

MARITIME
MINING RECORD
Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.
AND
COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 9 No 21 May 8th 1907 STELLARTON, N. S.

...DOMINION...
Iron & Steel Co'y,
 LIMITED.
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

FOUNDRY **Basic**
PIG IRON. **Open**
 Hearth **STEEL**

Brands :
 "Dominion."
 "D.I.S.C."

Blooms, Billets Slabs.
Rails Weighing 56lbs, per
 lineal yd. and heavier
WIRE RODS.

A. B. C. & M.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

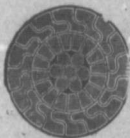
Locked Coil and Flattened Strand WIRE ROPES.

Manufacturers of all Kinds of WIRE ROPES for

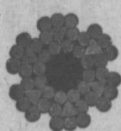
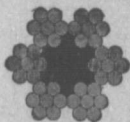
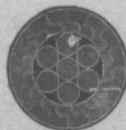
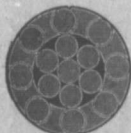
Mines, Tramways, Aerial Ropeways, Suspension
Bridges, Cranes, Elevators, Transmission of
Power, Steam Ploughing and General
Engineering Purposes.



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..

Designer and Manufacturer of

COAL DRILLS and all kinds

High Grade Miners Tools,

MINE CARS AND HITCHINGS,

LIGHT AND HEAVY FORGINGS.

P. O. Box 50, - - New Glasgow, N. S.

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

Genuine Garlock Packings

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Pipe and Boiler Coverings, ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.

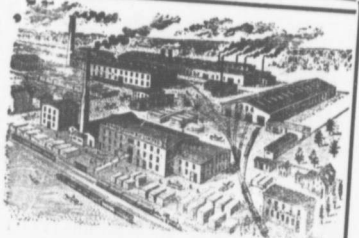
also

"Tauril" High Pressure Jointing the Best Sheet Packing yet Produced.

THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

'XTERRA' COLLIERY LAMP OIL.
For Marsaut, Muesle Deflector or Chard Lamp
PURE WHITE FLAME LOW PRICE
E. WOLASTON, Tutter St MANCHESTER
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.,
Halifax, N. S.



RAILWAY STREET and MINING

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

CARS,

CAR WHEELS FORGINGS & CASTINGS

Church Pews, Fittings for Stores, Schools, & 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 MONDAY, April 10 1907 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 Express for Hopewell.....	6 55
18 Express for Halifax and St. John.....	7 40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing.....	7 40
62 Mixed for Pictou.....	7 45
55 Mixed for Mulgrave.....	8 30
19 Express for Sydney.....	8 30
26 Mixed for Pictou.....	11 10
56 Mixed for Truro.....	11 15
120 Mixed for New Glasgow.....	12 55
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal.....	12 40
101 Mixed for Pictou.....	12 45
23 Mixed for Pictou Landing.....	12 55
35 Express for the Sydney.....	16 50
33 Express for New Glasgow.....	17 05
32 Mixed for Hopewell.....	18 10
38 Express for Halifax and St. John.....	19 50
17 Express for New Glasgow.....	20 50
66 Express for Pictou.....	21 35
	21 40

-TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON-

79 Mixed from Hopewell.....	5 30
78 Mixed from Trenton.....	5 55
18 Express from New Glasgow.....	7 30
21 Mixed from Hopewell.....	7 35
55 Mixed from Truro.....	7 35
100 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	8 00
26 Mixed from New Glasgow.....	9 30
27 Mixed from Pictou.....	10 55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave.....	12 35
19 Express from Halifax and St. John.....	12 40
120 Mixed from Pictou.....	12 50
20 Express from Sydney.....	15 30
35 Express from Halifax and St. John.....	15 30
33 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	17 00
32 Mixed from Hopewell.....	18 10
38 Express from New Glasgow.....	18 45
66 Mixed from Pictou.....	19 35
17 Express from St. John and Halifax.....	21 35
66 Express from New Glasgow.....	21 35
17 Express from St. John and Halifax.....	21 35

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty four O'clock is mid-night. Moncton, N. B. April 6th, 1907
Par or Cars between Halifax and Sydney. Dining Car on No. 31 train between Halifax and Mulgrave, on No. 32 train between Mulgrave and South River, on No. 19 train between South River and Mulgrave. On 31 train between Mulgrave and Halifax.

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,
FRGS,
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—

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

 **STEEL** 

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 TOO LARGE FOR US. . .

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.

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.

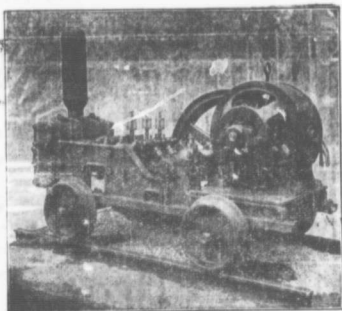
Coal Miners Wanted

—at—
Minto Mines. Minto N. B.

APPLY TO

G. H. KING,

CHIPMAN, N. B.



Westinghouse Motor Driving Mine Track Pump.

Avoid Break-Downs.

Drive your apparatus with Westinghouse Motors. It is poor economy to save a few dollars on the first cost of a motor only to spend many for repairs, not to mention the loss attending interrupted service. Westinghouse Motors have a record for reliable, long, continuous service.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.
General Offices: Hamilton, Ontario.

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE FOR PARTICULARS.

Toronto—Traders' Bank Building
Montreal—Sawyer Bank of Canada Bldg.
Halifax—131 Granville St.
Winnipeg—922-923 Union Bank Bldg.
Vancouver—152 Hasting St.

Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,
Fittings,
Packing,



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

Steam Goods
—of every—
Description.

Iron Pipe for Mining Purposes.

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

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

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 acidity of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw there two out of three were **Jeanesville 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.

Jeanesville 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.** *

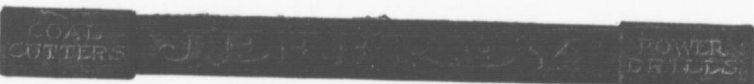
Direct connection with the I. O. R.

Colliery

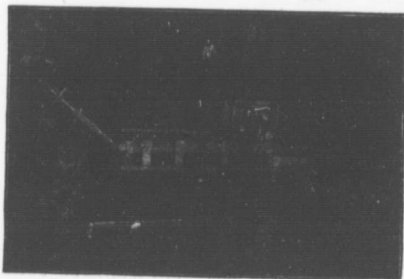
RIVER HEBERT, N. S.

Mine Manager:—HY. MCCARTHER.
GEO. H. BISSSET Sec'y Treas

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



Electric Coal Mining Machines.



Operating in the Mines of Carleton Coal and Coke Co.

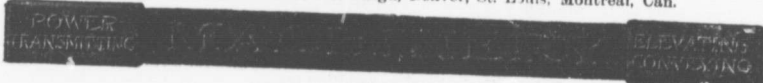
Bulletins Free.

Coal Mining Machines, No. 11

Electric Locomotives, No. 10.

Complete Mine Equipment.

The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.
New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Denver, St. Louis, Montreal, Can.



Sullivan Rock Drills.

Costs less for Maintenance,
and drill faster than any
other Drill on the Market.
May we tell you why?

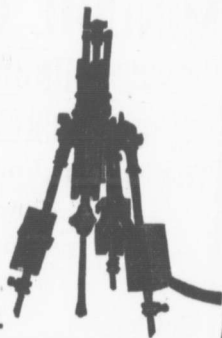
CATALOGUE 51.

Sullivan Machinery Company.

I. Matheson & Co. Limited, Agents. New Glasgow, N. S.

Claremont, N. H.

Chicago, Ill.



WALKER BROTHERS (WIGAN,) LIMITED

Wigan, England.

Air Compressors, Ventilating Fans, Winding Engines.

Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

Walker Brothers (Wigan) Limited, Manufacture.

The following companies have installed **WALKER BROTHERS** Air Compressors, in capacity ranging up to 6300 cubic feet of free air per minute, all of which are provided with **WALKER PATENT AIR VALVES**.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

DOMINION IRON & STEEL CO., Ltd.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., Ltd

BELMONT GOLD MINE Ltd.

CAPE BRETON COAL IRON & RY. CO. Ltd

SOLE CANADIAN
REPRESENTATIVES

PEACOCK BROTHERS

CANADA LIFE B'L'G
MONTREAL, P. Q.

SAFETY CHAMBER IN MINE.

In providing for the safety of men some of the larger mines of Austria have prepared a so-called safety chamber underground, which is a strongly constructed retreat having a single entrance with a door that can be made tight against air and water by means of rubber fittings. Each chamber

has three cylinders of oxygen, sufficient to enable thirty men to breath three days. Respiratory apparatus is here at hand for parties leaving the chamber to reconnoitre or signal. In the safety chamber there are foods, medicines, and first aid appliances. The standard room as here built will accommodate 24 men for a reasonable time while awaiting rescue.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 9, No. 21. Stellarton, N. S., MAY 8th. 1907. New Series

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS, 1906:

METHOD OF WORK.—MANAGERS.

Ques. 1.—What are the principal points you would consider previous to deciding upon the method of working to be adopted for a seam of coal or other stratified deposit.

Ans. 1.—The method of opening out a coal field will depend on its physical and geological characteristics and upon its position in regards to railroads, rivers and harbours. The kind of opening whether shaft, slope or tunnel can only be decided by a careful consideration of the depth and inclination of the seam and the position of its outcrop if any, with respect to the shipping facilities, building site and water supply. The mine opening should be such as to reach the seam in the most direct manner. The method of work would depend on the dip and thickness of the seam, also on the nature of underlying and overlying stratas.

Ques. 2.—How many pipes 2 inches in diameter will it take to run off as much water as one 8 inches in diameter.

Ans. 2.—Areas are to each other as the squares of their diameters. Then the rubbing surface per sq. inch of section in each case will be for the large pipe $8^2 = 64$, and for small pipe $2^2 = 4$. Then $\frac{64}{4} = 16$. That is the friction per sq. inch of section in small pipes. The velocity varies as the square root of the resistance $\therefore 8^2 \times \sqrt{4} = 64 \times 2 = 128 \div 4 = 32$ small pipes 2" diameter.

Ques. 3.—What method would you adopt to bring the weight on a long-wall face; if too much, how would you take it off. Would you adopt the same measures for 90 feet of cover as you would with 540 feet of cover.

Ans. 3.—I would work the seam directly on the face so as to mine the coal at the smallest price possible on account of the weight breaking the coal off. When the cleats are close together I would keep my line of face as straight as possible and keeping my pack-walls close to face setting my props parallel with face and perpendicular to the face. In long wall a great deal depends on timbering and pack-walls, also on the line of face to throw the weight on the face.

To take the weight off the face I would encourage a fall in the gobs by drawing the timber out which would take the weight off the face temporarily.

With regards to last clause of question I would say, no I would not adopt the same method for 90 ft. cover as 540 ft. cover. In the 90 ft. cover I would build pack-walls in the gob so as not to effect the surface and get surface water into the mine, also to allow a uniform settlement to gradually squeeze down.

Ques. 4.—What is the greatest source of danger in coal mining operations. Which mines are the most dangerous in this respect.

Ans. 4.—The greatest source of danger we have to contend with to-day in coal mines is Fire-damp. There

are various other dangers such as falling rock, crushes, etc., but they are not so serious as an explosion of fire-damp. Although having the latest improvements in safety lamps and the law severe in dealing with those carrying matches into a mine where safety lamps are used, we sometimes have explosions of fire-damp. So I consider fire-damp the greatest source of danger.

Mines having a thick seam of coal are generally the most likely to contain large quantities of fire-damp. (Answer 5 omitted on account of requiring cut.)

Ques. 6.—What is the cause of bottoms heaving, and what remedy would you apply.

Ans. 6.—The principal cause of bottom heaving is from the nature of the bottom. If having a soft bottom of fire-clay or anything of a line like nature when becoming exposed to water will swell up or, you may have a hard top and hard coal pillars that would stand a great pressure with a soft bottom which would allow pillars to squeeze down forcing the bottom up.

The remedy I would apply in regards to soft bottom would be to lift say 1 foot of it up, drain my roads properly, lay a good track setting my ties here and there into the rib. If caused from getting too much pressure, if convenient, I would draw some of the pillars allowing the weight to come down, if not I would adopt long-wall.

Ques. 7.—Describe and show by sketch what you would recommend in the way of timbering a bottom on a slope, 15 feet wide, at an angle of 30 degrees from the horizontal. Levels turn away right and left opposite each other at right angles to the slope. Width of levels 15 feet.

A. 7.—I don't know what 15 ft. width is needed for in a slope or levels also levels opposite each other, but if such is the case I would timber it with good $12' \times 12'$ collars, using two end props $10' \times 12'$ also one centre prop, or as centre props are a bother and in danger of getting knocked out by run-away boxes I might have them well braced or try some heavy rails, also any spare space such as low side of levels at the turns on slope I would build a V shaped chuck. Of course I am allowing this slope bottom to have bad roof. The question does not state what kind of a roof it has so a good deal will depend on that.

Mr. W. F. Tye, the chief engineer of the Canada Electric Syndicate, Limited, gives two instances of the efficiency of the mysterious and all-powerful governmental machine that the president of the southern republic yields in the capital city of the nation. One is of a strike that had been fomented in the mining district of Elora, which is supplied with motor power by the Mexican Light, Heat & Power Company. Outsiders had come into the camp, and as certain leaders were apparently sowing the seeds of unrest amongst the miners, the government quietly advised them to desist or they

might get into trouble. The would-be leaders, however, could not see things in this light, and the agitation went on as before. Citizens awoke one morning to find that all traces of the movement had disappeared, and with them the men who had been talking to their fellow miners of liberty and such like. The death of the movement had been so sudden and so mysterious that no clue whatever could be obtained as to the whereabouts of the leaders, who had so ignominiously failed. Months passed, and one day a letter arrived in the town from a remote military district of the republic, and turned out to be from the leader of the fiasco at the mining camp at Elora months before. He and his fellow unionists had simply been removed and drafted into the army country, hence the failure of one of the first attempts at a strike in Mexico.

These drastic measures do not, however, indicate that the government of President Diaz had taken sides with capital against labor, as their action in connection with a recent beef trust fully testifies. One day, he adds, several men of means formed a meat combine, the result being that the price of beef went up alarmingly. An emissary from headquarters remonstrated with the trust, but they intimated that they knew their business all right, and wanted no advice from the administration. As a result in a few days there sprang up in the City of Mexico dozens of government meat shops, where reasonable prices were charged and where the wealth dreams of the members of the trust were simply laughed out of court.

The Dominion Mining & Smelting Co. send word that they are now operating their plant at Pictou to its full capacity, and are in a position to treat copper ore of every description, also Gold Concentrates. This ore must be laid down at the wharf f. o. b., or in their sheds by rail. The ore will be treated on a custom basis will assay same, and pay 75 per cent. of copper value. When the ore has been treated and sold in the New York market, the Company will pay balance due on account of sale, less treatment charge, which will be the regulation price charged by all Smelters. Vessels of the 150 ton burden can dock at wharf, and rail shipments can come in on track direct to the ore bins.

PREVENTION OF MINE EXPLOSIONS.

The remedy for mine explosions, summed up in a few words is: (1) A ventilating plant and system capable of diluting and carrying off in a harmless mixture, the gas ordinarily given off, and in addition capable of increasing the air-current to an extent that will dilute and carry off at least double as much as is ordinarily given off. (2) Constant inspection of working places and air courses by competent fire bosses, frequent inspections of abandoned workings, which should be ventilated as much as possible, and vigilance in removing lights and currents which are dangerous or are likely to become dangerous, until assured such currents have become safe. Inspections of the barometer at gaseous mines having considerable areas of old workings. (3.) The removal of dust not only from the working face but from all places, if practicable. If not practicable to remove it, it should be thoroughly watered. If this cannot be done blasting should be avoided. — Mines and Minerals.

This is the season of horse shows, so a large proportion of the space of the Canadian Pictorial for May is given up to illustrations of some of the famous Canadian four in hands, tandems, saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers, carriage pairs, roadsters, delivery waggons — ponies and pony carts and model stables. Many of these are shown in pictures with their owners, thus adding to their interest. But while the horse is king of the show, other events of current interest are not lost sight of. The Canadian public man of the month is the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who is acting Premier during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The late Lord Salisbury said 'We are all socialists now,' a remark that has also been attributed to King Edward. Society is always in struggle between individual rights and public control. This struggle is always evolving new phases. What will be the next, who can tell? Pope Leo XIII, in his 'Encyclical on Labor,' says that man is anterior to society, and government cannot deprive him of his natural rights. Whatever the proof of the promise there is no question as to the final truth of the conclusion. The growth of enormous fortunes, fattened by unjust tariffs and land monopoly, is a crying evil which must be remedied in the interest, not of a class, but of society at large. Whatever agency is likely to suggest the remedy, it is hardly the labor movement, which celebrates its gala day in September. The skilled union workman is the aristocrat of labor. He usually well paid, and between his organization and the capitalist the unhappy 'man in the street' is ground as between upper and nether millstone. Man will, however, never be satisfied either with getting or with power. His only hope of happiness is thus well expressed by Tolstoy: 'Every individual will be the happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others, in giving his life to the ransom of many. A man who does this will be worthy of his food, and will not fail to have.' Perhaps, then, the poor red flag vis-à-vis, when his dream is shorn of extravagances, modified by a truer appreciation of citizenship, and extolled to others, in giving his life to the ransom of many. A thing worth thinking about, as he reiterates his cry of 'Liberty, equality and fraternity.' 'Each for all and all for each.'

DUTCH INSURANCE SCHEME.

As old age pension and insurance schemes are much talked of these days, the following special to the Montreal Star may be interesting:

"The first important measure of the new ministry of commerce and labor, instituted in 1905, has been submitted to the second chamber of the states-general. This is a bill for sick insurance.

The principal provisions of the law are. The insurance is obligatory and comprises all regular laborers. Those employed irregularly are not included for the reason that the premium in case of default could not be collected from the employer. Domestic servants, agricultural laborers and all those employed in commercial and industrial undertakings are included. Soldiers, sailors and officials are left out, as they are already otherwise provided for.

Every laborer regularly employed who has reached the age of 16 years is obliged to insure himself and family against the risk of illness. Those whose annual in-

come is higher than 1,200 florins (\$490) are not required to insure. As members of the "family" are reckoned the parents, parents-in-law and grandparents, if they live in the same house with the laborer. In this particular the Dutch law differs from the German sick insurance, which does not render it obligatory to insure the worker's family. The insurance can take place either in a district bank instituted by the government and subsidized by the state, or in any private or corporate insurance company, provided such institution shall give a sufficient guaranty to the government of its ability to fulfill its obligations to the district bank. The premium is paid by the employer, who deducts the amount from the worker's wages.

The insured are divided into ten classes, according to the wages earned. The lowest class contains those earning less than 40 cents (Dutch currency) a day and the highest comprises those earning 3.25 florins or more. Those belonging to the lowest class pay only two-thirds of their own premium and the whole of that for their family, the rest is paid by the employer. The tariffs of the district banks are settled by the minister and published in the official gazette. The tariff of the private insurance companies is regulated, according to their receipts and outlay. All insurance companies must have a reserve fund. The state will supervise all the private companies and workmen's co-operative societies and see that the law is strictly carried out.

In case of death no burial money will be paid as the government considers that such might lead to evil practices. Besides private burial societies and insurance are very general in Holland.

COBALT'S CAPITALIZATION.

Companies may come and companies may go, but Cobalt will mine for a very long time. This seems to sum up the opinion of the men who have faith in the camp, though not in every company whose alleged object is Cobalt's exploitation. The mines of Cobalt are now capitalized at something like \$365,515,000. The capital which is being put up every week now, is on an average, four hundred times as much as that represented during the whole of 1903, when the camp was in its infancy. In 1903, companies, capitalized at \$25,000 were incorporated; last year the capitalization of new companies had increased by more than eight hundred thousand per cent. The following table shows the figures in detail:

Year	Capitalization of Companies.
1903.....	\$ 25,000
1904.....	10,000,000
1905.....	7,000,000
1906.....	240,000,000
Jan. 5th., to March 23rd. '07	111,000,000
A total of.....	365,000,000

Doubtless every Cobalt company intends to pay a dividend. Or perhaps a better method of expression is, that the shareholders of each company are expecting a dividend—some day. If all the existing companies were to pay, say, 3 per cent, this would mean a dividend distribution of \$10,965,450. But after making certain allowances this sum is likely to be reduced considerably. In fact one might deduct almost the ten millions to commence with.

Comparatively speaking only a very small number of the mines actually are shipping ore. Dividends cannot be paid unless ore is mined and shipped and smelted. There are as yet some dozen or more shipping

mines—these, out of a total of many hundreds which have been incorporated. No one, and especially those who have visited the camp, doubt its potentialities in silver production. The output this year is likely to be large. But when one steps from the camp into the stock markets values are not ascertainable so easily.

WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION.

The total copper production of the world was in 1904, 652,000, in 1905, 697,000, and in 1906, 736,000 metric tons.

Last year, and for the two previous years, Canada has taken eighth place as a copper producing country. In 1904 the total output was 21,500 metric tons (1968 pounds) in 1905, 24,000 add in 1906, 24,000.

In 1906 there was an increase of 5.6 per cent. over the previous year. The increase of output in the United States being 19,866 tons, or 51.1 per cent. of the total increase. Australia comes second on the list, with Japan third; the output of the Dominion remaining the same. A large percentage of the copper produced is now being used for electrical purposes. In the United States alone 383,352 tons were used in 1906, nearly 74 per cent. of all the copper produced and imported. British Columbia and Ontario are the two main contributors to Canada's output, the former supplying about 79 per cent., the latter about 18.5 per cent. In British Columbia the mines of the Boundary camp are estimated to have contributed about three-quarters of the output of the province; Rossland being the second in importance, with the mines operated along the Pacific Coast making up the balance. The rest of the Dominion output is represented by the copper contents of the nickle-copper mattes shipped from the Sudbury mines, with a small contribution from Quebec, representing the copper contents of the pyrites ores shipped from the mines of the Eastern Townships district. Throughout the whole country the much higher prices ruling for the metal have stimulated the search for new deposits and the re-opening of old mines, some of which will contribute to this year's production.

NOVA SCOTIA AT JAMESTOWN.

During the last few months, so many enquiries have been made to the Government about Nova Scotia gold, iron and coal mines, that the Government has decided, at the request of many interested parties in the States, to have a first class mineral exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.

Not only are the foreign capitalists that have lately become interested in Nova Scotia mines urging the desirability of such an exhibit, but the local people interested in Nova Scotia mines are very much in favor of it.

There is ample material at hand from the numerous mines for a first class exhibit. We have in this province some of the biggest bituminous coal mines in the world. Indeed we have in the Foord seam, with its 45 to 50 feet of coal, the biggest seam of bituminous coal ever opened. It is claimed that iron abounds in almost every county in the province, though owing to lack of proper and systematic prospecting in only one of the counties is the ore being mined. We have gold mines that have proven and are still proving their great value. In short, in the way of minerals what have we not.

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.

MAY 8th 1907

- Rubs by Rambler.

One of the Herald's writers on "Socialism" frankly confesses that he only writes for 'fun'. Well, the confession is wholly unnecessary for no one, so far as my knowledge goes, is the least inclined to take him seriously. Up to date he has failed to tell the Herald to which group of the divided socialist army he belongs. He tells us in words that he is no individualist, and yet the spirit that breathes through all his effusions, is the rankest kind of individualism. One thing is certain that whatever sort he swears by he is not the least bit of a christian socialist, for there is not a spark of charity in him though socialists maintain that charity and it alone is the main spring of all their actions. Actions did I say, not actions, but frothings. Does not every socialist of the Herald's type demand that the government or somebody do something for the down trodden and oppressed, the while he himself stands idly by. But then why should he not; he is only a comic actor, actuated, in his writings, and his speech, by a spirit of fun. The Herald's funny socialist in answer to the question how 'genius' will fare under socialism, says he will get a bite and a crust and what more does any man, genius or no genius, want, and—grandiloquently—he commands us to compare Humphry Davy with Rockefeller, Moses with Pharoah and so forth, and that's so. One was English and the other Yankee, one was a Jew and the other a Gentle. But Davy and Simpson had, or rather got, what to them was an equivalent for Harriman and Carnegie's gold. They got recognition, and for just would be willing to part with a million in clear cash. Davy and Simpson got what it would be impossible to get under a socialist regime. And if Simpson was not rich as well as a genius it was his own fault. And then will our socialist friend please remember that Moses made his choice. "He choose rather" He was a patriot, and because he was that first he was no socialist, and did not become a Pharoah. Neither Humphry Davy, or Faraday or Simpson or Paul were socialists, for they were prepared to deny themselves for their fellows, and that's the last thing the real red shirted socialist thinks of doing. He thinks

all the denying and the sacrificing should be done by the other fellows. Of course there is socialism and socialism, a kind one can love and a kind one can laugh at; and socialists and socialists, a kind that one takes to, and the Herald kind that he does not, because of his belief that they are blabs,—and nothing more.

Since the foregoing was written I came across an article from the Toronto News, from which I give the following extract:

"A socialist is a man who believes that the whole industrial fabric of the world is hopelessly out of date, that the accumulation of capital is wrong, that the man who sells his labor for less than the total value of his production is a slave, and that feudalism was only once removed from that other 'ism' which rules the world now; namely 'capitalism'. In fact the basis of Socialism as a theory can be found in the Golden Rule. It is supposedly based on the equality of man, and on a recognition of universal brotherhood. To the socialist war is a crime and when the world is remodelled on socialistic principles, will be impossible. As a matter of fact socialism as a theory is rather attractive, save that it proposes to sink the individual in the crowd. But those who re-commend this economic panacea for the world's ills do not show by their methods of argument that they have been touched by the live coals from Karl Marx's altar. The average socialist agitator is not a pleasant person. His language is violent. His arguments are incendiary rather than convincing. He abuses the thousands of honest labor men who cannot accept his doctrines. He is good that must be found in it. He scoffs at religion and pays no attention to the betterment of the world through its agency. He condemns papistry to get into our Assemblies, often by false pretences, and to waste the money and the time of the nation in talking twaddle. The socialist is an Anarchist in the making. He may be a Professor of Economic in a college. If so he is a mere theorist, and wholly innocuous. But if he flaunts his principles in the face of everyone at all senior towards governors or clergy, he is a firebrand whose value to the country requires a fifth decimal place to express."

Holdings of licenses to search and of leases of mineral areas, especially of coal lands, got a bad fright a few weeks ago when a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly, and passed through its several stages there, increasing the rental by a hundred per cent. The government thought they had power to increase the rental on all coal areas, but it was pointed out that certain clauses in the leases put a different face on the matter. It was also pointed out to the government that an indiscriminate increase in the rental would entail loss and hardship on some holders of rights of search and leases, and would besides entail a heavy loss to the government, as many leases and rights would have to be abandoned. Take the Standard Coal Co'y. as an illustration of the latter statement. This company holds a large number of rights. The yearly expense in holding them is considerable. For years the company

has been boring in an effort to get coal. Every available cent they can get hold of goes that way. If the rentals had been increased it meant that the company would have to abandon its areas, at a loss to the government of two or three thousand dollars a year, for surely if the Standard Coal Co., let them have no one else in Nova Scotia would take them up. Then again the bill made no exception in favor of iron or copper areas. It would have been folly to have increased the yearly rental in either case, as it would certainly have put a check on prospecting, and instead of discouraging the bona fide prospector he ought to be encouraged. Once it has been established that we have lots of iron and copper in Nova Scotia it will be time enough to increase rentals. Instead of trying to hamper the prospector it is our opinion he ought to be encouraged, given a bonus of some kind in fact. It is possible that the government would be justified in increasing the rental in some cases, particularly where areas known to contain mineral have been held for years without the least attempt having been made to work them, or to determine the commercial value of the minerals contained in them. The whole subject of leases and rentals is surrounded with difficulties, and the government was a little hasty in trying to settle the question off hand in a sort of summary fashion. Some maintain that areas that are held for purely speculative purposes should be liable to forfeiture at short notice. Had such a law prevailed from the first there is no doubt that mining operations would not be in the forward state, on the large scale, they are today. In very few instances have the original holders of rights of search, or the original lessees, been the ones to develop the minerals in the areas. It might be quite fair that leases should be given for a limited period only, and at the expiration of that time not renewable unless the holder could furnish proof that he had put forth every effort either to sell or to raise capital for the development of the mineral. The government's purpose no doubt in proposing to double rentals was primarily with a view to increase revenue. At the present time any such increase would tend in an opposite direction, to curtail rather than to increase revenues. The government is now devising a snug sum from rentals and to increase rentals as proposed might be another instance of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The Pittsburg cobbler who thought to make a fortune out of his patent fuel, a composition of ashes and acids has had his secret, if it was a secret, stolen from him. First Chalmers of Truro got wind of the composite parts of the fuel and made what are termed successful experiments, then Mr. Harry Coll made a test, which judged by the following from a C. B. paper must have been highly gratifying:

"A thorough test was made recently at Stellarton, by the Aeadia Coal Co., of the newly discovered process for the consumption of ashes and other refuse. The experiments were made under the direction of the company's engineers, who are loud in their praise of the new process, stating that the tests were of a highly satisfactory nature, though they are of the opinion that, owing to the intense heat developed, furnaces will

have to be practically reconstructed before the new fuel can be used in a practical manner.

In the particular experiment at Stellarton, three tons of ashes were used, one ton of coal, four ozs. of oxalic acid and one quart of salt. The heat evolved from the mixture being so intense as to almost burn the furnace bridges. The company intend conducting further experiments, the results of which will be watched for with interest."

It may however, be as well to furnish an antidote in case any one reading the foregoing should become uproariously enthusiastic. The following should act as a 'damper':

Letter in New York 'Commercial' "Burning ashes is nonsense. The unburnt coal remaining in what is thrown out as ashes may be burned under favorable conditions. To show that these statements are axiomatic requires only elementary chemical knowledge. Combustion is oxidation; the ordinary combustion of coal, wood, etc. is combination with the oxygen of the air. Most substances we meet in nature are already burnt; that is, they contain all the oxygen that can be got into them. Our combustibles are the unburnt things; all are of plant origin, and are unburnt because plants can reverse the process of combustion; can take carbon and hydrogen from the oxygen compounds. Coal is carbon and some hydrogen (both unburnt), with more or less mixture of burnt stuff; that is, mineral matter, fully oxidized, already present in the coal as it comes from the mine, that we call ash.

It is plain then how utterly foolish is the claim that a mixture of one part coal and three parts ashes is a 'better fuel than coal'. There is absolutely nothing in the ashes that can by any conceivable addition of other materials be made to burn except the coal that escaped burning in the fire that produced the ashes.

Now the grain of truth is this: This unburnt coal in ordinary ashes is more than most people imagine; and an application that stimulates combustion and discourages clinker formation will make it possible to burn out more of the carbon and leave less ash by an ordinary fire; whether it be at the first or the second attempt. And economy consists in doing it at the first attempt; that is, by applying the mixture to the coal and so not leaving ashes that still contain combustible matter which can only be burned by repeating the handling and burning; no Altoona cobbler nor any other man on God's footstool can burn the real ash—the mineral matter, in the coal, that is already burnt completely.

It is very far from a new discovery that more complete combustion of coal can be secured by certain applications, the action of which is above explained. It is now some ten or twelve years since the writer worked out in his laboratory from a crude suggestion a mixture decidedly superior to this much published 'discovery.'"

Will not the axiom 'Corporations have no souls' in view of actual present day experience need a little revision. Some weeks ago there appeared in the public press a statement, with the signature attached of the managing director of the Egerton Tramway Co., that owing to the indictment of the servants of the co' for a pro-

fanation of the Lord's day, the cars would cease running on Sabbath. There was the further statement, in clear terms, that the running of Sunday cars involved a loss to the company. I wish this point noted that the Sunday cars were a losing affair. Notwithstanding this statement by the head of the company, what do we find? This; that the company are most anxious that the cars be permitted to run on the Sunday without molestation. So anxious is the company to have the cars run that the solicitor of the company and a brother of the manager appeared before the Stellarton Town Council and desired that the council pass a resolution with reference to the times the cars should run—allowing them to run hourly from 8.55 a. m. until 11.30. The preamble to the resolution reads as follows: "Whereas the Egerton Tramway Co'y., Limited, has appeared before the Council and asked permission to run cars through and in the Town of Stellarton on Sundays, etc." This was rather a peculiar request, as so far as I know it is not in the power of Town Councils either to grant or refuse permission to run cars on Sunday. Some say the permission is a prerogative of the federal parliament; others that it belongs to the local parliament; and still others that it is a prerogative that must be exercised jointly by the two parliaments. But this only by the way. What I wish to call attention to is the fact that we have a company in Pictou County that have a soul. Notwithstanding the fact that they are losers in the so doing they are awfully anxious to run cars on Sunday—all in the interests of the public. If through the non-running of the cars on Sunday the company lost patronage on week days, one might be able to guess at a reason for the desire to run on Sundays, but as the company do not lose a single five cent week day passenger, their eagerness to accommodate the public excites wonder and admiration. Here is a marvellous thing, a company, a corporation making its interests subservient to those of the public. Surely in a way little anticipated the Herald's socialistic articles are bearing fruit. Here we have a public utility run in the interests of the public, not by the municipality either, but by a corporation.

A word further on the subject of Sunday cars I have noticed that those who do not favor Sunday cars, are styled 'bigots'. Perhaps they are such a class, who have a great deal of argument and not a little reason on their side. Some of these so called bigots believe in the saying—to put it into English—that the way to hell is easy. They fear the Sunday cars not so much for the evil they may do, as that they may be an entering wedge. It is a step from the Sunday car to the Sunday park, to Sunday baseball, to Sunday bicycle, to Sunday theatres and museum. Of course if the way the Sunday has been kept in Nova Scotia, in church going, with quiet afterwalks, is old fashioned and puritanical and out of tune with the times, then let us have the new way, but not second, a Sunday car first, a pleasure park second, a baseball match later on. Let us have it full bang as they have it in Boston where the peo-

ple bent on merry-making of an arduous kind are twenty to one to those who "Remember the Sabbath day". They had it full bang in Paris, and now what is all the cry—nothing less than that the Paris Sunday should be modelled after that of Britain. Ask the best people in Edinburgh, by best I mean sanest and most reasonable, whether the sabbath of to-day is preferable to that of a quarter of a century ago and they will say "Certainly not". And it didn't 50 years ago from good to bad or from bad to worse in a day. A step at a time and the same policy will do it here as it has done in the United States, on the Continent of Europe and even in covenanting Scotland.

FIRE CLAY AND FIRE BRICK

Must it be said of fire-clay, as it is said, by some, of the iron ore of Nova Scotia, that it is somewhat illusory. In this country, and that not in isolated spots either, one can pick up pieces of ore of a quality with which no fault can be found. And yet though iron ore is said to be here and there and indeed everywhere, yet in only one or two instances is iron ore mining being actively prosecuted. If Nova Scotia has ore in abundance as some claim, then there is something radically wrong when nigh twenty times more is imported than produced in the province. And so with fire-clay. There is abundance of it in every coal mining county, and in counties where no mining is being prosecuted, and yet there has not been discovered a clay that will make fire-brick suitable for lining blast furnaces. Bricks which will stand a fairly strong heat, suitable for ladle lining and so forth, are being made by the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co'y., but neither of the steel companies are prepared to risk a trial of them in lining the big furnaces. In an old Mines report it is stated that an excellent seam of fire clay had been discovered overlying the McGregor seam and 10,000 fire brick had been made from the clay. The hope was expressed that brick could be made which would obviate the necessity of importations. The clay, however, could not have been of the exact quality as no trade developed and operations did not extend beyond making the brick necessary in the repair of the coke ovens. There must surely be in Nova Scotia the proper quality of clay for making fire-brick equal to the imported. The Mining Society have appointed a committee to enquire into the subject of fire-clays, and it is pleasing to state that the government will render every assistance. Parties who may have properties on which there is fire clay, or knowing where fire clays are deposited, should send, say, ten pound samples prepaid to either A. Dick of the Dominion Coal Co., Prof. Sexton, Halifax, or R. Drummond, Stellarton. The samples will be forwarded for analysis, and besides, a practical test of the fire resisting qualities will be made at the kilns of the Intercolonial Coal Co., Mr. James Floyd having kindly consented to allow this to be done. It is hoped that the members of committee will be favored with many samples, accompanied by a short description of the deposit, its location and probable extent.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. began shipping ten days ago. Two steamers were loaded with coal for Portland.

Funny things happen sometimes. One of the big coal companies sold coal to a customer of another coal company. Then the first company bought from the second coal company so that it could supply its old customers, and ridiculous as it may appear all were gainers by the transactions.

The Record is informed that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has sold fifty thousand tons of coal for fall and winter delivery to the Dominion Iron & Steel Co'y. This would indicate that the big Steel Co'y. is determined not to be wholly dependent on the big Coal Co'y. for all of its fuel supply.

A number of the men not required at Sydney No. 3 owing to that mine going on single shift, will find employment some at No. 4 and more at No. 5. It is intended to do much more work in No. 5 this year than last. From this to the close of navigation sixty thousand tons is looked for from No. 5.

It is unlikely that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co'y. will proceed this summer with the erection of pressed steel car wheel works at Trenton. The fact is the company has as much as it can well attend to at the present, as it is in contemplation to proceed at once with two additions or two new buildings to meet the necessities of its present business.

Can coal be produced more cheaply by working single shift than working double. That is a problem which Mr. T. J. Brown of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. will endeavour to solve the coming season. Sydney No. 3 for this year will be a single shift mine. Last year it was on double shift. The Record will watch the test with interest, its sympathies being with the single shift. Double shift at times may be necessary, and then a necessary evil.

The sinking of Sydney No. 4 of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is being actively prosecuted. It is expected this mine will be a producer this fall. It is the intention of the management to take all the coal as they go, that is to say, when the slope is down a few hundred feet levels will be driven off, and the coal extracted up to 'the sod' so to speak. The company has taken the precaution to buy the surface ground in the vicinity of the mine, so after the coal is extracted if the surface wishes to fall into the excavated workings it can do so, and the company will not have any fears as to actions of damages. This mode of working the coal is new in these parts. It should prove economical.

In the sinking of the Drummond slope an additional lift another of the faults which will persist in forcing themselves on the notice of the management, was encountered. It was a clean sharp down throw of say forty feet. Driving on an angle of say 21 the fault was pierced, the distance through the rock being 121 feet. The coal on the other side is excellent and the height suffers no diminution.

Every department of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co'y. works at Trenton is taxed to its utmost capacity. Orders come in so rapidly as all most to confuse. There is work on hand to keep every machine and all hands rushed for many months. At the present time the plant is doing more and better work than ever. The output of finished products for April was the largest for any month in the company's history. No fewer than 4000 tons of axles alone were shipped during April.

Mr. Harvey Graham of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. left on Saturday last for London. After a short stay there he will go to Brazil where he will reside a few months in the hope that the change will be beneficial—a hope that is fervently shared in by his host of friends. The present is the winter season in Brazil. The temperature ranges from eighty in the country districts to ninety in the cities. Mr. Graham is accompanied by his daughter. Though his ailment is serious his spirit and his courage evoke admiration.

After all is said it has to be admitted that the new Industrial Disputes Bill did not show up well in the case of the strike along the Crows Nest pass. The miners did not go back to work until after a conference had arranged matters, whereas the intention of the bill is that no strike is permissible before matters have been laid before the Board. Of course it will not do to say that the bill is a failure. It may work well once all parties are convinced that it is the intention to enforce its provisions. But who is to enforce them?

From the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, we have received two artistically printed and illustrated pamphlets or catalogues. One of these deals with the several boilers manufactured by the firm, namely the Robb-Mumford—Robb-Mumford-Brady; Return Tubular, Vertical and Marine. Descriptions and designs of the several boilers are given at length. The second catalogue deals with the Robb-Armstrong Engines. The firm have recently introduced the Robb-Armstrong Corlits engine, both horizontal and vertical, and are now producing still another line of engines of the vertical high speed enclosed type for self contained electric lighting sets, and other purposes requiring a compact, self contained engine. Designs of the several types are shown in this catalogue.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Acadia Coal Co.'s purpose erecting sixty houses shortly for their employees. Fifty of these will be built in Stellarton and ten at Thorburn.

The Acadia is saving the situation on the Mainland. The shipments of this company continue to show gains over last year, as witness the monthly returns.

Three of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.'s boats got away from North Sydney on Sabbath, one bound for Newfoundland, one for Portland and one for Halifax.

There has been such a decided step forward in the scientific development of Nova Scotia mines, that the Province is rapidly coming forward as a valuable mineral producing section.

The Londonderry and Torbrook mines will be well represented. The principal gold mines such as Miamae, Boston & Richardson, and the dozens of other districts, will also be well represented.

The Glace Bay people ought to be happy. Shipments of coal from that port, which were abandoned ten years ago, have been resumed. It is not probable that shipments will be very extensive as the St. Lawrence and Boston trade will be monopolized by Sydney and Louisburg.

The promoters of the "Chimney Corner" enterprise, as it is popularly called, are sanguine of having matters put into such shape as will permit of operations being begun at an early date, say in two months or less time. A subsidy has been granted to the company, or perhaps a subsidiary company to build a road from Margaree Harbor to a point on the I. C. R. near Orangedale, and from thence to Caribou on the Straits of Canso. The railway will run past Whyccomagh. The distance is stated to be fifty-one miles, but from Chimney Corner to Caribou must be over sixty miles. A contract has been entered into with the Local Government. A subsidy of \$1,000 per mile is to be given. One of the conditions is that the Company erect a plant on their coal arched and sink slopes, etc. capable of producing two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal yearly. It is asserted that all the capital required has been subscribed in Britain. The promoters of the enterprise are optimistic as to the quantity and quality of the coal in their areas. One bore hole each of about 7 feet in thickness bored through. The upper seam is not considered of as good quality as the underlying one, therefore development work will be done in the lower seam. It is claimed that the coal is of superior quality. There is, of course no saying what a day may bring forth, yet it looks as if development at Chimney Corner, which has been talked of for some years, will soon be in actual prosecution.

In order to serve its customers in Alabama to the best possible advantage, the Sullivan Machinery Company will establish a Branch Office and Warehouse at number Twelve South Twentieth Street, Birmingham.

The legislature must step in and put down bonusing if the system is to be employed by a city or town in drawing industries from some other locality. Bonusing may be justified where an industry is new, but may not be in the case of established industries.

The Drummond slope still keeps on its way toward Stellarton. At the present time the length of the slope is 7,500 feet. The face of the slope is below Sample's house, a little above the Asphalt, and as sinking is still proceeding the face will come yet closer to the Asphalt before the present lift is finished. A lift or two more and the Drummond, while hoisting in Westville, may be taking its coal from under South Main Street in Stellarton and if it gets that length why should not the seam cross the river.

In referring last issue to the proposed increased shipments from Port Morien, when the North Atlantic Coal Co. is fully in motion, we stated that the comparatively shallow water in the Bay would not be a bar to big shipments, as vessels were now being built of a carrying capacity of 6000 tons on a draught of 21 feet or so. That the statement is correct is attested to by the fact that the latest addition to the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.'s fleet carries 7,480 dead weight on a draught of 23 feet 7 inches. This is a big cargo for so small a draught.

THE WONDERS OF RHINOPLASTY.

Lest this should be considered a phantasm, name and place are given and the responsibility of the account placed in the proper quarter. It was Dr. J. M. T. Fenney, at the recent meeting of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society held at Baltimore, who, addressing the members on the subject of rhinoplasty, related two experiments. One was the case of a little girl, whose small finger was carefully grafted on her face to supply the place of a nose. Then the finger was amputated, with the result that, though not actually pretty, she is now "a very presentable looking child." The other experiment was performed on a baseball player who had met with an accident. The man's finger was transplanted to his face as the little girl's had been. When the bandages were removed however, it was found that a small piece of the nail had been left on the finger. This persists in growing, and the man is obliged to have his nasal nail paired at regular intervals.

Coal Shipments April, 1907.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for April 1907.—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	35 925	
Dominion No. 2	54 577	
Dominion No. 3	33 485	
Dominion No. 4	49 391	
Dominion No. 5	72 831	226 479
Dominion No. 6	16 931	
Dominion No. 8	20 036	
Dominion No. 9	33 208	
	316 384	226 479
Shipments April 1906.....		203,349
Increase " 1907.....		23,130
Shipments 4 mos. '07.....	720,361	
" 4 " '06.....	738,570	
Decrease 4 " '07.....	18,209	

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments April 1907.....	25 738
" " 1906.....	22 123
Increase " 1907.....	2 615
Shipments 4 mos. 1907.....	84 710
" 4 " 1906.....	87 430
Decrease 4 " 1907.....	2 720

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments April 1907.....	33 450
" " 1906.....	32 643
Increase " 1907.....	807
Shipments 4 mos. 1907.....	120 276
" 4 " 1906.....	122 761
Decrease 4 " 1907.....	2 485

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments April 1907.....	24 289
" " 1906.....	18 174
Increase " 1907.....	6 115
Shipments 4 mos. 1907.....	88 208
" 4 " 1906.....	75 997
Increase 4 " 1907.....	12 111

CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.

Shipments April 1907.....	29 872
" " 1906.....	30 980
Decrease " 1907.....	1 108
Shipments 4 mos 1907.....	105 658
" " 1906.....	156 305
Decrease " 1907.....	50 647

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments April 1907.....	15 352
" " 1906.....	10 885
Increase April 1907.....	4 467
Shipments 4 mos. 1907.....	53 930
" 4 " 1906.....	32 334
Increase 4 " 1907.....	21 596

The following item has been going the rounds of the British papers:

"The record days hoisting of coal, not only for the United Kingdom, but for the world, is 3,865 tons. This amount raised at the Cresswell colliery, Derbyshire, considerably exceeds that of the Bargoed colliery which was recently claimed to have made a record with 3,245 tons."

It is not clear whether a day of ten hours or one of twenty-four hours is meant, but taking it either way we can smash the above called record to pieces here in little Nova Scotia. On one day from Dom. No. 2 shaft, there was hoisted 4,003 tons or 738 tons above the British, which is claimed to be the world's record. And be it noted this large quantity was hoisted in a day of ten hours. It may be interesting to give the records of the four leading collieries in Cape Breton.

Dominion No. 2 in 10 hours.....	4,603 tons.
Reserve " 10 "	3,246 "
Dominion No. 1 in 10 hours.....	2,641 "
Caledonia " 10 "	2,420 "
Reserve " 20 "	4,318 "
Dominion No. 1 in 20 "	3,291 "
Caledonia " 20 "	3,304 "

Dominion No. 2 hoists from two seams but by one shaft. Dominion No. 1 and Caledonia one shaft from one seam, and Reserve when it made the record hoisted out of three slopes the coal going over one bank head. A comparison may therefore only be fairly instituted between the British record and that of Dominion No. 2, much to the advantage, as stated, of the latter.

In order to keep pace with the requirements of their increase in business, The John McDougall Caledonia Iron Works Co. Limited, of Montreal, have opened Sales Offices at the following places:—Montreal, 82 Sovereign Bank Building, Toronto, 810 Traders Bank Building, Winnipeg, 251 Notre Dame Avenue. Vancouver, 416 Seymour Street. Nelson, Josephine Street. New Glasgow, N. S., Telephone Building.

Their principal products are Water Works equipment and all kinds of Hydraulic and Mill machinery.

Intercolonial Railway.

Tender.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Buildings, Chaudiere Junction," will be received up to and including, MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1907., for the construction of an addition to the present engine house, and for a Stores and Office building, at Chaudiere Junction P. Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Masters' Offices at Levis and Chaudiere Junction, P. Q., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
 Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 2nd, 1907. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

CHAINS. CHAINS.

(All Sizes in Stock.)

"EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for **HIGH CLASS QUALITY** and **WORKMANSHIP**.
They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

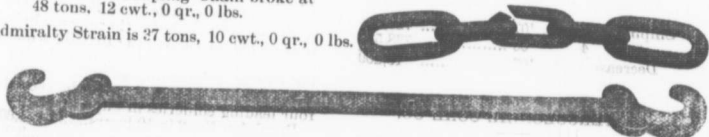
Makers of every Description of Chains
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,

Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars

— **For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.**

This 1 1/2" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at
48 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

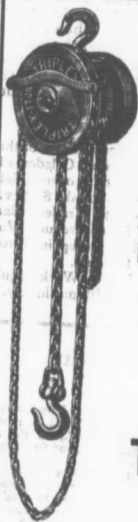
The Admiralty Strain is 27 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.



Draw Bar for Coal Car.

Edge & Sons, Limited,
SHIFNAL, England.

Tel. address "Edge" Shifnal.
"Codes" A. B. C. and Bedford McNeills"



YALE AND TOWNE CHAIN HOISTS, CRANES, AND WINCHES,

are the **Greatest Lifting Devices** on the Market.

They are used by the leading Manufacturing and Industrial Companies for setting machinery, Handling Merchandise and for almost Every conceivable purpose in the line of lifting.

The Yale and Towne Triplex HOISTS

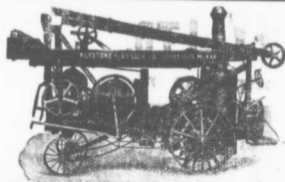
will outlift and outlast any other
in **Economy, Ease and Safety.**

They save and utilize power wasted by other Hoists.

Carried in Stock by

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.

Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver. Sales Agents.



The KEYSTONE

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

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of coring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

Price of Complete Attachment
\$200.00

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.
We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers
for all depths and purposes.

Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.



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.

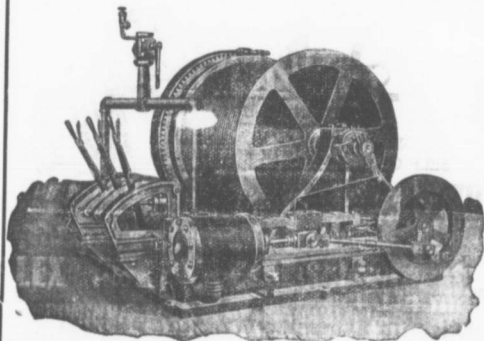
and others.

Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works

Manufacturers of

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

"Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.



This is a view of our combined friction driven and brake and reversible link motion hoisting engine. The most economical for mining purposes ever built.

We are the exclusive builders in Canada of the "Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines, the standard of the world for mining and general contracting.

Works, Montreal.
Branch Office, New Glasgow

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

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

...EXPLOSIVES...

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite,
Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine.

PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.

For use in Caseous mines. Suitable for all kinds of Work.

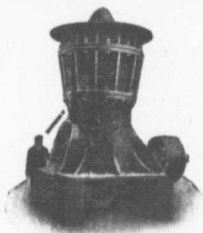
Bobbinite, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD. HEAD OFFICE
3 Gracechurch St. London, E.C.

AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

AUSTEN BROS. HALIFAX.

HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co., Limited. SHEFFIELD



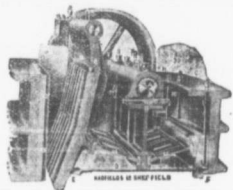
PERFECT GYRATORY
STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
BRONZE BUSHED,
SELF OILING

WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE
CRUSHING ROLLS,
ELEVATORS,
and Gold Mining Requisites.



HADFIELD'S PATENT

JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction.)

The Parts that are subject to Excessive Wear are made of
Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel and other Patented
STEELS.

Sole repres ves of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited, Sheffield, for Canada,
PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 5 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for 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 "persecution" 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.

DUTIES.—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 such 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 1600 x 1600 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 sale.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly. A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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

EMPIRE TRUST CO.

Head Office
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX
Advantages over Individual
Trustees

Permanency, Absolutely Confidential
Trust not impeded by failure or
dishonesty. It does not resign.
Equipment for safeguarding securities.

Apply to Bank of N. S. for folders.

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—

Brick! Brick!

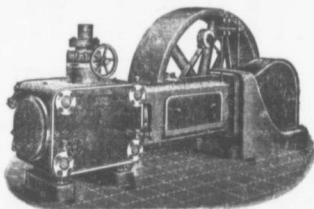
The Westellar Terra Cotta Company
having taken over the business of the Stellarton
Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more
powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE
PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO
PRICE AND QUALITY.

Works — SYLVESTER

Head office — STELLARTON.

GEO. E. MUNRO, Sec'y, WESTVILLE, N. S.

ROBB POWER PLANTS.



We design and contract for steam power plants
and maintain an experienced and thoroughly
practical engineering staff that is at the service
of our customers.

CORLISS ENGINES.
HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENGINES.
MEDIUM SPEED HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

ROBB-MUMFORD BOILERS,
RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS,
WATER TUBE BOILERS.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,
AMHERST, N. S.

For Breakfast Dinner, Supper, anytime
**Hamilton's Peerless
 Cream Sodas;**

will satisfy the most exacting demands.

CRISP, APPETIZING, and WHOLESOME, they are making
 life long friends wherever introduced, and they
 cost no more than the other kind.

Put up in all styles of packages, and sold by all good
 Grocers, or from:

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,

Cablegrams:

"Ropery Rutherglen," Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.

Coles, A. B. C. (4th & 5th Eds.)
 A. I. 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 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 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 CO'Y

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

EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Read Down			Read Up	
No. 52	No. 54		No. 52	No. 54
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
L 11 10	L 3 50	C. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 3 20
S 11 10	S 4 00	PORT HAWKESBURY	L 10 45	L 3 15
A 11 35	A 4 15	PORT HASTINGS	A 10 27	A 3 00
L 1 10	L 4 30	TROY	S 10 27	S 2 45
S 4 45	S 4 45	CREIGNISH	S 10 15	S 2 30
F 4 55	F 4 55	JUDIQUE	S 9 45	S 2 00
b 1 10	b 1 10	CRAIGMOOR	S 9 45	S 1 45
F 5 20	F 5 20	CATHERINE'S POND	P 9 20	P 1 15
L 5 45	L 5 45	PORT HOOD	A 9 10	A 1 10
S 5 25	S 5 25	GLENGOE	S 8 55	S 1 00
S 6 21	S 6 21	MABOU	S 8 25	S 1 00
S 6 25	S 6 25	GLENDYRE	S 8 15	S 1 00
S 6 25	S 6 25	BLACK RIVER	P 8 00	P 1 00
S 7 07	S 7 07	STRATHLOUNE	S 7 47	S 1 00
A 7 20	A 7 20	INVERNESS	L 7 30	L 1 00

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper 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

Users of Steam

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE FUEL, Use

B. & W. BOILERS,

Over 6,000,000 H. P.
in use.

Patent Steam Superheaters,
2,000,000 H. P. in Use.

Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Electric Cranes.

—Circulars and full information on application.—

BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited.

Head Office for Canada..... 11 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

Branch Office..... TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO.

A. & W. MacKINLAY

LIMITED.

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

BLANK ECCKS ruled to pattern and
and made in any Style of BINDING
Loose leaf supplies of all kinds made to
order.

135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX. N. S.

George Patterson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Successor to Sinclair and Paterson—

JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



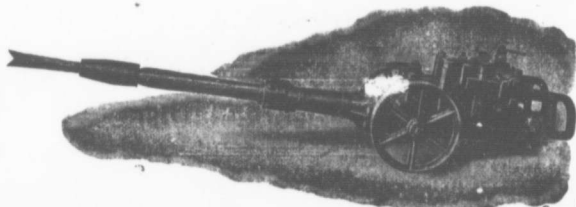
Best all round flour on the market.

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.*

Harrison Improved Coal Cutters.

Air
Com-
pres-
sors

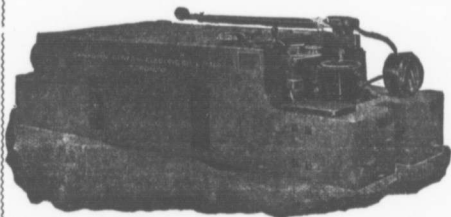


Rand
Rock
Drills.

CANADIAN RAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Halifax Office, 116 Hollis St.

G. L. BURRITT, Agent.



Electric Locomotives for Mines, Electrically Driven Hoists.

Motor operated Air Compressors.
Complete Electric Installations.
—Write us your requirements—

Canada General Electric Company, Limited.,
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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

RUBBER HOSE

for Air Drills, Pneumatic Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,"

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

RUBBER BELTING

For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.

Unequalled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

—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.

**THE BOILER INSPECTION
& INSURANCE CO.**

OF CANADA



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 GUARDS FOR
Factory and Mill Windows,
School & Church Windows, Store & Basement Windows,
And for All Public Buildings.

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.

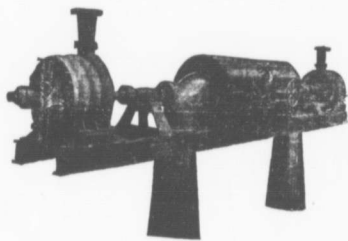
The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

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.



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.

PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for
Water Works and Mines.

Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

Head Office and Works : MONTREAL.

District Offices:—MONTREAL, 82 Sovereign Bank Building.
WINNIPEG, 251 Notre Dame Avenue.
NELSON, Josephine Street,

TORONTO, 810 Traders Bank Building
VANCOUVER, 416 Seymour Street.
NEW GLASGOW, N. S., TELEPHONE B/LD.

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

Calorific 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 of Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

By Improved screenings 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

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 %
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	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

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines
SPRINGHILL

N. S.

Head Office
MONTREAL