

MARITIME
MINING RECORD
 AND
COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

Dr. R. Bell
 Geol. survey dept.

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 8 No. 17 March 14th, 1906 STELLARTON, N. S.

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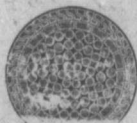
AGENT: **H. M. WYLDE,** P O Box, 529 **HALIFAX N. S.**

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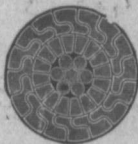
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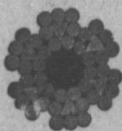
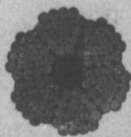
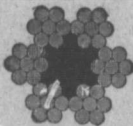
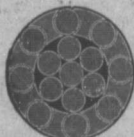
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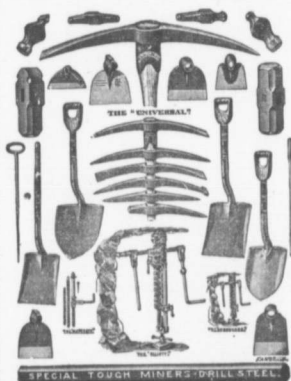
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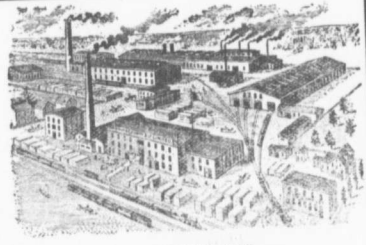


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On and after Sunday, JAN. 14th 1906 trains run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell.....	5.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton.....	6.26
78 Mixed for Hopewell.....	7.40
18 Express for Halifax, and St. John.....	7.40
21 Express for Pictou Landing.....	7.45
62 Mixed for Pictou.....	8.15
56 Mixed for Mulgrave.....	11.10
19 Express for Sydney.....	11.15
28 Mixed for Pictou.....	11.50
56 Mixed for Truro.....	15.50
130 Mixed for New Glasgow.....	15.55
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal.....	16.00
140 Mixed for Pictou.....	16.50
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing.....	18.10
22 Mixed for Hopewell.....	19.50
65 Mixed for New Glasgow.....	21.55
17 Express for New Glasgow.....	21.55
66 Express for Pictou.....	21.49

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON—

79 Mixed from Hopewell.....	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton.....	6.58
61 Express from Pictou.....	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow.....	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell.....	7.35
21 Mixed from Truro.....	8.00
140 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	8.20
28 Mixed from New Glasgow.....	10.55
21 Mixed from Pictou.....	10.55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave.....	11.30
19 Express from Halifax and St. John.....	11.00
130 Mixed from Pictou.....	11.30
20 Express from Sydney.....	18.10
62 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	18.45
77 Mixed from Hopewell.....	19.25
65 Express from Pictou.....	21.25
66 Express from New Glasgow.....	21.30
17 Express from St. John and Halifax.....	21.30

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty four o'clock is mid-night Moncton, N. B., JAN 9th. 1906

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Pennsylvania.**

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Hoisting Engines in all Sizes from 12 inch. x 16 inch. Cylinders,
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**Haulage Engines, all sizes, Endless Rope and Tail
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WIRE ROPE	<p>HIGH GRADE WIRE ROPES FOR Hoisting, Haulage, and Colliery Purposes.</p> <p>Manufactured by Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.</p> <p>AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.</p>
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—For the **COAL TRADE**
BECAUSE

- 1)—It allows of one operation, working a larger area than any other fan.
- 2)—It will clean out dangerous and palpable dust from a mine, by reason of its superior force and positive action.
- 3)—Because it costs less money to install, for every foot pound of actual work done on the mine; and is maintained and run cheaper than any other fan.
- 4)—It is incombustible and cannot burn.
- 5)—It gives adequate ventilation right to the end of the life of the mine. No replacing or diminution of air, like common fans. It will last the life of any mine.

The best reason for its use is the coal trade buys it; a Company having bought one, buy it always.

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Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for

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‘Firths’ and ‘Black Diamond’ cast Steel.
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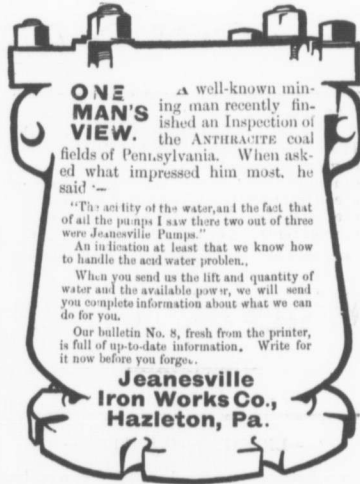
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Apply to **W. C. HUNTER,**
 Norton, N. B. Manager N. B. Coal & Railway Co.

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WANTED by the Maritime Coal & Railway Co.,
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 and Helpers. Apply to,

JAMES BAIRD
 Mine Manager.
 Chignecto, Aug. 18-05



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A well-known mining man recently finished an inspection of the ANTHRACITE coal fields of Pennsylvania. When asked what impressed him most, he said:—

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Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,

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Titles direct from the Crown
At Moderate Royalties.

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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.

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

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

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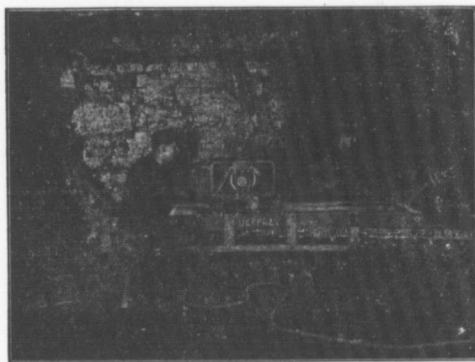
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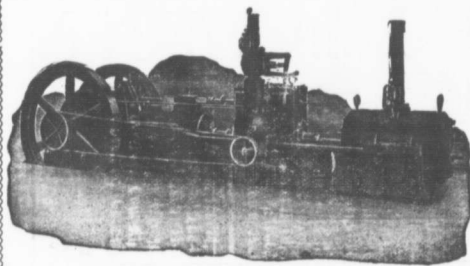


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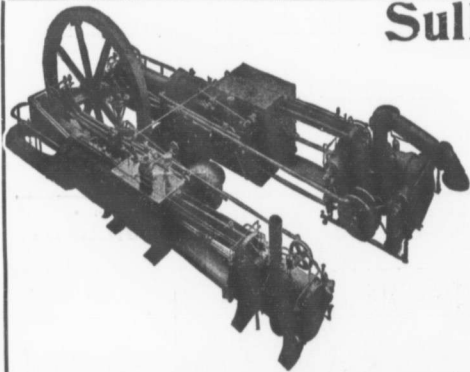
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The...

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 8, No. 17. Stellarton, N. S., March 14th, 1906 New Series

Question and Answer.

EASY LEASONS FOR BEGINNERS.

(Science and Art of Mining.)

- Q.—What are segregated veins?
A.—Veins which occur conformable with the bedding or foliation of the rocks, are called segregated veins.
- Q.—How do these veins differ from true veins?
A.—True veins traverse all formations independently of stratification as a foliation.
- Q.—What is the most important mineral found in this class of vein?
A.—Gold; with which is associated pyrites.
- Q.—What is important to notice in regard to the mineral deposits in true veins?
A.—The evidence frequently exhibited of repeated openings of the fissure, and of fresh depositions of mineral.
- Q.—What are lenticular segregations?
A.—Segregated veins which occur in lenticular, or double convex shapes, are called lenticular segregations. Deposits of auriferous quartz, cupriferous and iron pyrites, and some other minerals, occasionally assume the form of a series of lenticular masses, which, lying between the foliations of the strata, follow one another, both in length and depth, in such a way as to constitute interrupted veins.
- Q.—Give in brief particulars in regard to the occurrence of segregations of ore in the joints of rocks.
A.—Segregations of ore sometimes take place at the intersections of the main joints in rocks.
- Q.—What are contact deposits?
A.—Contact deposits are metalliferous veins, often found between the planes of contact of dissimilar rocks.
- Q.—What is peculiar in regard to the rocks enclosing these contact deposits?
A.—In deposits of this kind the vein is usually very productive between two formations of different geological ages, and also different in their mineral contents.
- Q.—What are stratified rocks, and by what characters may they be known?
A.—Stratified rocks are those which occur in layers or beds over extensive areas their origin being attributed to water agencies. They may be known by the following characters:—(1) By their being built up in regular beds or layers; (2) by the water-worn particles, or finely powdered matter, of which they consist; (3) by their abundant fossiliferous character.
- Q.—What are igneous rocks, and what is known as to their origin?
A.—Igneous rocks are those which occur as intrusive masses; the evidence contained in these rocks being of such a character as to prove the agency of heat in their origin.
- Q.—By what three characters may these igneous rocks be known?
A.—First, by their being destitute of stratification; second, by their mode of occurrence; third, by their being usually of a sub-crystalline structure.
- Q.—What is a unit of work?
A.—A unit of work is done when one pound of force is exerted through the space of one foot.
- Q.—How many units of work are performed in raising a weight of 927 pounds through the space of 290 feet?
A.—As the weight in pounds multiplied by the distance in feet equals units of work, then in our example $927 \times 290 = 268,830$ units of work are performed.
- Q.—How many units of work are done in lifting a weight of 65 tons through the space of 20 yards?
A.—Tons must be converted into pounds, and yards into feet. There are 2,240 pounds in a ton, then $65 \times 2,240 = 145,600$ pounds in 65 tons; also there are three feet in one yard, then $20 \times 3 = 60$ feet in 20 yards. Now $145,600 \times 60 = 8,736,000$ units of work.
- Q.—What are the units of work in a theoretical horse-power?
A.—A theoretical horse-power is equal to 32,000 units of work per minute.
- Q.—What must be the horse-power of an engine to perform 395,000 units of work per minute?
A.— $395,000 \div 32,000 = 12$ theoretical horse-power.
- Q.—Water has to be pumped from a depth of 200 fathoms at the rate of 165 gallons per minute; what horse-power of an engine will be required?
A.— $200 \times 6 = 1,200$ depth in feet. A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds, therefore $165 \times 10 = 1,650$. Then $1,200 \times 1,650 = 1,980,000 \div 32,000 = 60$ theoretical horse-power.
- Q.—What is the modulus of an engine?
A.—The modulus of an engine is the amount of useful work done.
- Q.—What is the co-efficient of friction of an engine?
A.—The co-efficient of friction is the amount of work lost by friction on the moving parts of the engine.
- Q.—The modulus of a winding engine being .4, what is lost by friction?
A.— $1.0 - .5 = .6$ or 3-5ths.
- Q.—The modulus of a hauling engine being .7 what is lost by friction?
A.— $1.0 - .7 = .3$ or 3-10ths.
- Q.—The modulus of a pumping engine being .6 what is lost by friction?
A.— $1.0 - .6 = .4$ or 2-5ths.
- Q.—The theoretical horse-power of a winding engine is calculated to be 650; what will be the useful work done by this engine?
A.— $650 \times .4 = 260$ horse power.
- Q.—The theoretical horse-power of a pumping engine is 720; what will be the useful effect.
A.— $720 \times .6 = 432$ horse-power.
- Q.—Why should the miner be acquainted with the

structure of the earth's crust?

A.—The miner should be acquainted with the structure of the earth's crust because in it are found the minerals which are the objects of his labour.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

The Annual meeting of the Dominion Coal Co. was held in Montreal 1st. inst. Vice President Wanklyn presided in the absence of President James Ross, who is in Europe.

The most interesting announcement made at the meeting was that the contract with the New England Gas and Coke Company will cease to exist in October 1907, at which date all the slack coal they mine, by agreement, goes to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.

The result of this will be that the Dominion Coal Company will be able to dispose of a large quantity of run mine coal at paying rates, which at present goes to the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., at figures which leave no margin of profit.

The contract between the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. is for a period of 99 years, but is subject to revision and readjustment every five years. The present basis of sale has yet two years to run, at the expiration of which time a new price will be made, based upon the cost of mining the coal at the time of revision.

Mr. Wanklyn explained that according to agreements between the two corporations, the Dominion Coal Co's coal is for four blast furnaces.

Further, the slack coal, which is now being taken by the New England Gas and Coke Coy., and which at the expiration of this contract already referred to goes to the Steel Company, will bring the same price as the run of mine coal which the latter corporation is now using. The vice-president further stated that all coal used by the Steel Company's ships, and for purposes other than supply the blast furnaces, is paid for at market rates and does not come under the ninety-nine year agreement.

In answer to a question pertaining to the prospects of a dividend. Mr. Wanklyn said that they were now cleaning the slate, in other words, wiping out debts, and without making any definite promises, he was of the opinion that stockholders would be pleased with themselves and their investment a year from now.

Mr. Wanklyn, in referring to President James Ross, stated that ill health prevented him from being present. Mr. Ross, he said, deserved the earnest thanks of all the stockholders for the manner in which he has devoted his time within the past few years to the company, doing so without a cent of remuneration. The annual statement was adopted without discussion and the old board of directors were re-elected as follows:

Lord Strathcona, Sir William Van Horne, R. B. Angus, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, W. B. Ross, F. S. Pearson, James Ross, J. R. Wilson, W. D. Matthews, H. F. Dimock, F. L. Wanklyn, Hon. David McKeen.

Out of a total of 180,000 shares, 104,000 were represented at the meeting in proxies.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

The annual report of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. states that the directors consider it in the interest of the shareholders not to declare any dividend on the common stock at the present time.

The report points out that the volume of the general Iron and Steel business transacted by the company during the year was considerably larger than that of any previous year, the increase being \$597,887. From the steel department the company shipped 28,225 tons of finished material. The quantity of pig iron sold was also much larger than the previous year, amounting to 28,723 tons.

The quantity of coal mined was 58,141 tons over that of the previous year. During the year submarine iron ore areas were acquired at Wabana, Newfoundland.

The profits for the year were \$559,906, and the balance brought forward from last year was \$695,649, making a total of \$1,255,656 at the credit of profit and loss account.

A sum of \$50,000 has been placed to the credit of the reserve fund for general depreciation and renewals, and a further sum of \$14,304 was also transferred to the credit of this fund for furnace renewals, the equivalent of 25 cents per ton on the output of pig iron. The balance carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account is \$795,325 as compared with a year ago.

The sum expended in completing the open hearth plant at Sydney Mines and in other additions and improvements to the plant at Sydney Mines, Trenton and Wabana, and in acquiring the submarine iron ore areas at Wabana amounts to \$677,710. Against this expenditure there was available the sum of \$251,064 due on the consolidated bond issue.

Gold at a depth of 4224 feet.—An important report was made by the manager of the New Chum Railway Mine, Bendigo, that good gold was showing in the stone in the crosscut east from the centre country winze at 4224 feet. The stone (says the Australasian) is 4 feet thick, and when broken disclosed splendid gold. The quartz is richly mineralized and well laminated, and fine gold is associated with the seams of slate and minerals. There are also a few large specks of gold in the quartz. In the top the formation is 4 4 feet wide, and in the bottom it has a width of 2 feet 6 inches. It is the east leg of the formation revealed in sinking the winze at a depth of about 4165 feet. The bottom plat is at 3756 feet, but the shaft a depth of 3896 feet. In order to work the reef to advantage, the company will have to sink 400 feet, and then crosscut at 4265 feet. The discovery is of considerable importance, as further evidencing the existence of gold at a great depth. In opening up the formation at a higher point gold was seen, but this development is the most important which has yet attended operations in the mine at over 4000 feet. The fact that this is the greatest depth at which gold has been obtained in the world lends to the development more than local interest.

Coal Shipments FEBRUARY 1906.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for February 1906—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	37,205	
Dominion No. 2	42,757	
Dominion No. 3	21,126	
Dominion No. 4	35,187	
Dominion No. 5	45,302	168,650
Dominion No. 6	5,397	
Dominion No. 7	8,290	
Dominion No. 8	6,564	
Dominion No. 9	23,888	
	225,716	168,650
Shipments February 1905		106,294
Increase " 1906		62,356
Shipments 2 months 1906		357,089
" 2 " 1905		236,943
Increase 2 " 1906		120,146

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments February 1906	39 357
" " 1905	18 228
Increase " 1906	21 129
Shipments 2 months 1906	85 173
" 2 " 1905	42 904
Increase 2 months 1906	42 269

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments February 1906	14 831
" " 1905	4 644
Increase " 1906	10 187
Shipments 2 months 1906	39 141
" 2 " 1905	19 972
Increase 2 " 1906	19 169

GOWRIE & BLOCKHOUSE, LTD.

Shipments February 1906	2 542
" " 1905	131
Increase " 1906	2 411
Shipments 2 months 1906	5 224
" " 1905	1 585
Increase " 1906	3 639

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments February 1905	17 999
" " 1906	13 566
Increase " 1906	4 433
Shipments 2 months 1906	38 514
" " 1905	30 577
Increase 2 months 1906	7 937

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

SYDNEY MINES.

Shipments February 1906	20 300
" " 1905	12 480
Increase " 1906	7 820
Shipments 2 months 1906	66 116
" " 1905	37 156
Increase " 1906	28 960

A reason given in a C. B. paper why the miners should receive liberal pecuniary assistance in such matters as the old age pensions etc., etc., is that the government gets a royalty on the coal. The argument is that if the government did not get it the miners would get it in the shape of increased wages. It is not the companies, nor the consumers who pay the royalty, but the miners. This out herds herod. As well say that it is not the consumers of sugar, and the weavers of woolen etc, do not pay the taxes; that if the importer did not pay duty on his goods, he would make so much more net profit. No, thats not it, but there would be so much more profit that the wages of his employees could be increased equal to the amount saved by a removal of the tax. The poor consumer cuts no ice at all. It strikes me that if the coal royalty was abolished the consumers would demand a reduction in the price of coal. Newspapers which profess to work for the advancement and uplifting of the working classes assume a grave responsibility on allowing space in their papers for so rubbishy sentiments.

So far as the miners' organization is concerned in the Pittsburg district, there are two distinct organizations or, rather sets of officers. Dolan and his cabinet still 'hold the fort' and are alert and aggressive. Dolan will go to the Indianapolis convention in the dual capacity of district president and also as a regularly-elected delegate from his local union. This fact promises to give to a part of the doings of the convention some fireworks that will be of interest and, perhaps, determine the future of the United Mine Workers of America, for he is not without support in other districts than his own and has tenders of strong support on outside interests that offer to finance him in the organization of a new miners' union. He has, however, declined to entertain any such an idea, and says he will fight his way through relying on the solidity of his position, the laws of the order and of the land.

Possibly the first kiln of brick burned in Nova Scotia in the dead of winter, was that which the Westellar Terra Cotta Co. turned out ten days ago. The company has been at work at Sylvester since last August, and has gone to much expense in erecting new machinery and buildings. The bricks turned out are of superior quality. It has been demonstrated that pressed or facing brick can be made in Nova Scotia as well as Ontario. At a future time fuller reference may be made to the works and to the intentions of the company.

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.

MARCH 13th, 1906

P. W. A. LEGISLATION.

ENGINEERS' LEGISLATION.

1. Granting of certificates of service to engineers to be discontinued.
2. Eight hour day for engineers and firemen.

MINERS' LEGISLATION.

1. That page 34, chapter 19, section 57 of Mines Regulation Act be amended by having the words "without having to obtain permission of the commissioner of mines" struck out.
2. That page 34, chapter 19, clause 56 of Mines Regulation Act be amended by adding "shall be liable to a penalty of from one to eight dollars according to the offence."
3. That the Mining Law be amended by establishing a law giving power to appoint a representative commission whose duty shall be to investigate and decide when safety lamps should be installed in any particular mine, and when powder should be abolished.
4. Working miner on the examining board.
5. Checkweighman to be a qualified miner of at least three years service, and to be selected from the colliery at which he will serve.
6. Iron ore miners to be holders of certificates.

The above is the programme which the representatives of the P. W. A. will lay before the provincial government, next week it is said. The requests are not what may be called formidable, but one or two may be classed as vexatious. The engineers certificate business will not settle some how or other. The engineers are by no means a unit as to what is best to be done in the matter of certificates. Some of the papers publishing the programme make comments on the various items. The Record will not discuss the items at length, as it may be said the matter is sub-judice, but will simply say of No. 1 item in the "Miners" portion of the programme that it is a slap at the one who furnished the copy to the printer or a slap at the compositor and proof reader, for there are no such words in section 57 of the Mines Act as "without having to obtain permission of the Commissioner of Mines." What is not in the section cannot well be struck out. The words "with the consent in writing of the commissioner" appear as a sub-section, but the striking out of these words would not serve the object stated to be sought, viz, the right of any single individual to institute proceedings against an owner or an official at a colliery. Item No. 4 is a side slap at the Department of Mines and the Record will

not say that it is undeserved. In order to meet the wishes of the P. W. A. no change in the law is necessary. What is wanted is an enforcement of the law as it stands. Section 10, sub-section c. calls for three working miners as a component part of the Board. The word 'three' should be altered to 'four' as Inverness County has become a coal producer since the passage of this section. The section is emphatic enough, it does not call for three miners simply, but three "working miners." Item No. 5 is a heavy slap at the miners, and the members generally of the P. W. A. It is an admission of terrible weakness. Surely if a miner is the best man for a checkweighman, the miners, who are the only voters, will not select or elect a surface man or a dry goods clerk. A banksman or a screenman may make a better checkweighman than a miner. Why should a checkweighman know anything about coal mining. In fact the less he knows about coal mining, so long as he knows duff from nut and coal from stone, the better. The checkweighman is to have no sympathies, he is to mete out justice, if the coal is bad or contains stone he has simply to admit it. Whether the coal can be sent up free from stone or not is none of his business. That has to be settled between the miner and the mine boss. Of the request it may be said that it is an innovation but not a reform by any means. Indeed it is about the weakest thing that ever emanated from the P. W. A. It is not in the direction of progress, but is a restraint of free will and liberty, is in short an acknowledgment of incapacity to judge for themselves on the part of a majority of the miners at the several collieries. As the law now stands a majority of the miners can select any Tom Dick or Harry to be checkweighman, and as their so doing is not inimical to life or limb or property, why should they not be allowed to do so. But why does not the P. W. A. go the whole hog or none. Why allow a majority of the men to select as checkweighman a man who may have been a miner for only three years. Is a miner of three years standing as good as one of six years experience. If he is not why should he not be barred, and why should not the six years man be barred as against the ten years man. Oh it may be said "the miners will select the fittest man." They have that privilege now and evidently are abusing it or else there would be no call to curtail their privilege.

The Colchester Coal Co. is trying to put an act through the local legislature exempting the property of the company from taxation. The principal plea in the past when exemption was asked for was that the industry was new and required encouragement. That can hardly be said of the coal industry. There are very many companies operating in the province who never applied for, and therefore obtain no exemption. In favor of the Colchester Coy. it may be urged that coal mining is a new industry in Colchester and requires encouragement. It is possible the Colchester Coy. labor under disadvantages which may entitle them to a little consideration. But if one company is given exemption why may not others ask for it.

Every Laborer his own Landlord,

Laborer in its wider sense, means, of course, every engineer, every carpenter and every mechanic.

Under the proposals of the Dominion Coal Co. every laborer may become owner of a dwelling in the easiest possible manner.

Of the scheme it may be said truly that it is an excellent one, and, further, it may be said to be an easy one. Excellence and ease do not always go together, but in this case they certainly do.

To the willing, the sober, the industrious, the thrifty workman the proposals must appear most acceptable. The man with a mind to get on is here given an opportunity to help himself, and become by an easy and simple method the proprietor of a house of his own.

And its all so easy.

Does a workman begrudge paying rental monthly; does his rent bill make a hole, big or small in his monthly earnings. Then in a short time he need not pay rent, the house will be his, not the company's.

How is it done?

If a workman wishes to buy or build a house at Dom. No. 1, 2, 5, and 6—there will be no houses for sale at Dom. No. 3 as the life of this colliery will not extend, likely over a dozen years, nor at Bridgeport in the meantime, as no land has been released from the Trust Co.—he goes to the manager of the colliery in the locality in which he resides.

The manager at each Colliery will be provided with blue prints at his office, open to the inspection of the workmen, which will show the lots and houses for sale at that particular Colliery with prices.

Specimen plans of suitable houses with estimates of cost will also be displayed for the guidance of intending purchasers.

A specimen form of Agreement of Sale may also be seen on enquiry, from which full particulars of the terms of purchase can be obtained.

Having selected a lot with a house on it, which is an easy matter, how is he going to pay for it. The way is made plain and simple. The rentals he has been paying will go towards payment of the principal, if he is willing to pay in addition a small sum monthly, or semi-annually as interest. To be a little more explicit: The workman having selected a lot on which there is a dwelling, pays a nominal sum for the lot. It will be preferable that the workmen is in a position to pay at least for the lot. A price is set on the building. The purchaser may or not be able to pay any cash down, if not the company will loan him the money at 6 per cent interest. The purchaser agrees to repay the loan by monthly instalments, say in sums equal to the rent he has been paying, with a small sum every six months for interest. This interest decreases as the years roll on. He may pay at any time the whole or smaller or larger proportions of the principal. Suppose he cannot pay more than the rental he has been paying with the interest added, he will become absolute owner of the property within nine years. Suppose a house costs \$700.00 and the workman pays down \$100, this will leave a balance due to the Company of \$600.00, on which he will pay inter-

est at the rate of six per cent per annum. Assuming that he pays instalments equal to the rental in the past, say \$6.00 per month, and interest payments in addition: The first year his payments on account of interest will be \$35.00 in two six monthly instalments, and the principal sum will be reduced by the amount paid in rent, namely \$72.00. The second year the amount due for interest will be only \$30.00, and the principal will be further reduced to \$450.00 and so on as shown in the table following:—

	Int. payment.	Unpaid Prin.
1 yr. 12 payments of \$6.....	\$34.92	\$528 00
2 yr. "	30.00	456 00
3 yr. "	26.28	384 00
4 yr. "	21.96	312 00
5 yr. "	17.64	240 00
6 yr. "	13.32	168 00
7 yr. "	9.00	96 00
8 yr. "	4.68	24 00
9 yr. "	72	nil.

At the end of a period of 8 years and 4 months, therefore, the house will become the absolute property of the purchaser.

Or in the case of a workman buying a lot on which he wishes to erect a building, having paid for the lot the company will assist him in building by loaning him money if he is not in possession of a sufficient sum or indeed if he is not in a position to pay any immediately. The loan will be repaid by monthly instalments, so much per month as may be agreed upon between the seller and the purchaser.

Some may say this is simply a building society proposition. Wait a bit until all is heard. It is better, and the proposal contains features which commend them highly and confer a privilege on the employees of the Dominion Coal Co. not held by any workmen in the land.

Hitherto one of the chief objections to the building of houses by workmen in the colliery districts, was that in a manner the owning of a house bound them to the locality; that it prevented moving from one locality to another should they so desire, in an effort to benefit themselves, that, in short, it placed them at the mercy of one company. Let it be admitted that there was something in the objection. It does not, however, apply in this instance. For if a man wishes to leave a locality in which he has purchased a house he may do so not only without loss but possibly with substantial gain to himself. The agitators among the company's employees if there be any, the sceptical among them, those who will not allow themselves to believe that any forward movement on the part of the company is any other than a grab game, nicely and closely veiled, will find it hard to discover any flaws in the proposal, or any signs indicative that the real intention of the company is to put money in its pocket. The company will not be by any means direct pecuniary gainers, more especially if the statement of some, shall we say many, tenants be true that the rents charged are not only high but exorbitant. If exorbitant, and therefore paying handsome returns, the company is willing to forego these, is content that any profits from the houses should revert to the workmen.

The purchase of a house to no great extent

binds a man to remain in the locality, for he can transfer his rights at any time to a workman approved of by the company, or the house can be sold at auction if desired. If a man leaves the company's employ after having for two years paid instalments, this other thing may be done. The company may require him to deliver up possession upon being tendered back the amount he has paid the company, less a sum made up by charging him a rental computed at the rate of 8% per annum on the amount advanced him by the company for the time he has occupied the house. Instead of being charged the ordinary rent say \$6,00 he is charged only a little over \$4,00. Of course this is on condition that he has paid ordinary rates and kept the house in good repair. The workman who holds possession for more than three years stands to win, if owing to any cause he is obliged to discontinue paying instalments, for the chances are the property will appreciate and not depreciate in value.

In the case of the death of a purchaser before all the instalments are paid, the company will act towards the widow or dependent relatives with the utmost consideration. Indeed the company's proposal contains not only the essence of justice but of generosity, and we think we are safe in saying that no such liberal proposals have ever been made in Nova Scotia if in the Dominion. Any of the three following propositions may be accepted by the widow or dependent relatives of a deceased purchaser:—

(1) If the property has been kept in good repair, the Company will, upon the execution and delivery to it of a transfer of the rights of the representatives of the deceased to the land and premises, return to the purchaser's widow or relatives actually dependent upon him, any instalments paid toward the extinction of the principal loan, and the whole of the interest paid and will retain only a sum sufficient to cover a rental computed at the rate of 6% per annum on the amount advanced by the Company for the time the land had been occupied by Purchaser and his representatives.

(2) The Company will allow the widow or dependent relatives to transfer her on their rights to any Purchaser approved of by it,—or

(4) The Company will sell the property for the benefit of the widow or dependent relatives, retaining only what is properly due to it.

Now let us suppose that the house in which the deceased purchaser lived cost \$700.00. The rental of such a house would be \$6.00 a month. In stead of retaining \$6.00 per month for rental for the time the deceased purchaser occupied it, three or more years, the Company would only deduct \$3.50 per month, which is the equivalent of 6% on \$700.00. So by having bought the house the purchaser has benefitted considerably, even on the supposition that he may have expended some money on repairs. The most censorious critic will find difficulty in showing that the scheme is not one for the benefit of the employees. 'Is the company doing all of this out of pure generosity?' Do not run away with any such idea. The Company are not looking for any direct pecuniary gain, but they look to be benefitted greatly by bringing around the collieries a better class of workmen, those who will be sober, industrious and thrifty, those, in short, who have some aim in

life. The [scheme as a whole is excellent and most commendable, and we trust the workmen will largely take advantage of the Company's proposal. Great credit is due to Mr. Duggan, the Vice Pres. for having brought the matter to the attention of the Company, and for having worked out patiently the details of the scheme. If the Record were to make any criticism it might object to the purchaser who left the employ say a year after the purchase, getting off with a rental less by a good deal than the workman who has made no purchase. If he left after three years, no objection might be found to the amount of refund, but the Company should guard against giving facilities to restless spirits to lift their graith and go away. Some men will go if by so doing they are going to be gainers, in the way of a refund of rental. Probably, however, the officials of the Company will look at a man before giving him a loan.

- Rubs by Rambler.

Taking as its text some remarks of Mr. Drummond in the Legislative Council, the Glace Bay Gazette comes out strongly in favor of old age pensions, but—though the Gazette fails to catch the point,—not old age pensions as generally understood. What Mr. Drummond objected to, if the Gazette had read his remarks intelligently, was government old age pensions. The man who gets a dole weekly, from a community, when in distress or sickness, is spoken of as getting 'out door relief,' and the fact that he receives such disqualifies him from the exercise of full citizenship. The man who gets a certain sum weekly from the Odd-fellows, or the Forrester, or any similar society, is not by statute, or otherwise counted a pauper, he is entitled to, can rightly demand assistance, for he has been a proportionate contributor to the fund from which he draws. It is scarcely probable that Mr. Drummond, who was largely interested, not to say instrumental, in the establishment of our excellent Relief Societies would turn his back on any scheme looking to the betterment of the miners. His first desire, when he had connection with the P. W. A., his chief desire now, is to see miners who are manly men. If an extension of the Relief funds is needed in order to provide premiums for the aged, then the scheme, when formulated, must include premiums to all over a stated age, whether such premiums are needed for support, or not, else the recipients of the premiums will be looked upon as receiving charity. No, true, sincere friend of the miners can advocate any policy that will exclude any member of the Relief Fund—extension—from receiving 'benefits.' Indeed, in order to make old aged miners, who through illness or hard luck have been unable to save against old age, feel comfortable at the receipt of a premium, it must be compulsory that all receive it. What Mr. Drummond said was that sufficient wages should be given teachers and others, miners included, to enable them, of themselves, to make provision for old age. The miners may make that provision by means of their Relief Fund, or by insurance, or in any way they please. And they should be encouraged to do this in a manly way, without looking wholly

to others to do it for them. Mr. Drummond has no intention of applauding any pet scheme, of any professional, or other reformer, merely in the hope of finding favor with the miners. He never did treat the miners as nurslings, and didn't proffer them taffy, if he thought a little ginger was what they needed most. And at this time of day he is not going to alter his policy. Perhaps he may be prone to judge some, so called, reforms harshly fearing the proposals may have a tendency to discourage timely thrift. "If only the miners were more thrifty," has been his wail. Here some fool may step in and say, that this is a reproach on our miners. The question however still remains "Are the miners as thrifty as they ought to be. Is it not about time balderdash, about the miners being entitled to ever so much more than any other class of workmen in the community, should be given up. The miner should be fairly dealt with at the hands of his employers, and in the latter category may be included the government, as they are silent partners, so to speak, of the corporations. But that all the royalty should be divided up among the miners, as has frequently been asserted, is just so much clap trap, and advanced and advocated not from any worthy motive.

As an illustration of what it calls a 'pension' scheme the Gazette gives the following:—

"In this connection it is interesting to note that at Tiverton, Eng., Messrs. Heathcote & Co., the well known lace manufacturers, have adopted in principle a scheme of old age pensions, to which the company will contribute about \$7,500 per annum, and the workers a weekly sum, according to wages and inclination. The pensions become payable at 60, and range from \$2.00 to \$6.00 a week for men; and half that amount for women.

This is not an old age pension scheme, as generally understood. As they have it in Germany, often alluded to, the pensioners get about as much as would keep a heavy smoker in tobacco. If a man in his old age can draw six dollars a week, then that is something to strive after. But if he draws so much as that, it will depend on how he conducted himself, how he saved, before reaching the age limit. If he is not thrifty, he will never draw six dollars a week. I am sure Mr. Drummond would hold both hands up for any scheme like that. The Tiverton scheme is not a pension scheme. It is a mutual arrangement between employers and employees.

IRON ORE IN ANNAPOLIS.

The Record has frequently stated its belief that there was iron ore in large quantity in Annapolis County. We thought sufficient mining had been done to warrant such a conclusion. We trust our belief was well founded, but will the Morning Chronicle kindly dissect for us the following paragraph from the "Outlook":—

"Mr. Hyde has finished his mining business, and is leaving for Sydney, C. B. For some reason (1) he did not sink the shafts as he contracted for; three seams Red Hematite ore were cut through when they were tunnelling on the Hoffman property. One of the veins being (2) ft. The Londonderry Company are now tunneling eastward.

A new (3) shaft is to be sunk on the property of Miss Josephine Wheelock, nearly all the men that came from other places, to work for Mr. Hyde, have gone away."

Why did the sinkers abandon their work?

Did the ore fail? Was there less ore than was hoped for?

Is two feet the thickest vein of haematite. If so it is not so large as generally stated.

Why is a new shaft necessary? Did the other two sunk by Mr. Hyde fall short of expectations.

We trust that this also must not be rated among the uncertain sources of iron ore in Nova Scotia. The Londonderry Co. has spent a great deal of money at Torbrook and deserves to be rewarded by the success of its enterprise.

If the collieries keep on at the clip set by Jan. and February the coal trade will make a wonderful record this year. February is not behind January in showing some remarkable increases in shipments. The Cumb. Ry. & Coal Co. did more than twice as well as in February of last year, while the Drummond did three times as well notwithstanding the stoppage for repairs. Of course the Dominion Coal Co. shows the biggest increase, though not the largest in proportion to capacity. How the little collieries in Cumberland are doing the Record cannot say. They are either close corporations or fearfully jealous of each other, and are afraid that their left hand knows what their right hand is doing.

At the Yorkshire gathering of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in responding to the toast of the county of Yorkshire, Mr. Robert Armitage, M. P., made an interesting statement with regard to a new colliery which is to be sunk in the neighborhood of Doncaster. This pit, he said, was to be the largest in the world, and it aimed at rising between 4,000 and 5,000 tons per day from a depth of 900 yards.

An ingenious contrivance, designed to lessen the errors of sea-sickness, has been fitted up on the Hamburg American liner Patricia. Its success has exceeded all expectations. The apparatus consists of a special chair the seat of which is kept in constant motion by means of a revolving disc, worked by small electric motors. Sitting in one of these chairs, the passenger feels much the same sensation as if he were driving in an automobile. The seat is in constant vibration in an up and down direction. This short vibratory motion counteracts the long pitching and heaving motions of the vessel. To put it in non-scientific language, it is a rocking-chair, with this difference, that the ship rocks instead of the chair. To such an extent is the vessel's motion neutralized that the idea of being sick hardly occurs to the person seated in the chair. During a recent voyage between Hamburg and New York many passengers could hardly be persuaded to quit their seats for any length of time.

The mineral output of the Transvaal is valued at £22,688,675, or an increase on that for 1904 of £4,544,558. Salaries and wages amounted to £8,906,121, of £5,060,493 was paid to whites.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Mr. J. R. Cowans is away on a visit to Halifax. The "chief" is a busy man these days.

The Record has not heard anything of late of the operations of the Standard Coal Coy., who did much boring last year at Half-way River, Cumb. Co.

Chignecto mine is plodding along bravely. Mr. James Baird, the veteran manager, shows none of the weaknesses of advanced age in his management of affairs about his mine.

Strathcona mine is having its own trouble. The "stone" question has again come to the surface. Wm. Stevenson, from Springhill, was on a visit in connection with the trouble. The men resent interference and from such a source. They have applied to Grand Sec'y for advice.

A further extension of the water system for Springhill will be started at once if the present mild weather continues. The question of water supply for the I. C. R. at Springhill Junction will be immediately considered by Council, who are now working in harmony, much to the satisfaction of the rate-payers.

No. 2 sinking of the Springhill Collieries is developing a magnificent seam of coal, 11 feet high and clean from roof to pavement with a uniform grade "below the big fault" of 22°. This is comparatively flat, as much of several seams now being worked is anywhere from 45 to 85 degrees—whole sections being 65 degrees—and all successfully worked.

Springhill collieries are beginning to feel the effects of the mild winter. Everything, so it is said, is stocked up. Whether it is orders cars, that is scarce, one thing is evident, No. 3 slope is losing some time. Is it possible that the late indifference of No. 3 men, about working steady when the chance was, has created a corresponding indifference in the management whether No. 3 slope works or not, now that there is a slackness. No. 2 slope is working very steady as yet.

A rather ominous looking cloud obscured the brightness of the friendly relations lately existing between the men and the management in Springhill Collieries. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is to be hoped that wise council will prevail. The management, they say, have made all the concessions possible. It now remains with the men to say whether it will be peace or war. When trouble occurs in Springhill between men and management, the first question asked is 'who is on the committee,' and the good sense, wisdom and integrity of these men is discussed.

The Baines Hawkins is making regular trips for the Gowrie and Blockhouse Co. Her last trip was to a Maine port. The steamer is not a large carrier, not large enough to keep the mine going.

Banking at the Blockhouse and Gowrie commenced last week. The appearance of the coal on the heap which comes from the lower lift in the mine, is a decided improvement on that banked last year, from a higher lift.

The Inverness Colliery is doing a little work these days, making about half time. It can scarcely be expected that a colliery so situated can ship steadily by rail in winter time. To keep the pit on full time means considerable banking of coal.

The Dominion Coal Company have only about 50,000 tons of coal banked. Banking, of course, has its disadvantages, but the Record is of opinion that the Dominion Coal Co's officials would like to see a bank of big proportions before active shipments begin.

The following now constitute the official staff of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co's coal department:—F. J. Brown, Gen'l Superintendent; John Johnstone, Coal Mining Superintendent and Manager of Queen Pit; R. C. Brown, Manager Sydney No. 1; G. Greenwell, Manager No. 3. There has been no christening as yet for Sydney No. 4.

Rhodes Curry & Co. have secured the contract for building the houses to be erected by the Dom. Coal Co. the coming season. There will be over a hundred of them of varying sizes. They will be built at various of the mines. It is to be hoped they will be of varying styles of architecture, and not all painted red mud color.

And now it is reported in the papers that a seven foot seam of coal has been struck by the Eastern Coal Co. at Maccan. There are many seven foot seams of coal so called in Cumberland County, but the seams are split by bands or layers of fire-clay from say a foot upward, which makes a seven foot seam of less value than a four foot seam which is free from partings. The Record hopes that the seam reported discovered has seven feet of coal without interruptions. Then there would be something to brag of, and something to give new life to the numerous little collieries there, for if a seam has been found with seven feet of clean coal at Maccan, then surely it will be found elsewhere in the vicinity.

A FIGHT WITH DEATH.

I'LL NO' LEAVE YE.

At the Pretoria Pit, in the Clackmannan coal-field, a sudden inrush of water in the Five Feet seam on the 3rd inst. took the miners by surprise. They immediately made for safety, but five of them were unsuccessful in reaching the pit bottom, and being cut off by the inrush of water they were entombed, remaining in a position of extreme danger for nearly four days. The men were all related to one another, and of the same name, Forsyth, the Christian name of four of them being Alexander, and of the fifth, David. Willing hands were immediately at work to rescue by any possible means the five imprisoned comrades.

Descending with a squad of men to the upper seam, Mr. Robert McLaren, H. M. I. M., recommended that a bore should be driven to the level in the lower seam, where it was supposed the entombed men had taken refuge. The distance was 36 feet, and blasting was necessary. Operations were prosecuted with the greatest dispatch, signals from the men below being received by the anxious rescuers. On the Monday morning the bore penetrated to the place where three of the Forsyth's (father and two sons) had taken refuge, and stimulants food, clothing, and lights were conveyed to them. Arrangements were made for a great bath, which it was hoped would effect the rescue of these men, but this was not accomplished until shortly before midnight on the 6th inst. Under medical advice they were not raised to the surface for some time.

In the meantime signals from the other two Forsyth's (father and son) had been detected, and their probable situation located. By midnight the rescuers were within three yards of the men. Here a bitter disappointment was met with, a volume of black-damp descending with great suddenness and extinguished the lamps. The elder Forsyth cried out that he was fainting and his son, finding that his comrades were beating a retreat, called out, piteously—'Surely you are not going to leave us to die, now you have come so far!' One young miner—John Horne—refused to give way, and despite the poisonous vapour continued to work doggedly, after calling out to the imprisoned men, 'Aye, Sandy; dinna ye trouble yersel, I'll no' leave ye.' The men who had retreated were soon back again, and had provided themselves with a cylinder of oxygen. Dr. Robertson and two medical assistants accompanied them. The party had to crawl on all fours for over a hundred yards along the working, and in the last fifty yards there was a space of about 20 inches from the pavement to the roof, through which they forced their way.

When they reached the boulder which separated them from the entombed men, they turned on the oxygen to counteract the black-damp, and lighted acetylene and electric lamps. The work of making the opening was slow, and a pit rop which intercepted their progress had to be cut. A saw was passed through to the father and son, and the old man sawed the beam through. An entrance was soon effected, and the men were brought out of their prison between three and four o'clock on the Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., they having been confined some ninety hours.—Ex.

The mineral output of the Transvaal is valued at £22,688,675, or an increase on that for 1904 of £4,544,558. Salaries and wages amounted to £8,006,121, of £5,600,493 was paid to whites.

HOW COAL GOT UNDER THE SEA.

Not many years since, the statement that there are rich coal fields under the sea around this part of Cape Breton was greeted with an incredulous smile; but the recent expansion of the mines into them has quite revolutionized the popular idea and made people anxious to know how such splendid seams of coal got under the sea. The process by which so huge a slice of the Sydney coal field got under the sea was very simple. Every year a little piece more passes under the water, as the ocean undermines the cliffs. The older inhabitants of this district between Port Morien and Sydney Harbor remember walking along the roads or grassy cliff tops that have disappeared before the encroachments of the sea. The coal that lay under these roads or grassy cliffs, is now under water and has long since been added to the submarine coal field, towards, or in which our mines are being quickly driven. When it is remembered that this has been going on for ages in this district, we can form some idea of the size of the coal field that extends under the sea between Scatarie Island and Cape Dauphin. If Cape Breton had been inhabited as long as the British Isles, accounts of the transformation of much of our land coalfield into a submarine coalfield would exist. But as this is not the case we can have a picturesque illustration of the change of dry land into under-sea land by looking at England.

There a society has been formed to try and prevent the endless sea from making dry land, with any minerals it may contain, absolutely submarine. At a recent meeting of this society a speaker said that the annual loss of land on the east coast of England is larger than the area of the island of Heligoland. Heligoland covers three-quarters of a mile in area. It was also stated at the same meeting that the area of Great Britain has diminished 182,277 acres between 1867 and 1900. The value of this lost land is £17,000,000, and the Society is anxious to prevent the loss of any more. It has already been instrumental in preventing considerable tracts of dry land from becoming submarine land, but it is finding the sea a formidable opponent; and admits that notwithstanding all the efforts made to preserve England, Father Ocean is making it smaller every year.

The story of the passage of so much of England's dry land under the sea is full of interest, for it explains how the 1,866,000,000 tons of coal, available for our local mines, within three miles of the shore got under the sea.—Gloucester Gazette.

Mitchell tries to maintain a stiff upper lip, but inside information is that he is much worried by the confusion that the Ryan revolutionary resolution has precipitated. This resolution is likely to be the stumbling block that will defeat Mitchell's hope of getting a restoration of the 5.5 deduction, assented to two years ago, as a compromise basis that will let him down easy from his high horse; for the Illinois operators will not, they say through their leading men, yield on a matter of the miners paying the shot-firers if the present scale is to be continued. In any event, if a compromise should be worked through in spite of opposition, there promises to be a strike in Illinois as a result of determination on the part of the operators of that State that the shot-firers must be paid by the miners, or at least half of their pay must come off the miner. This is said to be the limit to which the operators might possibly compromise on the question, predicated on a demand that the miners secure, by petition, a repeal of the law compelling the employment of expert shot-firers.

WHAT METALS MEAN TO THE HUMAN RACE.

The bronze and iron age was an epoch in the advance of civilisation. There can be no doubt that the free use of, or privation from, metals is a question of life and death for any nation. When we take into account the important part that is played by metals in all modern communities, it is evident that without them civilisation would have been impossible. That astonish-
 ing scientific and industrial movement which this nineteenth century presents to us—the material comfort which existing generations are enjoying—all our mechanical appliances, our manufactures, books and arts—
 not one of all these benefits for man, in the absence of metals, could ever have come into existence. Without the help of metal, man would have been condemned to live in discomfort; but, aided by this irresistible lever, his powers have been increased a hundredfold, and his

empire over nature is being gradually extended, and will continue to extend so as to become almost supreme.

Some ores containing copper in the form of carbonate and silicate (chrysocola) and fine gold has been successfully treated by the cyanide process, by first leaching out the copper with a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, and subsequently treating the pulp with cyanide solutions. The success of this operation depends to a great extent on getting rid of the copper solution and free acid, which must be accomplished by means of wash water, and, in some instances, by neutralizing the remaining acid by means of alkali.

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STEEL CASTINGS
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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.

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Send for Valve Catalogue.

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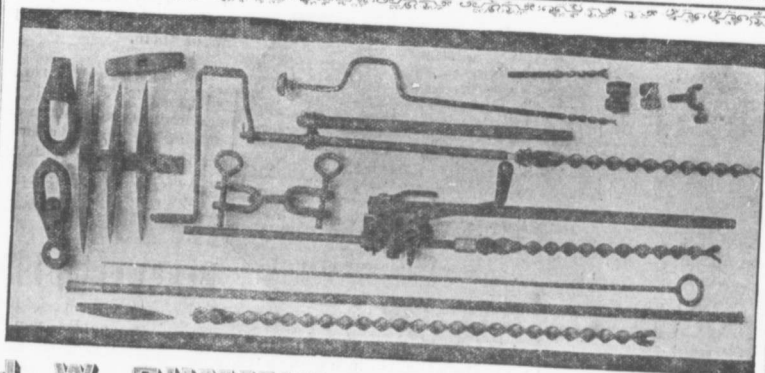
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Swivels for Wire Ropes, Drawbars, Mountings, all kinds of forgings
for Pit Machines

Boring Machine Parts always on hand.

Any Kind of Pick to Order.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.



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 320 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 \$7.50 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 a place, may locate a claim 1500 x 1500 feet by marking out the same by two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

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 paid, 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, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 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. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction. 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 or 1500 together, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only. Entry fee \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one 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 any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of \$2. A claim 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. A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year, if not the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry as 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 prospecting for petroleum and the minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected 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 prospector 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 \$3 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

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

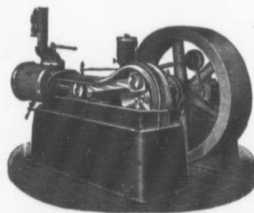
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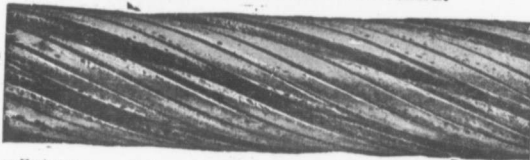
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EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Read Down			Read Up		
No. 52	No. 54		STATIONS.		
k. m.	p. m.				No. 53
					p. m.
L 11 10	L 3 55		P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 58	A 3 55
S 11 10	S 4 00		PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 58	S 3 57
A 11 30	A 4 15		PORT HASTINGS	A 10 50	P 10 50
	L 4 18		TROY	S 10 48	
	P 4 20		CREIGNISH	P 9 43	
	F 4 25			P 9 25	
	P 5 10		CATHERINES FOND	P 9 22	
	F 5 25			L 9 08	
	A 5 38		PORT HOOD	A 9 02	
	L 6 45		GLENCOE	P 8 45	
	F 6 48		MADOU	S 8 15	
	S 6 21		GLENTYRIE	P 8 05	
	F 6 25		BLACK RIVER	P 7 50	
	S 7 37		STRATHLOUNE	S 7 27	
	A 7 39		INVERNESS	L 7 20	
	P 8 10			A 6 00	

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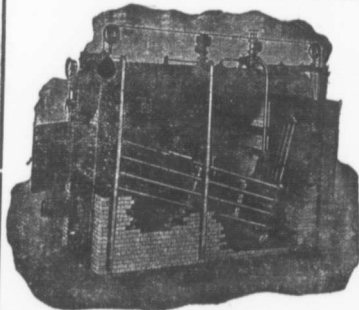
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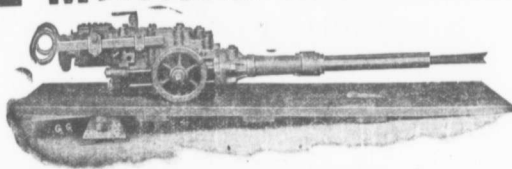
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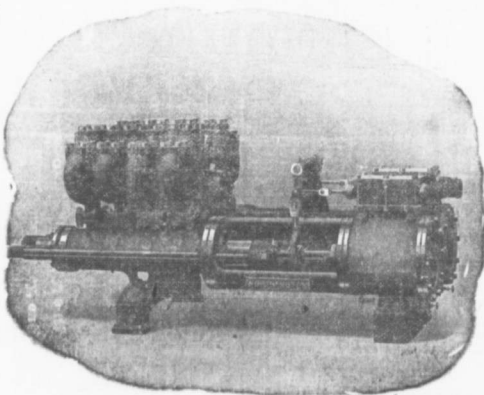
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for High Heads.

—Worthington Pressure Pump, specially built for Mining Purposes requiring the delivery—
of liquids under heavy pressure.

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.....	2.12%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter 18.94%	27.98%	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

IN Lots - To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines _____
SPRINGHILL

Head Office _____
MONTREAL

N. S.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

Miners of

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

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

ANALYSES.

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

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

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

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

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

:: BUNKER COAL ::

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

But 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,

—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.

112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.
Quebec, Que,
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A. Johnston, and Co., Stockholm, Sweden.

G. H. DUGGAN,

2nd. Vice President