

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

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 13 January 9th. 1907 STELLARTON, N. S.

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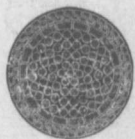
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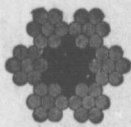
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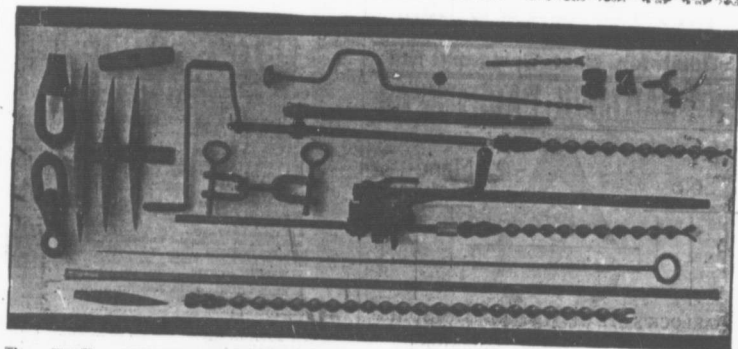
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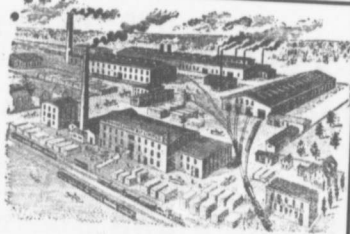
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18 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.35
55 Mixed from Truro	8.00
22 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.55
37 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave	11.50
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	11.50
129 Mixed from Pictou	12.00
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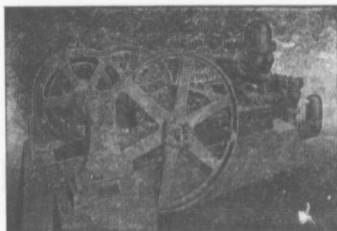
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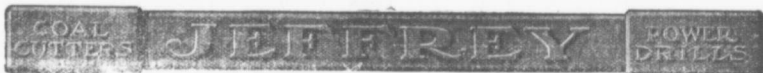
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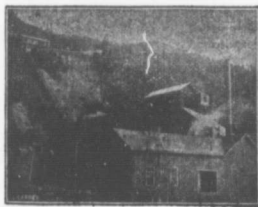
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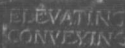
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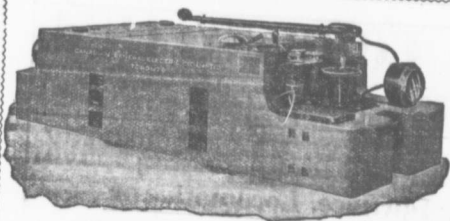
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 9, No. 13. Stellarton, N. S., January 9 1907. New Series

COAL TRADE, 1906.

The coal trade of the province, for the past year, shows gratifying if not wonderful expansion. The increase in shipments over 1905 is close on half a million tons. A larger increase may, in some quarters have been anticipated, but towards the close of the year, in fact during the last quarter, a number of circumstances combined, fires, misunderstandings, and a strike, to dash the hopes of those who had looked for a record increase. And yet, there is no great occasion for regrets. Of the year 1906 it shall be said that in it coal shipments passed the five million mark. It took the surprisingly—as we look at things now—long period of nigh a century for the coal trade of the province to reach shipments of a million tons a year. In other words it took the shipments of 1791 ninety years before they had multiplied to a million tons. In 1881 the shipments reached these figures. It took fifteen years for the million to become two millions. These latter figures were reached in 1896. Five years only, after, the three millions mark was reached and then, swiftly, in two years, in 1903, the four millions; and, now, three years later, we witness the passing of the five millions yearly mark. Indeed it may be said that the trade really began to show signs of commendable activity only eight years ago. In seven years the increase in shipments have been some 215 per cent. If the increases be in like proportions during the next seven years, then 1912 should witness the passing of the ten million mark.

Up till say 1900 the St. Lawrence was Nova Scotia's best market for coal. Indeed it was then held that without that market there was no hope for the trade. Since 1900 the home market has been expanding rapidly until at the present time it leads the Montreal market by two or three hundred thousand tons. Nova Scotia furnishes now her own biggest coal market. The home consumption to-day equals the total production of the mines as recently as eleven years ago. This is remarkable and is due to the rapid expansion and establishment of industries. With the establishment of additional blast furnaces in the province we may hopefully look for a continuation of expansion in home consumption.

Increases are to the credit of Cape Breton, Inverness, and Pictou County, while Cumberland has fallen behind.

In Cape Breton, while the Dom. Coal Co. shows the largest increase in tons, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.'s shows the largest per centage of increase. In the case of this company every month

save two showed an increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year. In this respect the company holds a unique position. The increase in shipments of the Dom. Coal Co. would, of course, have been more substantial had it not been for the fires at the Reserve and Hub, and the unfortunate dispute between it and the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. This dispute is responsible for the loss of a hundred thousand tons in shipments. The Gowrie & Blockhouse a little better than held its own. The other two smaller collieries did no more than mark time.

In Pictou County the surprise is the great increase in shipments of the Intercolonial Coal Co. This increase is over 70,000 tons, equal to thirty-five per cent. increase over the shipments of 1905. In the closing months of the year the Acadia began to show improvement in shipments. The Marsh mine about held its own. A new company started on a small scale but the sales which are principally for domestic purposes are small.

There is considerable improvement in Inverness County. The Inverness Coal & Ry. Co. made substantial advancement in sales, owing chiefly to the company having secured a large slice of the I. C. R. contract. The Mabou & Gulf Coal Co. made a fair start last year but abandoned operations for the season early as the colliery has no connection with the Inverness Railway. The Port Hood Company did only a small business by water in the Autumn and fall months.

It is regrettable that Cumberland should be the one county to show a decrease. The outburst of damp in one of the slopes followed by the boys strike, is mainly responsible for the falling off, for Springhill ships by far the largest proportion of the shipments from the county. There are more small mines in Cumberland than in any other county in the province, and, with the exception of those of the Canada Coals & Ry. Co.'s, the directors of these have a peculiar form of religious belief. They think it sinful to make known to each other or to the public the extent of their operations. Indeed some of them have hesitation in informing the government at the proper periods with details of shipments. Owing to this we are forced to make approximate of their sales.

During the year many of the collieries were sorely inconvenienced from the scarcity of labor. At perhaps a majority of the collieries there was a sufficiency of miners, but of loaders there was an inconveniently insufficient supply.

Wages were fair, the operators say high. One thing is certain. If a miner cannot live well and save money these days, the opportunity may nev-

er come to him.

As to profits. At the best they were small. Fabulous as is, in the opinion of some, the price of coal, the fact remains that some of the operators not only did not make profits, but actually lost money. Coal, it is said, and it is true, is high in price, yet nevertheless there is not to-day the profit in the coal business that there should be. People may try to show that it cannot be, and should not be so; the fact remains that it is so. Prices were easier during the year, to at least the I. C. R. Domestic prices were stationary.

Prospects for 1907 are fair if not rosy. There should be increases all along the line. What is called the natural increase should give a gain of say 520,000 tons, but we look for a little more than that, say 625,000 tons, distributed among the companies and counties as follows:—Cape Breton Co. Dom Coal Coy. 275,000; N. S. S. & Coal Co., 50,000; other collieries 25,000; a total for C. B. of 350,000 tons. Inverness County, Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. 60,000; Port Hood & Mabou 40,000, total 100,000 tons. Pictou County, Aensia Coal Co., 75,000, Intercolonial Coal Co. 20,000, other collieries 5,000, total 100,000 tons. Cumberland County, Cumb. Ry. and Coal Co. 50,000, other collieries 25,000, total 75,000, or a total for all the counties of 625,000 tons. Of course these figures are based on the assumption that there will be no serious interruptions to trade through accidents or strikes.

Mr. R. Drummond, in the Morning Chronicle, says: "Your contemporary, the Herald, is most assiduous in drawing attention to its allegation that the Coal Companies in Nova Scotia are in a big combine, with the object, of course, of keeping up prices. I have given the names of fifteen coal companies and could have given the names of three or four more. I can put a cross against the names of at least a dozen concerns that, inwards to each other. The Herald, I believe, counts five companies in its combine. Why do not the twelve other concerns take advantage of the alleged high prices of the combinesters to push sales? Is there not an increase in price of almost every commodity in general use? That the price of coal is retarding the prosperity of the country is belied by the fact that the Province is enjoying rare prosperity. Those who have not studied the subject may think that cheap coal is an essential of prosperity. History proves to the contrary. The iron industry in Britain made biggest bounds when coal was at its highest figures. I do not say that cheap fuel is not an incentive, at times, to the establishment of industries. What I would seek to maintain is that the demand for industries in times of general prosperity is not retarded by the price of fuel. When coal has waned, and that can readily be accounted for.

In the eyes of the Herald the Dominion Coal Company is the sinner above all others. It is assumed to be the head and front of the offending coal combine (?) and is the one company mainly responsible for the increase

of cost of coal. Did your contemporary exercise a little intelligence and bestow a trifle of attention to the situation he might be saved the necessity—shall I say the pleasure or pain—of so fierce invective.

The subject of prices, to local consumers, has been so freely discussed in the Press, the Dominion Coal Co. is so frequently assailed, that it may not be amiss to investigate shortly the part it plays in the strictly local trade. The total sales of Dominion coal last year were, in round figures, 3,150,000 tons. Of this quantity 1,175,000 tons found their way their way to St. Lawrence ports, 700,000 tons went to the United States, 700,000 tons went to the Steel plant at Sydney, and 375,000 tons went to New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island and other countries. This gives a total of sales, outside the Province, of 2,950,000 tons, which deducted from the total of all the sales, leaves 190,000 tons only for distribution in the Province. Let me now attempt to ascertain what part that limited quantity can possibly play in fixing prices to local consumers. I place the consumption of coal in the province for 1906 at 1,800,000 tons. Of this quantity the plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines took possibly 950,000 tons, leaving a balance of 850,000 tons to be accounted for. The Dominion Coal Co's proportion of this as I have shown is 190,000 tons, leaving 660,000 tons as the portion of the other companies. Can it reasonably be explained how a company doing less than a fourth of the local trade, is the arbiter of the price that shall be charged by those doing the large bulk of the business.

All of the companies are eager to increase their local trade; if the Dominion Coal Co. holds up prices why do not these others step in and by lowering prices capture the 190,000 tons presently the share of the big company? There can be only one of two answers, either that the other and the smaller companies cannot lower the prices and make profit, or that the Dominion coal is in demand even at a higher rate. If the Dominion Coal Co. is the head of the octopus and uses the other companies as tentacles to draw the best of the spoil to its maw, why does it not make short work of it?

Does the Herald realize where its reasoning will land it. With the exception of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. the Dominion Coal Co. is perhaps the best able to lower a little, the price. Suppose it did so, the consequence would be that the lesser fry would be forced out of business, and then, indeed, might there be a monopoly for the D. C. Co. would have the entire business to itself, and could dictate prices. It must, therefore, be the policy of the big company to live and let live, and not to gobble all and everything, that is, so far as the local trade is concerned.

If one were to accredit certain persistent writers in some of the papers, as speaking for the workmen, he would be forced to the conclusion that prosperous as are the times there is still something radically wrong in existing conditions. It is curious and worthy of note, that the loudest tones of discontent come from that portion of our Province that is the most favored, and the most abundantly prosperous. If the workers in any part of the province are reaping full benefits from its trade boom, full as compared with other years, these surely are the workers of Cape Breton. Going back twenty years I find that in 1885 five of the collieries presently in operation worked during that year an average of 145 days. These same collieries in 1905 averaged 267 days. There is an increase also, though to a less extent, in the number of days worked on the mainland. A miner's average in Cape Breton for 1885 can be placed at not over \$1.75, and for 1905 at not less

than \$2.50 per day. In other words the average Cape Breton miner can earn to day \$410, (or two and a half times) over what it was possible for him to do 20 years ago. I am neither saying he was too low paid then, or too highly paid now, I am only endeavouring to show that while there are, from some quarters, expressions of discontent, there is less cause to-day than at any prior time.

Let me here correct another misrepresentation. We have been told that the severity of the conditions under which a miner works, soon tells on him and that prematurely he grows old and he becomes enfeebled. Rank nonsense. Some of our oldest miners are among the healthiest of our population. The other day I met a miner nearing the allotted span coming home from his work in the mine. I asked him, "How are things going?" The reply was "Oh, pretty well." The next question put was, "How are you doing?" and here is the reply. "Nicely, never did better, this is the best year for me since the old times." The old times meant a quarter of a century or more ago.

I have before me a list containing names and ages of workers at a colliery employing, say, 300 men. It will no doubt be a surprise to Chronicle readers to be informed that of the total, about 10 per cent., or to be accurate nine and a half per cent of the total men are over sixty years of age. It is retorted "That is an antiquated colliery?" May be, yet it is a colliery that can send up a large amount of coal at as low a cost, as any of the big modern mines. In asking for fair play for our sturdy miners, it is surely unnecessary to frame such pleas as that their work soon makes them feeble and unfit. The strenuous nature of their employment, and the risks they assume from fires, falls and flooding, are of themselves pleas sufficiently strong to command for them a full measure of justice, in the matter of wages, and treatment generally.

Besides the causes already mentioned, there is yet another reason for the lesser quantity of coal sold than expected, and that is the shortage of cars. Some of the causes may have been preventable, this surely was. It will scarcely be a sufficient reply to say that it is now impossible to secure cars from the builders. Six years or more ago, the late Mr. Wade, M. P., publicly stated that, in his opinion, the output of our mines in ten years would be ten million tons. Others besides him gave expression to similar views. Did the railway department take no stock in the predictions, or did they not calculate to handle any of the increased output. Then was the time, surely, to begin preparations. An industry that expends yearly, in wages, six to eight million dollars ought to have its interests well attended to. Scarcity of cars has been a complaint for years, and from all present appearances there is to be no speedy relief.

THE HERALD ON MINE MANAGEMENT.

"It is also being recognized that though the coal industry in Nova Scotia is a very old one, yet it is doubtful whether the present public management of the Provincial coal fields is wise or foolish. They are leased to private companies for terms of years—some of them very long; but it is considered doubtful whether these companies are conducting mining operations in a proper scientific and publicly provident manner, or are merely picking out such bits of the coal deposits as appear most profitable, and are at the same

time destroying over four times as much of those deposits as they recover for market. This is a matter engaging some public thought and should call for public investigation. In short there is a public demand not only that we should make more use of the natural resources of the Province, but that we should make a better use of them."

The foregoing paragraph is from an editorial in the Halifax Herald, under the title 'Past and Present'. Just what is meant by the 'public management of the Provincial coal fields' is not made clear. Were it not for the context one might think reference was made to the present system of leasing the lands on royalty. If so a better word than 'management' could be employed. The statute defines under what conditions leases may be granted; the mines department can only follow these instructions. Are we to infer that the leases are granted in some cases contrary to statute, or that royalty is not regularly collected in each case. The statute also provides for an examination of the workings by government inspectors. Perhaps the Herald means that this work is not being properly carried out. The context might lead one to believe that this was the intended inference, for the Herald hints at glaring incapacity or gross ignorance, in the management of the mines. If it be true that the managers of the mines are incompetent, and are besides great wastrels, taking from the areas on y one ton for every four they destroy, then certainly there is something radically wrong with the 'public management' with the governments method and manner of inspection. Whether of recent years or at this time, there has been, or is, modern scientific, or to use a readily intelligible word, effective 'public management', it is not the Record's intention at this time to discuss. Probably a vindication of government 'inspection', or a defence, may, more fittingly, come from papers like the Morning Chronicle, Sydney Record, Eastern Chronicle and Amherst News, which have sanctioned, say, to speak for, and in behalf of the local government. The Record's part at present is to endeavour to defend the management of our coal mines against the attacks of unthinking, un-informed disparagers. In doing so there must be a defence in a way of government inspection, for if the methods of the managers are modern and economical, then government inspection, if no praise is due it, cannot come in for blame.

The hint that our mine managers are merely picking 'out such bits of the coal deposits as appear most profitable' shows a degree of animosity or a depth of ignorance scarcely pardonable. A coal mine is not like a garden where one may go to a bush and pick off the best bloom and then to another bush and do a similar thing. In a coal mine the operators cannot jump from one part of it to another and take a 'bit' here and a 'bit' there according to fancy. That would neither be practicable or possible. Their prime endeavour is to get the most coal possible out of the smallest territory, to confine operations to the most limited space consistent with economy and fair outputs. The Record does not assert that there never was a time when the management of our coal mines picked out the most profitable bits; it is however prepared to assert that such is not the practice to-day. It is possible that prior to the year 1882, under, be it noted, conservative local

government 'management', the managers jumped from one point on an area to some other point more readily accessible, but that, under Liberal government management, is not permitted to-day. The Intercolonial Coal Co. has recently taken eighty thousand tons of coal out of a section of the mine abandoned a quarter of a century ago. The output of the Acadia Coal Co. is greatly curtailed because it cannot work a large area of coal opened out—and which would be profitable,—owing to the fact that if it pushed operations in the thicker underlying seam, the coal in the overlying and thinner seam might be lost to the country. In Springhill the large profits made in the earlier days due largely to indiscriminate robbing of pillars and such like, were made at the expense of future dividends and operations. The policy of the Dom. Coal Co. to-day is to confine operations in the several mines to the smallest space possible. This means that the coal in one section is worked out before another section is attacked. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal co. are to-day working a pit which was abandoned a score or two of years ago as unprofitable, or not able to be as profitably worked as a new mine. And yet in spite of these facts we are asked to believe that the mine managers hop about hither and thither and yonder selecting the spots from which to pick the biggest and most valuable plums. The statement that four times as much coal is lost, wasted or destroyed as comes out of the mine is a gigantic untruth. If it were stated that a quantity equal to one-fourth of the quantity taken out was left in the mine in the shape of pillars to support the roof there might be justification for the statement, but even that fourth left is expected to be won, in great part, before the mine is totally abandoned.

STILL AFTER INFORMATION.

The irrepressible W. C. Milner in last Friday's Herald propounds a number of questions and demands answers under penalties. Had he not threatened, no replies, of course, would be forth coming. Mr. Milner threatened because he thought that threats would bar any reply. This time he is mistaken. The season of good will is of so recent date that we could not if we would be discourteous. Mr. Milner asks:

Ques. Has Mr. Drummond a mandate from the D. C. Co., or is he acting from philanthropic motives?
Ans. Neither.

Ques. If the D. C. Co. sells coal to the G. T. R. at \$2.75, and to Montreal dealers at \$3.50, what is the difference in profit to the Coal Co.
Ans. Twenty cents.

Ques. Is the difference in price between G. T. R. and I. C. R. coal justifiable?
Ans. Certainly, all the circumstances considered.

Ques. Has he heard that the D. C. Co. sells its coal at the pit mouth at Glace Bay at \$3.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. etc?
Ans. No, and if Mr. M. has been told so his leg has been pulled.

Ques. Does high wages necessitate high priced coal?
Ans. Assuredly.

Ques. Why do Alier's get cheaper coal than natives?
Ans. On account of quantity and quality.

Ques. Who own the coal areas?
Ans. The operators; the people relinquished their rights for an equivalent. The talk about the people owning the coal is pure rot; as well say that the people own all the timber on the lands leased to lumbermen.

Ques. Does Mr. D. think still, that duty on or off, we can hold the Quebec market?
Ans. The question was answered in last issue.

Ques. Has Mr. D. ever heard of a combine to prevent combination.
Ans. Yes, from Mr. Milner, the Suburban, and those who have been taken in by them, but from no sane person.

Ques. Has he any personal knowledge of it?
Ans. No.

Ques. Has he had any hints as to the proper method of meeting the agitation for reciprocity?
Ans. None whatever, either from the operators nor the public. Indeed, he was under the impression that Mr. Dick had shown that so far as Nova Scotia was concerned, the agitation was confined to a solitary individual.

Ques. Will he swear there is no combine?
Ans. No more than he would swear that Mr. Milner is not a member of a purely philanthropic propaganda.

Ques. How much of the 13 1-2 millions of watered stock of the D. C. Co. was distributed in N. S., and especially how much was allotted to the politicians of Nova Scotia, their sisters, their cousins or their aunts, under their names with the amounts?

Ans. Under certain conditions and, or, emanating from certain quarters, Mr. Drummond might consider this an inexpressibly mean and cowardly question. Mr. Milner, however, being credited with being guileless as a babe, the reply is, that Mr. D. never handled, touched or even saw a bond, a preferred or common stock certificate of the D. C. Co. Never bought outright, or on margin. Never sold a single bond or share of either; and, further that if 13 1-2 millions of common stock were distributed in Nova Scotia, and some of that among politicians, he cannot be in that class as he never benefitted by a single farthing—and he knows of no politician who did—by the hinted at distribution.

In an article published in a special number of the Halifax Herald in August, 1901, Mr. Drummond, editor of the Mining Record, said of Inverness County and its mines:—

"There is now a fourth coal producing county—Inverness, the gem county of the Province. Her trade in Inverness is fancy but is bound rapidly to expand, and Breton County for her area, what other part of the Dominion is so rich, not only in coal, but in many minerals, as yet unearthed. Keep your eye on Inverness. hustling pits at Broad Cove (now Inverness town), Port Hood, Mabou, River Inhabitants and Chimney Corner, and busy ports at Port Hastings, Cheticamp, and Caribou."

And how well his predictions have come true and proved no "fancy's flight." Broad Cove—so called at that time,—with which this article has to deal, is now a village, but the young and rising incorporated Town of Inverness, with a population of some 2,500, which number is rapidly increasing.—(R. C. H. in Free Lance.)

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

January 9 1907

- Rubs by Rambler.

My restless, for is he not like a boy ubiquitous, and genial friend, B. F. is no sooner announced as a member of the N. S. executive council than the press is cutting out work for him, and some of it is heavy work too. Heavy weight as he is, acute and capable as he is, I am just a wee bit afraid he will be unable to rise to the occasion. I have been a year or two in this old world and yet I have never come across a man who was able to accomplish an impossible task. And that is the sort of work expected of him, work that no other man can do. The Truro Daily News which is one of a quartette whose programme consists of one chorus only, "Oh, why is coal so dear," builds much on Mr. Pearson, for it says:—

"We believe that Mr. Pearson, in his practical manner of looking upon great questions will help the News and other papers in this province in their broad and pertinent inquiry why we, in coal producing Nova Scotia are paying more for coal than consumers a thousand miles distant pay for the same article. We expect valuable assistance from Mr. Pearson in this matter and that is one reason why we welcome him to our provincial cabinet."

I wonder if the other reasons are as frivolous and selfish. If the News, and the others in its set, read a little more widely and honestly strove to acquire knowledge on the subject, they might have ascertained that Nova Scotians are not paying more for their coal than the same class of consumers a thousand miles away, they might have ascertained that a silk hat would carry nearly all the soft coal purchased for domestic purposes in Montreal, for that is the point a thousand miles away that they refer to. They would further have found that the factory owner buying a thousand or two tons in the course of a year paid as much if not a good more for his coal than a like purchaser in Truro, Amherst or Sydney. If Stanfields or any other Truro concern wants a thousand tons of coal, from the Pictou mines, they will get it at \$3.00 per ton at most. Whereas the thousand ton purchaser in Montreal will pay four and a quarter. If landed in Truro coal, costing at the mines \$3.00, costs \$4.25 then the News better go for the Railway Co'y and ask how coal can be carried a thousand

miles as cheaply as for forty. They tell me that Mr. Pearson is responsible in part for the cheap coal hurricane that swept over Nova Scotia nigh two years ago, and is still whistling about the offices of the News and other papers, but so far, has not driven away the dust that beclouds the cheap coal question. If so Mr. Pearson has now the opportunity of his life of throwing needed light on so dark a question. As I like B. F. I will help him out as far as I can, and in order to set his feet in the right way and give him something to start from in his investigations, I propose that he finds out for us, the pronoun includes the News and the other papers.

1st.—How much bituminous coal is used in Montreal for domestic purposes?

2nd.—What do Montreal house-keepers pay for N. S. coal, delivered?

3rd.—Does the Halifax Sugar Refinery pay as much for N. S. coal as the Montreal Sugar Refinery?

4th.—Do the Robbs, the Stanfields, or the several foundries and other works in Amherst, Truro, or New Glasgow pay more for their coal than do similar sized works, and consumers, in Montreal?

I have a correct answer to each of the questions, and the proofs at my hand, but if Mr. Pearson makes an independent investigation and makes known the results it may have some good effect upon the News and the other papers, equally prejudiced and equally impervious to light. My advice to the News and the other papers would be, to take a rest, build their systems up a bit, so that they may be prepared to stand the shock, should any announcement of increase in the price of coal come sometime during the year. When boys we had a phrase "Mocking is catching," the News and the other papers may get something substantial, in the matter of coal prices to howl about.

* * *

The post office, the carriage of mails, is I presume one of the 'public utilities'. It ranks among the first, and governments, in all civilized countries, have it in their own hands and run it for the benefit of the people. There are some, may be a few—who think that one government, at least, does not operate this utility in either a business like or economical manner. Some think the U. S. government is making a mess of it, and spending in the operating of this utility many more millions than they are earning and many more millions than is necessary. There might be no occasion to find fault with the management of this great public utility by the U. S. government if as a result the people were given cheaper postal facilities than would likely be the case were the utility in the hands of private individuals or a private corporation. If it was thought that private corporations did not have a feast of fat things out of these utilities, to the detriment of the community at large, it is to be presumed there would be no demand that governments should take sole hold of and run them. The demand for the seizure of all public utilities is based on the belief that they can be run to best advantage to the community by the government of the country. There is one man in Chicago who thinks that he can run the post office dept. of the U. S. to much better advantage than the government. His

name is Boyce and is possessor of several millions. He has other millionaires ready to back him up. He proposes that the post office business of the U. S. be turned over to a thirty million dollar corporation. The corporation to be under government regulation. All postal rates will be reduced a half; rent to be paid for all post office buildings; of 7 per cent.; improve the service immensely. The government would benefit by the proposal many millions annually, and the people many millions more. Mr. Boyce may have made the proposal not expecting it to be accepted, but he points out where it is possible to effect large savings. He would abolish all sinecures. There's the rub. On this side the water every government run utility means a haven for lazy men or selfish ones who have in some small way performed party services. Take the I. C. R. for instance. Rates both freight and passenger, could be reduced without subtracting from the surplus (?) or adding to the deficit—if the axe were applied to the chopping off of all superfluities. Down in Tennessee they have coal mines run by, and for the present time owing to a lack of transportation facilities. That either proves bad management or that government run utilities are not free from the troubles besetting private corporations. As those clamoring for public ownership of mines are mum as to Tennessee the presumption is that the venture down South has not been a conspicuous success.

The Suburban ended the year well. In its last issue for '06 it had an article on 'The coal question' and never once said in the length of it that small consumers in Nova Scotia were paying more for their coal than a similar class of consumers in Montreal. Burns expressed the thought that the devil himself some day might 'tak a thocht an mend', and who knows, who knows? If then the very 'Old Harry' can repent, why should not the editor of the Suburban, who is, I am sure, no wee devil, though he claims to have 'imps' in Truro, Amherst, and in Pictou. I am in great hopes that when the Suburban Editor gets over his mad, that he will open the door of his understanding wide and let the full light stream in. I am not the least bit a philosopher else by this time I must have solved the mystery how a man who ought to know, and does, I really believe, know better, will persist in pursuing devious courses.

This is the season of the year isn't it when people who wish to be and do better make good resolutions. Before one feels called upon to resolve to be better he must be aware that there is something wrong with or about him. If he is not repentant, if he is not aware that he went too far, or fell short, he is not in a position to make any good resolution. The good resolution must be preceded with repentance, and they tell me that repentance implies confession. I am not quite ready for the second half of the performance, the resolution act, but I am ready for the first, the repentant part. I'm not so sure after all that I am fully ready, as while I am ready frankly to confess, it's just a question whether I am heartily re-

pentant. I'm not going to argue the point, it is metaphysical. My confession is, that like that religious paper the Herald, there must be still a strong spice of the old Adam, alias human nature, about me. That is my confession and from the extent of my sorrow. And what prompts me to so dreadful a confession. It's all because that, while perhaps I should'n't, I am delighted to see some chickens come home to roost. The whirly fact, it has done so in the instance I am about to mention. Eight years ago there were some M. P.'s, some M. P.'s, and some who were aspiring to reach one or the other of these ps, who instigated a fierce furor against company stores. They declared that these stores were an evil and that continually, and that in them there was no good thing at all. They said that the workmen were unutterably and unalterably against them; that the stores robbed the men; that they tended to drawing them into debt and keeping them there; and that by and through them the workmen's bodies and souls were in fetters. These agitators these men who sought for a reform cry, and did not have the sense rightly to go about it, when a ballot was asked as to whether the men were in favor or not, opposed any such procedure, and asked their scattered allies to deposition no vote. The ballot was in favor of the retention of the stores. Of course these agitators could say it was not a full vote, and they sought other means to accomplish their ends but failed. Now, at this time, they have got a nice slap in the face. The company operating at Sydney Mines resolved to close its store at No. 3. This was not done at the instance of the Attorney General or of any officer of the local government. The company may have received a letter from the Atty. Gen'l., but that did not influence them in their course. Their minds were made up. The fact is that one of the officials of the company did not want to be bothered with the small business of store keeping, and he was glad when a pretext presented to press his views. The fiat went forth that the store was to be closed, and then came what may well be a surprise to certain would be reformers. A strong delegation waited upon the manager and asked that the stores be continued. And, so, after all, it seems that the men, left to themselves, would rather be fleeced by the companies than flayed by merchants. In some localities company stores may be wholly unnecessary, in others, while baneful to the merchants they may be beneficial to the workmen.

In an article in the Herald Mr. A. McNeil makes the bold assertion 'that hundreds of thousands of tons of coal are being lost in this Province periodically through ignorance. Coal is costing too much to mine in Nova Scotia frequently through ignorance. Coal is costing the people too much partly through ignorance.' So Mr. McNeil has asserted that he is a philosopher and I am not. Well, no, I'll not swear he said it in so many words that he was such an one, but I'll swear he said that I was'n't one, therefore the justifiable conclusion that if he can discern in me a lack of philosophy he

must necessarily be up in metaphysics. That's all right, yet as Homer himself at times nodded I find even a philosopher has at times but a slim grip of reason or logic. Mr. McNeil has told us ways and times without number that the high price of coal to local consumers is due solely to the fact that there is a monstrous combine among the coal operators. He has accused them of selling coal cheap in Montreal and dear in Halifax. The cost to local consumers he has declared is due to the combine. Now he lets himself fall with a thud and says that coal costs too much to mine through ignorance, and as through ignorance it costs too much to mine, therefore through ignorance the high cost to consumer. Formerly he asserted that being in a combine they increased the cost maliciously; now he says that being ignorant, they are compelled, ignorantly and therefore partly excusably to charge high prices. A man is usually graciously permitted to grasp one horn of a dilemma; the coal owners, lucky beggars can grasp two. That would mean, as I was taught in school, that there was no dilemma facing them at all, but that the difficulty lay with the other fellow in extricating his foot from his mouth. It is up to Mr. McNeil to give us new bearings. Are we to come down, like a thunder clap, on the operators for their avarice or for their ignorance. If we have to come down on them for both then how much for the one and how much for the other. The dear coal question is becoming interesting as it becomes complicated.

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The editor—impersonally—Mr. Drummond, and Rambler jointly and severally, are the recipients of many 'good new years' with accompaniments. I am deputing to return thanks, to all concerned, in a general way, on behalf of the conjunction—Readers so minded may furnish the fitting corollary. There were a couple of invitations to spend a holiday in Springhill. One of the senders must have had a desire to curtail for a while our activities, as he gave no hint of the probability of an enforced stay. The other was more sincere and couched his invitation as follows: "Enclosed find..... dollars (N. B. the enclosure was a postal). You better get clear of this cash as soon as possible as there may be a few V. or P. microbes attached to it. Give it to some other fellow quick. We are enclosed in here, isolated. Any fellow coming has willingly or unwillingly to stay with us. I invite you over in time for New Year dinner, only you will have to stay with us until the thing has gone, and it is possible by that time you may have overstayed your welcome, yet you might have a recompense. You might see a strike as she is run in modern Springhill. It is this way: We have had fog for a month. Until to-night the sun moon and stars have been invisible. And what are they saying to-night. (20th. Dec.) From their junctions, conjunctions, angulars, circles and so forth they are saying: "A strike is due at Springhill". And that no doubt is correct for we have not had a strike at Springhill for nigh three weeks. Keep your eye on the stars." Another friend sends a clipping from the Record, amended. The amendments are in brackets. "We are indebted to the Free Lance for many generous [unnecessary modesty] references to the Record. It says the Record is the most interesting paper in this part of the world. [So say we, all of us.] The statement will serve to stimulate [The Record needs no stimulants,] to sustain the status." A card with an illuminated lantern accompanies this with the legend "Bear the Light". Further

there is an illuminated highlander of the McAlpine kind of which it is said:

"He wears a broad-sword on his side
He knows well how to draw that
The target and the highland plaid
And shoulder belt and a that."

This correspondent evidently took one of us for a Militant McNeil.

In reply to some remarks of mine in reference to the Suburbans use of the word 'scotch' the last issue of that paper contains a funny, yet awfully funny, indeed I should say ludicrous, article, were it not that I am ever tender of the feelings of a friend. The Suburban editor seeks to demolish Rambler and vindicate himself by reference to an article in the Century dictionary, written by a supercilious, unsympathetic compiler. He also takes refuge in Scott and Burns forgetful that both being poets were, by common consent and usage, permitted to take license, which he, no poet, though endowed with the most vivid imagination, is not justified in doing. The editor of the Suburban has told us over and over again that he is a patriotic Nova Scotian; for all that it is my sure belief he does not possess in rich abundance the real perferendum SCOTCH-ORUM. The authorities he quotes are only introduced as a side show. His main contention and his prime justification comes in his closing sentence. I can picture to myself how his real rosy cheeks assumed a ruddier hue, and his sparkling eyes a lovelier lustre when he, waving all else terrestrial aside, exultingly, asks: "Did Rambler ever in his life ask for a Hot Scot?" The Lord forbid. Rambler cannot imagine ever having been so far left to himself as to express a desire to swallow a full kilted highlander. Nor, in his many fast accumulating years, did he ever hear of an Irishman, in his most jovial mood, call on the hotel attendant to furnish an Irishman for two, instead of Irish for that number. Seriously, what the editor of the Suburban counted upon to bring him victory, brings—a snail. A Scotsman, with a horror of colloquialisms might ask for hot 'scottish' but he would prefer to swallow his prejudice, than swallow a whole Scot, hot or cold. Some men mix their drinks, some their metaphors and some others, a la Suburban, their nouns and adjectives.

Canadian Pictorial AND Mining Record ONE YEAR \$1.50

The Record as a rule sets its face against "clubbing" with other papers. It has stuck in the past to the axiom that every tub should stand on its own bottom, but we are constrained from the impression produced by carefully looking over the publication to make an exception in favor of the Canadian Pictorial a new magazine or paper to be published monthly. The first number displays excellent workmanship and every illustration is a work of art. The pictures are fine—some fit for framing. The pictures moreover are clean, without taint; or suggestion of coarseness. Very many Records find their way into the homes of workmen, and because we think the Canadian Pictorial will have a healthy and refining influence, have we consented to the publishers proposition to enter into a clubbing arrangement. To either old or new subscribers, we will cause the Pictorial to be sent one year for fifty cents. If the reader owes for 1906 let \$1.50 be sent to the Record and he will be credited with his subscription for 1906 and credited a dollar for subscription to Pictorial for a year from date of first receipt of the magazine. This is giving \$2 worth for \$1.50. The Publishers maintain that a twelve-month of the Pictorial will be worth binding.—MINING RECORD AND CANADIAN PICTORIAL FOR A YEAR FOR \$1.50

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

We omitted last issue to acknowledge receipt of Belcher's Almanac which is as full of information as ever.

The Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Ltd., is not in any way connected with any Rubber Merger or Trust.

The sun sinking in No. 2 mine, Springhill, is opening out with a rush. The sinking is down to the lodgements. These are being driven. The new bottoms are laid and turnouts are being built. This lift, unlike the others, will be worked with full output from both sides to their utmost. After years of patient development and enormous expenditure of money, No. 2 mine will be among the big producers.

The bigger coal companies have not as yet prepared their programme for this year. If the Steel Co. will be as greedy as at the present time they think they will be, the Dominion Coal Co. will require to furnish 900,000 tons. With increased sales in other directions the big company should be kept busy. The question with the co's this year as last, will be where to get a sufficient supply of labor.

Brave attempts are being made to push development work at Thorburn, but efforts are hindered largely by the number of men absent from work, especially after pay days. The output notwithstanding has increased of late, and what is even better, the quality of the coal is improving. An enthusiastic correspondent says the coal on the west side not only looks handsome but is easy to work. Credit is given Mr. Blackwood for hustling things a bit.

The Dominion Coal Co. have now capacity with their present mines going strong, to meet all probable increases this year. The submerging of the Hub may be a slight hindrance, but that mine should be in full operation again by May. In a submarine mine the pillars are big and the gobs few, so the Record is of opinion that the underground works are little damaged. Under favorable weather conditions it should not take long to erect a bank head and other necessary buildings to do service while the rush is on.

The Dominion Coal Co. has not, as reported, decided on any particular location for a new mine. They are meantime looking about with a view to the selection of a suitable site to open a new mine when the output from one or more of the present mines begins to fall off. A small gang of men have been at work on the Lingan-Victoria district, making a few openings, determining the sections of the seams at various points, and getting samples for analyses. To acquire all this information is rather a tedious process.

It is said that the members of Mechanic Lodge, Springhill, individually and as a lodge bind themselves as responsible for any damage that may follow consequent upon the reinstatement of the two firemen.

The announcement that the trouble with the mechanics was settled and an almost inevitable strike averted off was received with a feeling of relief by the people of Springhill. And when it was found that to avoid a strike the company sacrificed a vital principle of right in the matter, many remarks of a commendatory character were indulged in by the people over the Managers action in this difficult and dangerous business.

After the late set back in No. 3 mine, Springhill, is again to the front with a fair output and good prospects. The present drawback is the loss of time by the men in consequence of the prevailing epidemic and this not so much through the spread of the disease, as the hysterical character of the quarantine as now imposed where formerly it existed unnoticed and unnamed. What's in a name, eh? Springhillites can tell.

Springhill is being widely advertised at present. But there don't seem to be much demand for the commodity from the fact that the supply in each town in the Province is already in excess of the demand. It is a former Amherst product that the Springhill people are enjoying at present. It is commonly known as the "Amherst itch", but called small-fox in Springhill.

The "street" has settled down to the belief that the Nova Scotia Steel and Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, beginning 1st April. The Record is of the opinion that a dividend will be paid in April, for the first quarter of the year.

The corrected shipments of the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co., which came late for insertion in column, are for December 15, 898 tons, an increase of 9006 over December, 1905. The total shipments are 202,562, an increase of 60,758 over those of 1905. The wash out on the Inverness railway the last week of the year is responsible for the shipments falling short of our estimate.

There is much talk of the Dom. Iron & Steel Co. having bonded this and that property. Not any of the properties named is likely to be the scene of future operations by the Steel Co.'s, should it go into coal mining. There are properties that can be had, for a price, which would furnish all coal necessary, but these have not yet been mentioned. The coal people must smile as they read of what is being offered the Steel Co. People in Montreal may look upon the securing of certain options as indicating business, people better acquainted with conditions down here look upon the talk as a mild sort of bluff. There is talk of issuing twenty million dollars in bonds to develop some of these areas. A tenth of that sum or say an eighth, should amply suffice.

Coal Shipments 1906.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
ACADIA COAL CO.							
January	17 011	20 615					i 3 604
February	13 566	17 900					i 4 433
March	20 933	19 209					d 1 634
April	13 578	18 174					d 2 917
May	25 377	22 460					d 2 047
June	24 826	26 873					d 5 587
July	25 570	19 983					i 2 242
August	21 710	23 952					d 3 601
September	26 514	22 913					i 228
October	26 994	27 222					i 6 306
November	22 670	28 976					i 7 297
December	18 949	26 246					
Total	257 098	274 712					
Increase 1906		17 014					

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
January	130 649	188 439					i 57 790
February	106 294	168 650					i 62 356
March	173 595	178 132					i 4 537
April	139 267	203 349					i 64 082
May	274 485	330 015					i 55 530
June	332 520	362 011					i 29 491
July	342 962	318 291					d 24 671
August	307 084	343 788					i 36 704
September	299 402	333 799					i 34 377
October	323 884	337 139					i 18 255
November	278 856	234 167					d 44 689
December	187 598	136 273					d 51 325
Total	2 913 465	3 131 053					
Increase 1906		227 588					

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
January	15 328	24 310					i 8 982
February	4 644	14 831					i 10 187
March	17 874	25 166					i 7 292
April	14 191	23 123					i 8 924
May	19 359	24 125					i 4 766
June	16 093	27 988					i 11 295
July	14 864	24 177					i 9 313
August	16 721	26 885					i 10 164
September	19 755	19 341					d 414
October	20 805	26 518					i 5 713
November	23 617	20 726					d 2 891
December	24 498	23 224					d 1 274
Total	208 349	280 414					
Increase 1906		72 065					

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
January	22 709	45 117					i 22 408
February	12 480	21 200					i 7 720
March	18 547	23 801					i 5 254
April	22 110	32 643					i 10 533
May	44 206	68 594					i 24 388
June	65 443	74 437					i 8 994
July	71 501	70 812					d 689
August	60 140	74 873					i 14 733
September	53 931	68 664					i 14 733
October	56 369	63 285					i 6 916
November	59 108	69 229					i 10 121
December	47 977	46 030					d 1 947
Total	535 990	658 059					
Increase 1906		122 069					

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
January	6 726	5 827					d 899
February	2 474	6 740					i 4 266
March	8 992	8 882					d 110
April	5 313	10 885					i 5 572
May	16 219	22 124					i 5 905
June	16 357	18 000					i 1 643
July	14 009	19 702					i 6 487
August	9 867	25 145					i 15 278
September	14 745	22 765					i 8 020
October	19 617	27 452					i 7 835
November	11 593	19 142					i 7 549
December	6 892	19 000					i 12 000
Total	132 804	205 664					
Increase 1906		72 860					

CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.		1905		1906		Changes	
January	24 676	45 816					i 21 140
February	18 228	39 358					i 21 130
March	37 443	40 151					i 2 708
April	37 801	30 980					d 6 911
May	38 257	33 912					d 4 345
June	31 184	33 259					i 2 075
July	34 908	27 706					d 7 202
August	39 209	32 145					d 7 063
September	32 934	29 164					d 3 770
October	41 904	32 212					d 9 692
November	40 472	14 123					d 26 349
December	40 713	20 731					d 19 982
Total	417 821	379 557					
Decrease 1906		417 821					

—RECAPITULATION—

CAPE BRETON CO.

	1905	1906	Increase
Dominion Coal Co.....	2 913 000	3 131 000	227 588
N. S. S. & Coal Co.....	635 000	658 000	122 000
Gowrie and Blockhouse	34 000	37 000	3 000
Other Mines.....	15 000	15 000	
Total for C. B. Co.....	3 498 000	3 841 000	352 000

PICTOU COUNTY

Acadia Coal Co.....	258 000	275 000	17 000
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	208 000	280 000	72 000
Pictou Coal Co.....		1 000	1 000
Marsh Mine.....	38 500	37 000	d(1 500)
Total for Pictou Co.....	504 500	593 000	88 500

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumb. Ry. & Coal Co.....	417 000	379 557	d(38 000)
Maritime, Stratheona, Minudie, and Fundy Coal Co's.....	90 000	95 000	5 000
Can. Coal & Ry. Co.....	37 000	35 000	2 000
Total for Cumb. Co.....	544 000	509 557	d(34 500)

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Inverness Ry. & Coal Co	133 000	206 000	73 000
Mabou Coal Co.....	3 000	13 000	10 000
Port Hood Coal Co.....	11 000	8 000	d 3 000
Total for Inverness	147 000	227 000	80 000

This gives a total in round figures of 5,170,000 tons for 1906, an increase of 488,000 over 1905. The last ten days in Dec. were most disappoint-

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.

G. H. KING,

APPLY TO

CHIPMAN, N. B.

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.

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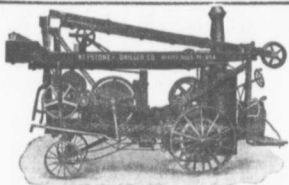
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Bobbinitite, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.

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AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

AUSTEN BROS. HALIFAX.



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

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

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 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.

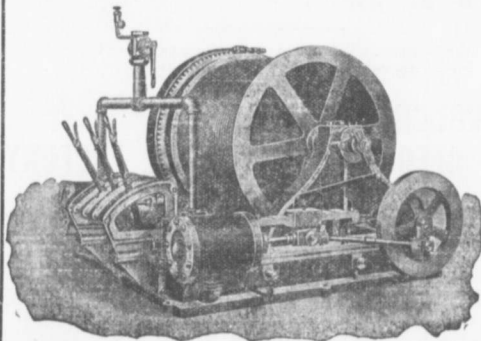


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AIR POWER
COAL DRILL

is used extensively
 by the
 Dominion Coal Co.
 Nova Scotia Steel
 and Coal Co.,
 Inverness Ry.
 and Coal Co.
 and others.

Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works
Manufacturers of the
H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills,
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"Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.



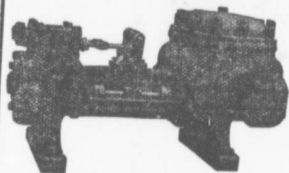
This is a view of our combined friction driven and brake and reversible link motion hoisting engine. The most economical for mining purposes ever built.

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

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PUMPING MACHINERY.



Fairbanks Morse Duplex,
Piston Pattern,
Boiler Feed Pump.

**Steam Pumps,
Power Pumps,
Fire Pumps.**

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

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

**The Material and Workmanship en-
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Pumps is kept up to the highest Stand-
ard at all times.**

All the Wearing Parts are made to Gauge and are therefore
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Fairbanks Morse,
Vertical Duplex Boiler
Feed Pump, Marine Type.

**EVERY PUMP IS THOROUGHLY TESTED
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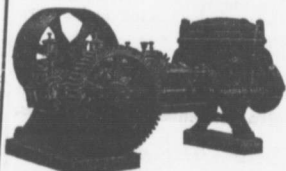
Send for our Catalog 48c, or have our representative
in your vicinity call on you.

REPRESENTED BY

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

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



Fairbanks Morse Horizontal Duplex Power Pump

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Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.
Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, exceeding 2 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of his 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, 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 20 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. 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 100 x 150 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 \$200 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales.

Flacey mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

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

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

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

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Head Office

187 Hollis St., HALIFAX

It is to the best interests of all concerned that this Company be appointed to see to the execution of Trusts that you may create.

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—

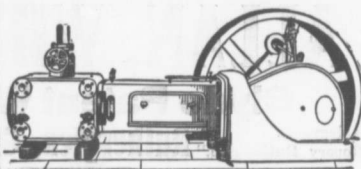
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Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, all kinds of Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings.

Wholesale only,

TRURO, Nova Scotia.

Long Stroke Engines.



We manufacture a full line of sizes of the style of engine shown in cut, either Corliss type or with Sweet balanced valve.

They are fitted with Robb-Armstrong automatic governors which give close regulation and high economy.

Oil is forced through piping to all bearings, ensuring positive and copious lubrication.

They are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts exact in fit can be supplied on short notice.

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PURE CONFECTIONERY.

Like many other old notions, the idea of Candy not being beneficial has been Exploded. There is nothing more Wholesome and Nourishing than Sugar and Chocolate. There is Nothing more Delicious.

All our confectionery, even the very cheapest, is made of pure materials by Experts.

You may have possibly tried the rest, now try the Best.

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Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

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Cable, A. B. C. (4th & 5th Eds.)
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Wire Ropes

for
Winding & Haulage
in
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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.**

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—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

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SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING PORT

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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.
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Miners and Shippers of INNERNESS (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. 82 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.		No. 23 p. m.	No. 25 p. m.
L 11 10	L 3 55	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 3 35
S 11 10	S 4 00	PORT HAWKESBURY	L 10 55	S 3 27
A 11 35	A 4 13	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 45	L 3 10
	L 4 16		A 10 27	
	F 4 20	TROY	F 10 27	
	S 4 43	CREGONIMH	S 10 15	
	F 4 55	JU DHALE	F 10 06	
	S 5 10	CRAIGMORE	S 9 42	
	F 5 23	CATHERINES POND	F 9 29	
	A 5 26		L 9 15	
	L 5 43	PORT HOOD	A 9 10	
	S 5 58	GLENGOE	S 8 55	
	S 6 21	MABOU	S 8 25	
	S 6 23	GLENDYRE	S 8 15	
	S 6 53	BLACK RIVER	S 8 00	
	S 7 07	STRATHGONE	S 7 47	
	A 7 20	INVERNESS	L 7 30	
	P 8		A 8	

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jet. 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;

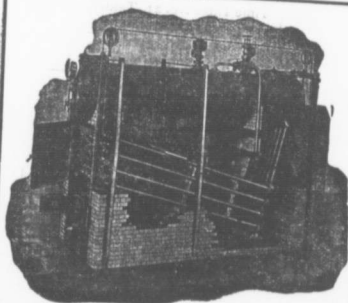
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BRIDGES *TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES*
 STEEL BUILDINGS
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BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK



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50 Hand Pick Miners.

About 25 pairs of good hand pick miners can find
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 coming winter.
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JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



Best all round flour on the market.
Uniform in quality. Every barrel
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only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
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**Rock Drills, Coal Mining
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**Stirling A. & T. Horizontal and Cahall Vertical
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WORKS:
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RUBBER HOSE for Air Drills, Pneumatic
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"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,"

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

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Unequalled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

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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.**

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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.

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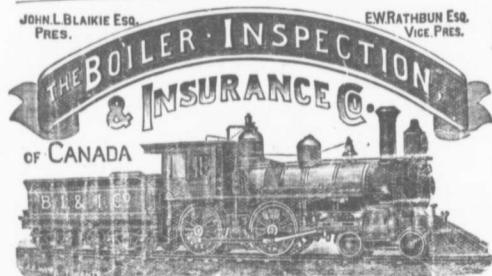
Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville Mines

Estimates Cheerfully given.

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All Kinds and Sizes



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Standard and Lang's Patent
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Prices Right. Prompt Shipments.

Rope Fittings.

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**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.**

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BOILERS: All Sizes and all Pressures.

PUMPS

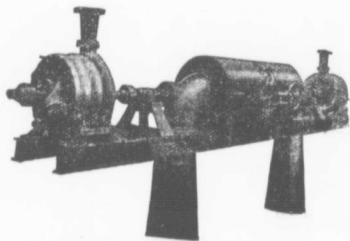
Worthington Pumps for
Water Works and Mines.

Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels, for high heads.

Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.



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

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.

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

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

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

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112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
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 Quebec, Que.,

—and from the following agents.—

R. P. and W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.
 Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Newfoundland.
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Peake Bros. & Co. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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CUMBERLAND

RAILWAY AND

COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mines

SPRINGHILL

Mined in the Province.

N. S.

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