion that they did not come under the Truck Act. From this decision the men appealed to the higher tribunal. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said the Act distinctly stipulated that the entire wages earned by a workman must be paid in coin. These deductions were theretofore illegal, and the decision of the Court of Appeal must be reversed. The appeal must be allowed with costs.



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

**Westinghouse Motors**  
For the Mine.  
**RELIABLE,  
EFFICIENT,  
DURABLE.**

**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:—922 - 923 Union Bank Bldg.  
Vancouver:—152 Hastings St.

## 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.**

## 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 Saxby & Farmer, Limited, of London Eng)

CANAL BANK, POINT ST. CHARLES MONTREAL—

# For Mining Use

there are no other  
Valves manufactured  
to-day to Compare with

## FAIRBANKS Renewal Disc VALVES.



**Because** FAIRBANKS VALVES are "full weight" and strongly built. They are heavy with nothing cheap or skimpy about them.

The Valve Seat is round, which does away with the possibility of any grit or dirt lodging thereon and destroying the Disc as well as the Seat itself.

**The**  
**Renewable** Disc  
construction is a special feature. It enables you to

change the disc in a moment's time by a slot, cut in top of same, and requires no nuts, bolts, washers or springs to secure it. To change a disc in a Fairbanks Valve slip the old disk from end of a spindle, slip on a new one, and then don't worry.

Send for Valve Catalogue.

**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited.**

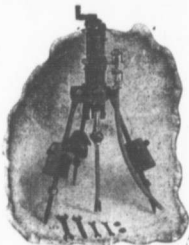
Montreal,

Toronto,

Winnipeg

Vancouver.

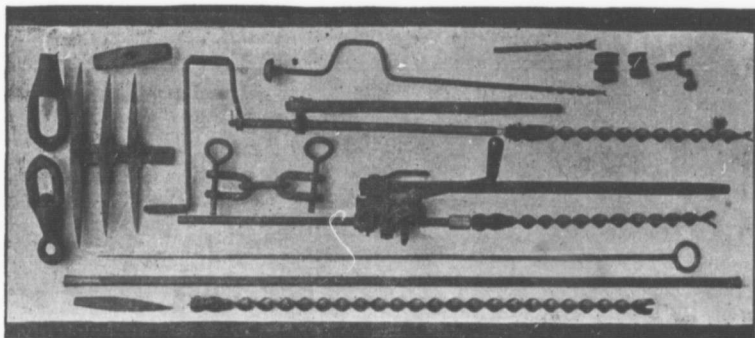
## Shaft Sinking Records . . . .



Allan Shaft No. 1, Acadia Coal Company, was sunk 128 ft. and timbered up 100 feet in August, and sunk 132 ft. and timbered 137 ft. in November.

Our Air Compressor and Rock Drills were used. Works, Montreal, Branch, New Glasgow.

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



**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  
Swivles 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.





Synopsis of Regulations for disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

**Coal**—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than \$20 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

**Quartz**—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miner's certificates may obtain entry for a mining location. A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7,500 for an individual, and from \$56 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in a place, may locate a claim 1500 x 1500 feet by marking out the same by two legal posts. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. 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 the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 160 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of Royalty of 2 1/2 per cent of the sales of the products of the location Placer Mining—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, 1000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

**Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T.**, excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two of five leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

**Dredging in the Yukon Territory**—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from date. Rental \$100 per mile for first year and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty same as placer mining.

**Placer Mining in the Yukon**—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims should not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1000 to 2000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 square feet.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entries must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1000 feet in length, and if the party consist of two, 1500 altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold claims in partnership by purchase, and free miners may work their mine may be abandoned and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200 if not the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the Yukon Office of Gazette.

**Petroleum**.—All unappropriated Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the North West Territories, and within the Yukon Territory, are open to individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospecting an area of 1920 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector find oil in paying quantities and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well will be sold to the prospect, or at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$5 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

Dept. Interior.

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.

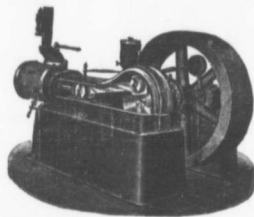
TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

—Montreal—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

## 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.

# GOOD BISCUITS . . . .

Are not the result of Chance. Good materials and Experience must be put into them to obtain the best Results.

Our course for half a century has been to use only the best materials, and let the cost take care of itself.

The result has been, satisfaction to our customers, a continuous increase in our sales.

If it should happen that your grocer does not handle them, drop us a line. Perhaps we can persuade him to stock some of our nice biscuits and confectionery.

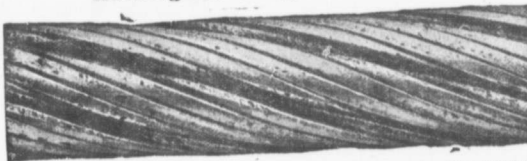
**G. J. HAMILTON, & SONS.**  
Pictou, Halifax, St. John.

Contractors to H. M. Government.

## ALLAN. WHYTE & CO.

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,  
Rutherglen, Glasgow Scotland.

CABLEGRAM  
Ropery, Rutherglen  
SCOTLAND



A 1  
A B C  
and Liberts  
Codes Used

Section of worn Haulage Rope supplied by us to Messrs Outtrim, Hewitt and British Consolidated Coal Company, Outtrim, Victoria, Australia, showing condition when taken off and substituted by another Rope of our manufacture. Length 7,260 feet by 4 1/2 inch Circ. made of Special Improved Plough Steel Wire. Working on gradient of 1 in 3 to 1 in 6.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of WIRE ROPES for COLLIERIES, MINES, CABLE TRAMWAYS

AERIAL ROPEWAYS, TRANSMISSION of POWER, SUSPENSION BRIDGES, ETC ETC.  
Wire specially selected for our Requirements.

Also Makers of all Classes of Specially Flexible Wire Ropes, for Cranes, Winches  
Capstans, Hoists, Etc.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited  
Agents in New Brunswick, W. H. Thorne & Co. St John.

Different sizes and quantities  
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 Bras d'Or.

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 INNERNESS (BRAD 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 CO'Y

Time Table No. 18, Taking effect at 1 a.m. June 5th, 1905.

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Read Down			Read Up		
No. 52	No. 54	STATIONS.	No. 53	No. 55	
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
L 11 10	L 2 55	F. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 56	A 3 55	
S 11 16	S 4 00	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 58	S 3 57	
A 11 20	A 4 15	PORT HASTINGS	A 10 59	A 3 58	2 10
	L 4 18	TROY.	P 10 20		
	F 4 30	CREIGNISH	P 9 25		
	S 4 45	CATHERINES POND	P 9 22		
	P 4 55	PORT HOOD	L 9 00		
	F 5 10	GLENCOE	A 8 45		
	S 5 25	MABOW	S 8 15		
	A 5 38	GLENDYRE	P 8 05		
	L 5 45	BLACK RIVER	P 7 50		
	F 5 58	STRATHLOUNE	S 7 37		
	S 6 21	INVERNESS	L 7 20		
	P 6 35		a. m.		
	F 6 53				
	S 7 07				
	A 7 20				
	P 7 30				

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

# THE PORT HOOD COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Miners of

SCREENED  
STEAM  
STOVE  
SLACK

## COAL,

Mines and Shipping Pier, Port Hood; C. B.

Special care is taken in preparing our coal for Domestic Uses. For Stoves, Grates and Ranges, it has no superior in Cape Breton or Nova Scotia.

For prices f. o. b. at Port Hood and delivered at any point including all stations in the Intercolonial or Dominion Atlantic Railways apply to

THE PORT HOOD COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

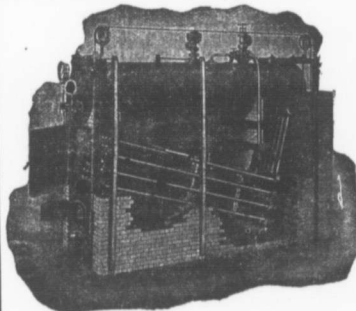
## ADVERTISE IN THE MINING RECORD.

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—

MANUFACTURED BY

LITTLE GIANT STEAM OR AIR DRILLS

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, Limited.**

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 CO., Limited,

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.  
JAMES BAIRD, Mine Manager. 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.  
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**THE BOILER INSPECTION  
& INSURANCE CO.**

of CANADA



B. I. & I. CO.

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.



**B. GREENING WIRE CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
WIRE MANUFACTURERS  
& METAL PERFORATORS  
**HAMILTON  
& MONTREAL.**

**Steel wire, Perforated Steel.** For miners and every other use  
Write for Special Catalogue.

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

**MADE IN CANADA.**

**FRESH GROUND  
FIRE CLAY.**

Equal in quality to Scotch Clay. Sold in bulk or in bags  
Our prices are considerably lower than the imported  
Article.

Write for prices and full particulars.

**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.

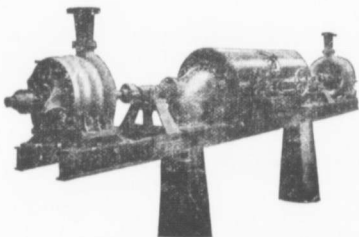
## The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Montreal Que.

**BOILERS:** All Sizes and all Pressures.

### PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for  
Water Works and Mines.



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.

### Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

### Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

# 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

Mined in the Province.

Mines

SPRINGHILL

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

<sup>1</sup>fic 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.*

*Bu 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**