

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
New Series Vol. 10 No. 20 April 22nd, 1908 STELLARTON, N. S.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.
ISSUED ON SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAY MONTHLY.

The organ of the rapidly expanding Coal Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

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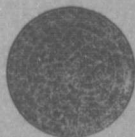
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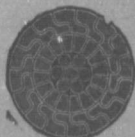
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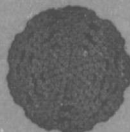
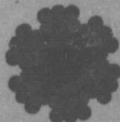
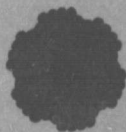
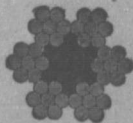
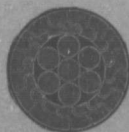
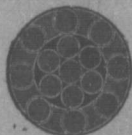
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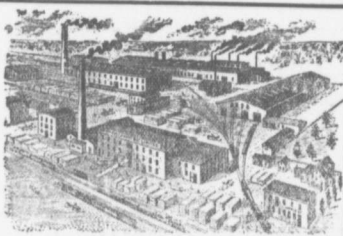
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No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.30
78 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
18 Express for Halifax, and St. John	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.45
62 Mixed for Pictou	8.30
55 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Sydney	11.10
28 Mixed for Pictou	11.15
56 Mixed for Truro	12.55
139 Mixed for New Glasgow	13.25
20 Express for Halifax and Montreal	13.30
149 Mixed for Pictou	13.35
181 Mixed for Pictou Landing	14.45
22 Mixed for Hopewell	14.50
65 Mixed for New Glasgow	15.50
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.50
66 Express for Pictou	21.55

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton	6.55
61 Express from Pictou	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.35
55 Mixed from Truro	8.00
28 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.55
57 Mixed from Pictou	10.55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave	13.25
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	13.30
139 Mixed from Pictou	13.30
20 Express from Sydney	13.30
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	14.45
77 Mixed from Hopewell	14.45
65 Mixed from Pictou	19.25
66 Express from New Glasgow	21.40
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.45

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty five
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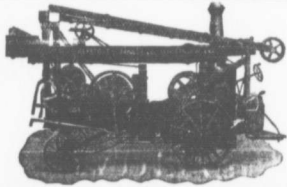
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Iron Pipe for Mining Purposes.

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MONTREAL, QUE.
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The KEYSTONE [Percussion Core Drill Attachment is an economical appliance for TESTING COAL LANDS.

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

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

"The acidity of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw there two out of three were Jeaneville Pumps."

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

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

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

Jeaneville Iron Works Co.,
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Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,
Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

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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are the only Electric Chain Breast Machines and Rotary Drills which have been approved by the British Royal Commission for use in gaseous mines.

THE JEFFREY A. 5 DRILL is suitable for working coal, clay, gypsum, slata, or any material into which an auger bit can be driven.

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

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Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

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MINE VENTILATING FANS.

Under direct special arrangements with the Inventor, we are building the "Capell" Patent Mine Ventilating Fan, for the Canadian Coal Mining Trade. They are largely used in the Coal Mines in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain and the Continent, probably exceeding in number any other high class fan in use to-day.

We invite inquiries, which will have our closest attention.

I. Matheson & Company, Limited,

ENGINEERS,

New Glasgow, . . . Nova Scotia.

To the....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 20. Stellarton, N. S., April 22nd. 1908. New Series

SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FIRST AID.

Q. What steps would you take to restore a person overcome by poisonous gases?

A. In mining persons are occasionally overcome from the effects of noxious and poisonous gases, when the breathing of the patient becomes very feeble, and very probably ceases altogether. When such is the case it does not by any means indicate that life is gone from the body, and the idea that death has taken place should not be entertained until death has been pronounced by a medical man. Therefore, unless the cessation of breathing is accompanied by some of the appearance which generally accompany death, I should treat the patient as follows:—

Find out the cause of insensibility if not known, then loosen the clothing round his throat and chest (if clothed); ascertain if there be a fracture or wound from which blood is flowing, and, if so, stop the hemorrhage and remove the patient at once into fresh, pure air. If the insensibility be caused by CH_4 the patient should be carried low down, but if CO_2 be the cause he should be carried with his head high up, by the pick-a-back method preferably, which is as follows:—The bearer stoops down in front of the patient and passes his right arm between the patient's legs; the patient then falls across the bearer's back, so that his right arm comes in front of the bearer's left arm. The patient is kept from falling by the bearer holding his right arm and right leg. After having got the patient to the fresh, pure air, and, if the suffocating and poisonous atmosphere to which he has been subjected has caused the breathing to cease, or become very feeble, artificial respiration must be resorted to. The first thing to do in cases of suffocation is to get the patient into fresh air, then to quickly loosen all clothing round the throat, chest and waist. If you have a towel handy beat the patient on the chest with it after having dipped it in cold water, to try and make him gasp, so that the lungs may be filled with fresh air. If this does not produce the desired effect, viz., to make the patient breathe, artificial respiration must be employed.

There are several methods of producing artificial respiration, but I will describe the method known as Dr. Sylvester's. Place the patient on his back, with a small, firm cushion, or rolled up article of clothing under his shoulder blades. To ensure a straight and easy passage for the air to his lungs, kneel at the patient's head and grasp his arms just below the elbows. Draw gently and with a sweeping motion above the head and cross them, keep them in this position for about two seconds then carry the arms

down on to the sides of the chest and press them firmly there for two seconds, "or whilst you count slowly one, two." Repeat the operation steadily and slowly about fifteen times a minute until breathing is established, or until a medical practitioner has pronounced life to have become extinct. In the event of the patient being of heavy build and beyond the control of the operation, another person may assist him, taking one arm each to manipulate, but in this case both arms must be moved simultaneously. When breathing has been satisfactorily commenced, the circulation of the blood must be seen to, and, if weak, or the pulsation has ceased, the circulation must be restored by rubbing the limbs with a firm grasping pressure towards the heart, "with warm flannels or cloths if obtainable." The limbs must be rubbed in one direction only, viz., towards the heart. If they were rubbed in both directions there would be no effect upon the heart to cause action. By rubbing as above the quantity of blood in the heart is displaced by means of the blood being forced in by the rubbing process, and in this way is the heart's action promoted. In no case should the circulation of the blood be restored until the breathing is being properly and naturally carried on by the patient, and he should be very carefully watched for any relaxation of breathing during the operation of restoring circulation. If the breathing becomes feeble it should be immediately assisted again by artificial means as before described. After breathing and circulation are naturally pursuing their course the warmth of the body should be promoted either by the application of hot flannels, bottles, bladders of hot water, friction, being careful not to interrupt or interfere with the breathing or circulation of the blood. Watch the patient carefully, being sure that plenty of fresh, pure air is circulating around him, and do not under any circumstances leave the patient by himself until he has been pronounced to be out of danger by a medical man. A medical man should be summoned as early as possible in all cases, with a full and detailed account of the condition and cause of such condition of the patient given to him, so that he may come prepared to efficiently deal with the case.

COAL CUTTING PRECAUTIONS.

It is wise to observe the following precautions in running a coal-cutting machine: (1) Never start the machine until the bar is in the cut, or close against the face; (2) Never stoop or lean over any portion of the bar while it is working; (3) before racking the cutter bar in or out of the cut, remove the cleaner bar; keep the end of the cutter bar bearing about 3 inches from the face of the coal; (4) keep the joints of the inspection doors in good order; frequently examine and tighten every bolt and nut.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLIERY WORKERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The following is Draft Constitution and Rules for the Relief Societies under the proposed consolidation or reconstruction:

CONSTITUTION.

For Branches of the "Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society."

NAME.

1. This Society shall be known as the "Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Society (name of mine Branch)"

OBJECTS.

2. The objects of this Branch shall be the raising of a fund by contributions from the employees at Colliery, the employers and the Local Government, for the purpose of making provision for members who from sickness or accident may be unable to work, and for the widows, orphans or dependent relations of those who have been members, and thereby obviate any necessity for voluntary charitable subscriptions or contributions.

DEFINITIONS.

3. 'BOY' shall mean a person earning less than One Dollar per day.

'DOCTOR' shall mean any one of the regular Colliery doctors, or in the case of his absence or illness, the medical practitioner who has charge of his practice. In the case of members employed in localities where there is no Colliery doctor, it shall mean any registered physician.

'LIMITS' shall mean the district in which a beneficiary resides.

'BOARD' shall mean the Board established under the provisions of Chapter Acts of 1908.

'COMMITTEE' shall mean the Committee of Management.

'COMPANY' shall mean the person or body corporate who is the immediate proprietor, lessee or occupier of the mine.

MEMBERSHIP.

4. Every person employed in or about the Colliery, and in connection with work incidental thereto, shall be a member of this Branch. Provided, however, that after the passing of the Act hereinbefore referred to, the Committee may exclude from membership any person who is suffering from chronic disease, or the recurring effects of injury contracted elsewhere than in the occupation of coal mining in Nova Scotia, and provided always that persons who have contracted habits predicial to health shall not be admitted or continue to be members of this Branch.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

5. The funds shall be under the control of, and the affairs of this Branch shall be conducted by a Committee of Management to consist of seven members to be appointed as follows:—

- (a) The members of this Branch at the Annual Meeting shall elect four members of the Committee, the same to be elected one at a time.
- (b) The Company shall annually appoint one member.
- (c) The Board shall annually appoint two members.

OFFICERS.

6. The Committee shall appoint from their number a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

7. The Committee shall appoint from their number a Visiting Committee to consist of three of its number, or it may appoint as a paid visitor any member of the Branch. The Committee may appoint any sub-committee necessary to transact the business of the Branch.

VACANCIES.

8. In case of a vacancy occurring during the year in the Committee elected, as provided in paragraph five (a), a special meeting of the members shall be called to elect a successor. At least one week's notice shall be given of such meeting either by advertisement in a newspaper published in the vicinity, or by posting the same in some public place near the Colliery. Should a vacancy occur in the appointee of the Company or the Board, the place shall be forthwith filled by the like authority.

CHAIRMAN.

9. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee, and he shall only vote in the case of a tie. He shall countersign all cheques or orders for the withdrawal of moneys.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

10. The Secretary-Treasurer shall attend all meetings of the Branch and of the Committee. He shall record the names of the Committee present at its meetings, and keep the minutes of their proceedings, which he shall transcribe into a book; he shall keep minutes of the annual and any special meeting of the Branch; he shall keep such accounts and books and in such form as the Board may order; he shall deposit in some chartered bank to the credit of the Branch all moneys received by him.

He shall provide a fidelity bond in at least the sum of one thousand dollars, issued by an approved guarantee company, but the Committee shall have the power to exact a bond for such sums as they may fix. The Chairman shall be the custodian of the bond, and the premium thereon shall be paid by the Branch. He shall register the name, age, nationality, and whether married or single of each member of the Branch, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall keep such book revised from month to month. He shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid, and shall attend to all correspondence. He shall classify the indemnities paid on account of sickness, and those on account of injuries or accidents. He shall balance the accounts at the end of each quarter, or oftener if required for the examination by the Committee, or by the Auditor or any officer of the Board. He shall, subject to the Committee, prepare a full report of the state of the fund and of the Committee's transactions for submission to the annual meeting. He shall in the execution of his office, in all things, act under the control of and be subject to the direction of the Board.

REMUNERATION OF SECRETARY-TREASURER AND COMMITTEE.

11. The Secretary-Treasurer and Committee

shall receive such remuneration for their services and for necessary expenses as the Board may direct.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE.

12. The Committee shall meet at least twice each month, but meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman. Four of their number shall form a quorum, provided all the Committee had notice of the time and place of meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.

13. The Annual meeting of the Branch shall be held on the fourth Wednesday of January in each year, for the reception of the printed report for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December prior thereto, and for the election of members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

14. The Committee may call a special meeting of the members of the Branch at any time, but no business other than that stated in the notice shall be transacted thereat, unless two-thirds of the members present concur in transacting urgent business of which no notice has been given. The provisions of paragraph eight as to notice shall apply to special meetings on the written request of at least seven members of the Branch.

AUDIT.

15. All books accounts and papers of the Branch shall be subject to the inspection and audit of two persons, one to be appointed by the members at the Annual Meeting and one to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall fix their remuneration, which shall be paid from the funds of the Branch.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS.

16. The following shall be the scale of monthly contributions and weekly and mortuary benefits:—

CLASS.	MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS.	WEEKLY BENEFITS.	MORTUARY BENEFITS.
Boys	20 cents	\$2.50	\$30.00
Men	25 cents	3.00	50.00

In the case of the death of a boy, the sole or chief support of parents or relation, the Committee may grant the same benefits as in the case of a man.

PROVISIONS AS TO MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

17. (a) The monthly assessment shall be retained from those who receive weekly benefits.
- (b) Any member working any part of a month shall pay the full assessment for that month.
- (c) When any member leaves the employment at Colliery, or is discharged, his membership in this Branch shall at once cease and determine, but this rule shall not apply to members whose places of labor have been stopped by the Company, provided that they personally apply to the

management once each week for work and continue to pay their assessment to the Fund.

- (d) Assessments shall be made for each calendar month.

PROCEDURE AS TO CLAIMS.

18. (a) Any one claiming indemnity from the Branch shall present, or cause to be presented, to the Secretary-Treasurer, a certificate from the doctor as to the nature and extent of the disability, injury or sickness, and the date of the doctor's first visit; and also a certificate from the foreman of the particular department where he is employed, which certificate shall state how long the applicant has been off work, and what further information he may have of the matter.

- (b) Such certificate shall be filled within eight days after the illness has begun on account of which the member intends to claim indemnity, or after the accident has happened.
- (c) The Committee shall at its meetings examine into such certificates, and shall make such further inquiries as they deem necessary, and if such inquiries are corroboratory of the statements in the certificate, they shall approve the claim.

(d) No moneys shall be paid from the funds of the Branch to any claimant unless and until the claim has been approved by the Committee.

WEEKLY BENEFITS.

19. Members who become disabled either from sickness or injury received in the service of the Company, and incapable of following their ordinary employment or other suitable employment in the service of the Company, shall be entitled to receive from the funds of the Branch each week during a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks, benefits at the rate set out in paragraph sixteen; and thereafter at the rate of two dollars per week, until such member is again capable of following his employment; provided, however, that no benefit shall be payable for the first week of any disablement arising from sickness unless the member is incapable of work for at least twenty-four working days, in which case the benefit for the first week shall be paid.

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

20. In case of a death through illness or as a result of injury while in the service of the Company, then if he be married his widow shall be paid from the funds of the Branch the sum of fifty dollars down, and the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the period of fifty two weeks, if she remains so long unmarried, and if she conducts herself with propriety to the satisfaction of the Committee; otherwise she shall forfeit all claim to further benefit from the funds of the Branch. Each of such member's children up to and including five in number, shall be allowed the sum of two dollars per month until they attain the age of thirteen years, which sum shall be paid to the mother or the person having the sole care of such children or child. If such member is the eldest working son of the family, and no father, his mother, brothers and sisters

shall be entitled to the benefits hereinbefore set out under the same restrictions. If such member is unmarried and leaves a parent or sister entirely dependent on him for support, then such parent or sister shall be entitled to the benefits hereinbefore set out under the same restrictions. If such unmarried member leaves no relatives entirely dependent on him, then the mortuary benefit is to be paid to the person, if any, who had been nominated by him to receive it, or if no person has been nominated to receive it, then such mortuary benefit, after all burial expenses have been paid, shall revert to the Branch.

FORFEITURE OF BENEFITS.

21. Any member having a claim to indemnity shall forfeit his right thereto for any of the following causes:—

- (a) Sickness or injury brought on by the use of intoxicants, or by immoral conduct.
- (b) Frequenting places where intoxicating liquors are kept, or being in a state of intoxication.
- (c) Leaving the limits without the consent of the Committee.
- (d) A disregard for the laws of health.
- (e) Violation of any of the provisions of this Constitution.
- (f) Engaging in any employment for gain other than regular employment in the Company's work without the consent of the Committee.

22. A member who attempts or is guilty of fraud or imposition in connection with the Branch shall forthwith be suspended from all its rights and privileges until a meeting of the Branch duly convened shall determine as to his guilt and the penalty therefor; and any member who aids or assists another in any attempt to impose or defraud the Branch, or refuses to give information which the Committee think in the interest of the Branch he ought to divulge, may on complaint lodged by the Committee, be expelled from the Branch by a majority vote of the Branch at any special or annual meeting.

23. The Committee shall have the power of appointing a doctor to attend specially to all claims on the funds of the Branch, and may fix his remuneration.

UNION OF BRANCHES FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

24. When in the judgment of the Board it is desirable to do so, one or more Branches may be united for such purposes as employing a special doctor or a paid visitor.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

25. All moneys of this Branch in excess of the sum of One Thousand Dollars shall be remitted to the Treasurer of the Board, to be by him kept to the credit of the Branch.

WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS.

26. The Committee may by resolution, and on representation to the Board of the need therefor, withdraw from the Treasurer of the Board any funds to its credit to meet its necessities. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Branch shall only disburse moneys by cheques which shall first be approved by the Committee and countersigned by the Chairman.

27. Should it be found at any time that the

income of the Branch is not sufficient to pay its obligations, the Committee shall have the power to call upon the members to pay enlarged contributions until such time as the fund has become sufficiently strong to again meet the demands upon it. And the committee shall also have power, should the necessities of any beneficiary be not adequately met by the stated indemnities, to order a special assessment when and as often as is required to meet such necessity, and by so doing remove any plans for charitable contributions from members of the Branch on behalf of the beneficiary.

The April number of the ever-popular "Canadian Pictorial" may well stir with pride the heart of a true Canadian. The noted Canadian of the month is the Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, Sir Daniel McMillan, and a picture of Lady McMillan is given in the Woman's Section. Winter scenes of varied beauty, including Ice Formation on Lake Huron, the Muskrat's Winter Home, exquisite views, just taken on Niagara, all in winter garb, well represent the season in which Canadians delight, while scenes of budding Spring are not wanting. A couple of the pictures show Ontario's two great Hydraulic Lift Locks at Kirkfield and Peterboro, either of which has twice the capacity of the largest work of the kind anywhere else in the world. Another picture is of Alexander Graham Bell of telephone fame, who grew up in Canada and installed his first working telephone in Brantford. A remarkable view, taken seven hundred feet underground, shows a couple of brawny miners in an Ontario Gold mine near Kenora, and the new electric engines on the G. T. R. for the St. Clair Tunnel, will be of special interest. Besides these, and many other Canadian pictures, there are pictures from across the water, such as a huge English Telegraph Exchange, the Thames Frozen Over, a winsome group of a schoolmistress at 85, and her pupils, etc.—all of them of interest to Canadians.

The Mabou Coal Co. has been incorporated. The capital of the Company is \$1,000,000 in hundred dollar shares. This is a sensible capitalization, sufficient for all legitimate purposes, and one on which dividends are not impossible as may be the case with some other concerns. The company takes power to acquire all the rights of the Mabou and Gulf Railway. The incorporators are W. P. Deppe, C. P. Garvey, of Cincinnati and Adams G. McKay of Halifax. It is to be hoped that Adams' promotion to the ranks of the great coal magnates will induce him to an exercise of mercy towards the poor coal operators.

Dynamite should never be tamped with much force. The purpose of tamping the dynamite is merely to make it fill the hole completely, thus removing any air cushion between the dynamite and the walls of the hole. The dynamite should be in a soft condition when loaded; therefore, very little force should be required to effect this consolidation of the dynamite. Recently in New Zealand some gelignite exploded while the hole was being loaded. The fuse and primer had not been inserted; the only reason that could be given to account for this explosion was that the gelignite was being pressed too hard.

- Rubs by Rambler.

What with the consolidation of and amendments to the Mines Regulation Act; the Mines Act, so far as it relates to submarine areas, the Pension Bill for Colliery Workers, and the Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident Society, the last session of the Local Legislature had a fair portion of the time occupied in passing measures affecting coal mining and those engaged in it. The Coal Mines Regulation Act has been improved in some directions, while in at least one other direction it has been marred. There was an amendment, or two, introduced which could only aim at a certain colliery. The amendments seem harsh, and under the whole circumstances uncalled for. It is to be hoped no evil effects will follow their being embodied in the Act.

The various Coal Companies in the Province have special rules for the guidance of their employees. In no one instance, perhaps, are these rules similar, and it is possible they cannot well be, as conditions at one colliery may not be exactly the same as at any other colliery. While this may be true it should be possible to have much more uniformity in the rules than exist. It is impossible for the Inspector of Mines to keep track of all the varying rules. While admitting there cannot be absolute uniformity there can be uniformity to a degree. There are conditions which exist at all of the collieries similar in all respects. Uniform rules then can be applied to these similar conditions. The conditions which are similar having been ascertained, the proper thing to do will be to frame rules governing them and place them in the General Rules in the body of the Mines Regulation Act, and give them, no longer, it may be, the place they held in the Special Rules. An advantage of doing this will be that the number of special rules at any colliery will be fewer in number, and thereby tend to confuse the workmen less. It is possible the Inspector of Mines may undertake a classification of the Special Rules before next session of the legislature.

There are somethings doing in P. W. A. circles these days. It is likely that several lodges of the order who, contrary to their obligations, passed resolutions in favor of joining the U. M. W. of America, will be brought to task for their action. The F. W. A. lodges in Pictou and Inverness are solid for the old order which has done so much for them, far more, with far less fuss, and far less expense than ever the United Mine Workers did for its members. Springhill voted to join the foreign order, and Pioneer seeks to justify its action by saying the motion to join was conditional on all the lodges going over, as if such a thing was possible. Several of the lodges in Cumberland still remain loyal. In C. B. County there are a half dozen lodges recalcitrant. The Sydney Mines lodges have since coming under the domination of the socialist, showed a disposition for a change. That is the way of the socialists. Their aim in life is to effect changes, regardless of their good or ill effect. It is to be hoped the loyal members of the P. W. A. will back up the executive in purging the lodges of those disjoyal

to it, in whatever action may be taken. It is hard to fathom the motives of those who have taken part in this agitation for a change. Had the P. W. A. not done wonders for its members, or had the U. M. W. showed in any way its superiority to the home order, there might have been some excuse for, and some explanation of their conduct, but seeing the foreign order, in usefulness and effectiveness, is not once to be compared with the P. W. A., one is lost in wonder at any desire for a change. If any Nova Scotia colliery worker labors under the belief that the U. M. W. wants him to join that order out of pure love and affection, and for the good it may do him, then he is egregiously mistaken. "Oh," some innocent ones assert, "the U. M. W. come to give us their protection." Yes, but may it not be of the same kind of protection that vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them. Let there be no mistake. The U. M. W. are willing to allow the P. W. A. to join their ranks without the regular initiation fee of Ten Dollars, and not because the P. W. A. will help the Americans to get a larger share of the Canadian coal trade? Oh, no! Just out of love for the colliery workers of N. S. and C. B. mines. Do you believe it?

A correspondent of an Upper Province mining paper in reviewing, on the whole favorably—the report of the Old Age Pension Commission says he differs from the opinion expressed in the report that the occupation of coal mining is hazardous and one that predisposes to disease. Had the Commissioners gone the length of expressing the opinion that coal mining might be classed as among the extra hazardous occupations it would be open to debate whether or not that opinion was a correct one. Had they declared that the occupation was the most hazardous then they had exposed themselves to criticism. That coal mining is a hazardous occupation may be taken for granted. The insurance companies so consider it and are not so solicitous to insure the lives of miners as of other classes of the community. My own opinion is that while insurance companies may be justified in deeming the occupation hazardous they have been in part under a delusion in supposing it is more hazardous than that of, say, a lumberman. I think some time ago figures were given in the Record showing that in proportion to the numbers employed there were more fatal accidents in the forests than in the mines. If the report states that coal mining predisposes to disease, then a mistake has been made. I do not however think that the Commissioners expressed such an opinion. A perusal of the evidence will show that at least one of their number, when medical testimony was being given sought to extract evidence tending to confirm what evidently was his opinion, that mining was far from an unhealthy occupation. The medical testimony was distinctly against the old idea that the coal miner was more liable to ailments than other manual laborers.

It is possible that some of the witnesses expressed the opinion that mining was unhealthy. That however is an entirely different thing from saying the 'report' said so. The same writer has doubts as to the correctness of the table giving the ages of the employees in the mines. I cannot speak for the ages given in the table under the headings, Cumberland, Cape Breton, etc. but the ages in the table under the heading Pictou Co, may be taken as absolutely correct, unless indeed with miners as with maidens, there is a

hesitancy to be lavish of truth when age is referred to. The ages given in this case were those given the inquisitors. The report has now been in the hands of those interested for several weeks and appears to have been generally well received. The government also has approved of it to, at least, some extent though evidently not inclined to go so far as the Commissioners in the matter of amounts to be given beneficiaries, or more properly perhaps contributors. The scheme of the government cannot correctly be called an old age pension scheme. It is better than that. It might almost be called a conditional compulsory thrift scheme, and I much prefer that to a pension pure and simple from the state.

A Glace Bay member of the P. W. A. asked by movement among some of the lodges of the order for connection with the U. M. W. of America, said it was from a desire to annex themselves to a strong body which could give large financial support in case of a strike. This member said that one of two courses was open to the members of the P. W. A., either to establish a strong strike fund or join the U. M. W. This members name is given in a C. B. paper as McDougall. I have met one of that name and if he is the one who was in communication with the reporter of the C. B. paper I am not a little surprised. I took him, and take him still, notwithstanding this reported utterance, to be a man of strong common sense and sound judgement. I may at one time have thought that a strike fund was a formidable weapon, offensive and defensive, I have been taught by experience, and no longer think so. If a strike fund is necessary in Britain or America it is not necessary in Nova Scotia. The strongest trades union society in the world, if not in numbers then financially, relying on its immense reserves, more than on the justice of its cause, thought it would try conclusions with the British Master Engineers. We all know what the result was, defeat. And so in other cases, where the strength of their funds led societies to try conclusions, the results were similar. Supposing the P. W. A. had had for the last quarter of a century a million dollars in fund, would more progress have been made materially, socially or physically? I stoutly maintain the negative, indeed, on the contrary, the miners of Nova Scotia might not to-day be in advance of those of any other country. The Knights of Labor, their predecessors and successors, relied a good deal on their bank balances. And what came of it all? Precious little. The Knights of Labor, the U. M. W. this Federation and that, did not secure for their members a tithe as much as did the P. W. A. for its adherents. To-day there is one thing that stands in good stead of a big strike fund, and that is public opinion. I would rather have a good cause and public opinion on my side, than a doubtful cause and a million dollars of a strike fund. In some isolated cases might may still be right, in a majority right sweeps the field. I would ask Mr. McDougall calmly and quietly if the miners of Nova Scotia have not made great progress during the last twenty-five years at an amazingly trifling cost. He cannot deny it. I ask him if we have not a more intelligent, and as capable a class of workmen as they have across the line. He cannot

gainsay that either. Why then any desire for a change? A defence fund may be of service, but not for a moment must it be considered an essential let alone a sine qui non.

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APRIL 22

THE STEEL—COAL LITIGATION.

"If the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company were ordinary litigants no one outside their proprietary would have any right to ask them to stop their protracted duel in the law courts. But the Canadian people have an enormously large interest at stake. It is getting on for thirty years since a duty was imposed on coal to bring about the development of the Nova Scotia mines. Since then the cost of every ton burnt in Canada has been augmented by that act, the burden falling for the most part upon Ontario, the chief manufacturing Province. Where the duty is paid in the first instance by the railways it is, of course, transferred in the form of higher rates to the shoulders of shipper and consignee. Exactly how much it has cost Canadians since 1878 is difficult to say; we know what it has yielded in revenue to the Federal treasury, but cannot ascertain how many millions it has conveyed to the revenues of the interested industries. And, after all, there is not a great deal in the way of national development to show for it, Nova Scotia coal being still unable to compete with American anywhere west of Montreal."

"We do not, of course, ask the Government to interfere in this affair that the National Policy may be saved from its friends, but in order that the generous sacrifices made by the community towards the building up of these two great companies may not be dissipated in a huge lawsuit into which an undue amount of personal acrimony seems to have entered, and which, whatever the result may be, can only embitter the existing situation and postpone any final settlement upon a just and equitable basis."

The above is from the Toronto Globe, and is in line with almost everything that has been written favoring Government interference in the big Steel-Coal dispute. All were anxious that the Government, if it were within its province, should intervene in the interests of a speedy and reasonable settlement, but all are not agreed upon the grounds, as stated in the Globe, justifying interference. The settlement is desirable in the interests of the industrial development o

the country, and on the injury the quarrel is doing in this respect. But the Government cannot call upon the Coal Co. to speedily end the quarrel, on the ground that the Coal Co. has been receiving favors for many years at its hands. However much bearing the argument of "Government bounty" may have on the steel industry, it is without meaning when applied to the coal industry. The coal industry never received special favors from any government. Indeed, in the matter of protection it has been cavalierly treated in comparison with almost every other industry. When the duty was imposed on imported coal the Dominion Coal Co. was not in existence; indeed, the duty had been in force some fourteen years before the Coal Co. began operations. Therefore, no special benefits were conferred on that company. Indeed, no special privileges were accorded the coal trade. When the Conservatives adopted protection as their policy, it would have been an outrage had they not extended to the coal trade the like privileges bestowed on almost every industry in Canada. The Globe tells us it cannot ascertain how many millions it has conveyed to the revenues of the interested industries. It may be taken for granted that neither can the Globe tell us how many millions have been "conveyed" to the revenues of the flour millers, or the cotton manufacturers, or the sugar refiners, or the paper makers, or the makers of machinery, and other makers without number, millions conveyed to their pockets from the pockets of the people. The Globe and the people of Ontario may think that they are generous in the extreme in permitting the continuance of the duty in the interests of the coal operators of the province, but generosity does not play any part in the matter. If the coal of Nova Scotia, her chief, if not her only product worth mentioning, is not to have consideration under what is none other than a protective policy, why should not ore, only, but all the varied industries of Ontario have paternal arms thrown round them? Mention is made in the local press of some great favor conferred upon the Dominion Coal Co. Is it not all rather the other way? Did not that company in entering into operations in Nova Scotia confer immense benefit upon the province by giving employment to thousands of her people, and adding hundreds of thousands annually to the revenue. And what great gift was given the Dominion Coal Co? Nothing beyond that which is within the reach of every coal company in the province. In return for an extra royalty of two and a half cents the Dominion Coal Co. got a straight lease for ninety-nine years instead of four for periods of twenty years each. That is all, and nothing more.

EIGHT HOUR DAY AT THE MINES.

In the House of Assembly last week a number of questions relative to the 8-hour day were asked by Mr. Gillis, and after putting them he went into the matter thus opened up. He said that in the mining counties this was one of the most important questions confronting the men. For several years delegations from the P. W. A. have urged strongly this matter on the Government, and it had been as strenuously opposed by the mine owners.

The only way in which this question could be settled would be by finding out what had been done previously in this line. There was only one way to secure that information by a commission. There would be some expense and opposition to this, but the results would be equally as important as those reached by the Old Age Pension Commission which had also been opposed on these grounds when first proposed. There were many reasons in favor of an 8-hour day, but the main one was that it would minimize the danger of life and health. The danger to health from working underground were well known, and the explosions at Springhill, Port Hood, Caledonia and in Pictou had brought danger to life home to all. There were fewer explosions in Nova Scotia than in any other country, and this was due to the excellent equipped collieries, which were superior to any in the world, the excellence of the mining legislation, the fact that the Inspector of Mines was a gentleman of unqualified ability, and that the mine managers were all exceptionally well qualified.

After a question of order, raised by Mr. Tanner, had been settled, Mr. Gillis said that the main arguments of the mine owners against the eight hour day was that it would lessen the output, lower wages, increase cost of production and consequently the cost to the consumer. A commission had been appointed by the Imperial Government to investigate this question and the preponderance of evidence was against the operators' claims. Similar commissions had been appointed by the French, British Columbia, New Zealand Governments, and he thought the time had come when the Nova Scotia Government should also fall in line.

He concluded by moving "that the Government appoint a Commission to inquire into the probable economic effect of a limit of eight hours to the working day of coal miners and colliery employees in the Province of Nova Scotia, both when calculated from bank to bank, and when otherwise calculated upon:

(1) Production, (2) wages, (3) employment, (4) the export trade, (5) Canadian industries which might be affected thereby, regard being had to the different conditions obtaining in different districts, seams and collieries."

All Mr. Gillis' contentions were backed up by Mr. Baillie.

In a brief but comprehensive address Mr. Paul went over the questions raised by Mr. Gillis and Mr. Baillie, and gave their attitude his earnest support. This was probably the most important matter before the miners of Nova Scotia to-day and a commission to investigate it was urgently needed.

Premier Murray said that this was a very debatable question. This question had been urged by the miners, but there were differences among them as to its expediency. The operators think that an eight hour law would not be desirable legislation, for, at present, they have to force matters to keep up the output. He had not given the matter of a commission very much thought, and asked Mr. Gillis what kind of a commission he would favor.

Mr. Gillis favored having a commission similar to that on the Old Age Pension scheme, which would take evidence and make a report.

The Premier said that he did not think that there could be any objection to having a commission of inquiry, and the motion was then unanimously adopted.

Last year coal mining gave employment to 940,618 persons in Great Britain; and the number of tons produced per person was 299.9 and the number of deaths was 1,307 for every thousand persons employed.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Peace and prosperity are still the portion of the good people of Springhill. Long may it last.

The Vale colliery is maintaining its excellent outputs. Mr. Gray, the manager, is doing splendid work.

The double balance on the west side Mabou Mine is progressing rapidly; the bords on each side have been broken off.

The shipping pier at Mabou has been strengthened by the driving of a number of piles. The pier is in condition for shipments.

All the Miners' Boards at the several collieries have been reappointed. The Inspector, when he has time at his disposal, will frame regulations for the proper management and procedure of these boards.

Fire was discovered in a part of the workings at the 'Back' Mines. Stellarton a week or more ago, which caused a little trouble for a time. The fire has been confined and will be walled off and flooded. The effect on the output will be inappreciable.

The coal in the last sinking at Mabou, in the language of those who have seen it, is excellent. The stone between what has been counted two seams has nearly all thinned out, and coal has taken its place. The "two" seams combined make a big seam.

The Government expects to secure a royalty of no less than \$700,000 from mines. In a few years this royalty will be more than all the other sources of revenue combined. The last fifteen years has witnessed a rapid increase in revenue from this source.

A correspondent writes:—"I see by the Record that the Mines Department have refused a coal company the privilege of running till the next examination without a certificated manager; that is well but is the same treatment being meted out all round." That we cannot say, we hope so.

A workman in the Springhill Collieries met with an accident which resulted seriously, by being caught by a rake. A workman was killed, in the International mine by the fall of what is called a horseback, measuring 16 feet long by 2 x 2. The place was considered safe previous to the accident.

The Government, by legislation, takes unto itself power to settle the boundaries of certain areas on the eastern side of C. B. County. The boundaries have been in dispute for some time. The parties principally affected are J. T. Burchell and the Dominion Coal Co., N. S. Steel & Coal Co., and indirectly the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.

The veteran Mr. Jas. Baird has resigned from the Board of Examiners for granting certificates to colliery officials, and nothing, it is said, will induce him to withdraw it. Mr. Baird was a most energetic member of the Board, and like some of us, dearly loved a discussion. He is a practical man of large and varied experience. It is to be hoped that the Government will make a wise selection of a successor.

If the remaining quarters of the year do as well in proportion as the first quarter ending 3rd March, we may expect to see an increase in coal shipments, 1908 over 1907, of well nigh to a million tons. The increase for the three months ending March is over 200,000 tons, and the first three months are generally the slowest months of the year.

What a tonnage that is for Pennsylvania last year! This one State does more than Germany, and nearly approaches Great Britain. Official figures, as supplied to us, in detail, by the mine inspectors of the several districts add up. Bituminous, 149,759,089 net tons. Anthracite, 86,279,719 net tons. Total, 236,038,808 net tons—Coal Trade Journal.

The Eastern Coal Co., after considerable tunnelling, "struck the coal" about three weeks ago, but little mention was made of the fact waiting further developments. Some definite information is now given. It was thought the displacement of the fault to the eastward of No 2 was 45 feet. Where it has now been cut in No. 1 slope the distance between the two points is 300 feet. No. 1 slope is to the westward of No. 3 slope. The management expected an increase of displacement and allowed for this ten feet. Fifteen feet should have been allowed as they struck the main seam, in the clay, between the upper and lower coals. This makes the displacement at this point practically sixty feet. During tunnelling operations a particularly hard rock, resembling green whinstone, was encountered. Progress through this was very slow, with the result that the estimated time in which the drifting should be done was exceeded by some six weeks. The length of the tunnel is 380 feet. Below the fault the strata is dry, so that it is hoped in further sinking there will be no trouble from water. The section of the seam which seemingly carries coal of excellent quality, is 6 feet 6 inches. There is a 6 inch band of clay 26 inches from the roof in the seam, the remainder being clean coal. There is no clay or slate apart from this band. The seam, therefore, for all practical purposes, is one 6 feet thick. It is stated that the general appearance of the coal resembles that of Springhill. The management has not as yet seen the lower seam. No doubt they will conclude that if it has improved in the same ratio as the upper, the E. C. Co. will have something passing the ordinary in that section of country. About 130 feet from this seam is another which goes by the name of "The Lawson." Sometime ago two holes were put down to this seam and four feet of coal struck, after allowance for grade, etc. Lawson Seam coal is claimed to be good for domestic purposes. The sample taken from the boring was bright, resembling semi-anthracite, and very much like the bright coal from the Mabou seam which will yet create a furor among coal dealers. The Record is pleased to present these details to its readers, and glad that those interested have received so much encouragement.

THE "STANDARD QUESTION."

The 'Standard' question has received the 'coup-de-grace' at last. Grand Master S. B. McNeil and John Moffatt, Gd. Secretary of the P. W. A., with a large and representative committee from Pioneer Lodge, P. W. A., interviewed General Manager Cowans, and earnestly pleaded for the privilege to load a number of boxes of coal, level full on bank, and have them weighed in the presence of the Grand officers and one or more of the committee. The General Manager was reluctant to again open up a question that had been settled in the most equitable way, and as the men in the first instance had refused to aid him, in arriving at a standard, he did not see what good end was to be served by a test of the kind, for with a knowledge, he said, born of bitter experience, he was afraid the men would not abide by anything fair. He was, however, repeatedly assured that the men would certainly abide by such a test, the committee, one and all, giving him this assurance. The Grand Officers also said that under the conditions with these assurances, they were convinced that such a test would be altogether satisfactory. Mr. Cowans was finally induced to consent, not, he was careful to explain, because he thought the existing standard was not fair, but to convince the Grand Officers and all concerned that it was. The test took place in the presence of the Grand Officers, McNeil and Moffatt, General Manager and Assistant Manager, Mr. Alex. McPherson, Convener of Managing Committee Pioneer Lodge, P. W. A., and a large number of Lodge members. The test was conducted in a gentlemanly and friendly spirit. Mr. Cowans, once permission was given, gave "carte-blanche" as to the method of doing it, consistent with fairness and honesty. The workmen choose their own coal to be weighed. This was perfectly dry, and not too large. The boxes were loaded by the workmen, and leveled by the convener of Committee, and inspected by all, before being put on the scales. There was only one discordant note in the harmony of the occasion. One of the Lodge members, with an officiousness born of latent dishonesty, attempted to queer the proceedings, but he was promptly set upon by those present, and requested to get, he got. The test was made at both slopes and the result while bearing out the Co's contention, that the standard was a fair one, was satisfactory to all concerned in the test, and accepted as such. The standard as found by the Grand Lodge Officers, went into effect on the 7th. of April.

WHAT IS CAPITAL?

(By Robert P. Neil, International President Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.)

What is Capital? We will not commit the fallacy of thinking that "Capital is that with which the rich man is blessed and the poor man denied," or "Capital is that money which is stolen from the laboring man by his employer," but to secure a comprehensive knowledge of our subject we will consider, first, its origin; second, its functions; third, its remuneration, after which we will be in a more enlightened mind to formulate a definition for capital.

First, the origin of capital follows one, and but one principle. It is born in self-denial, nurtured in abstinence, and reaches colossal proportions only by saving. No fortune ever had its beginning any other way. The first penny saved is the foundation of a superstructure which will reach such proportions as energy, keenness of mind, perseverance and honesty deserve. There is

no such thing as luck in the world. Each man receives his deserts. There is no under dog, unless the dog helplessly allows himself to be placed there. Capital descending from generation to generation may seem to refute this theory, but somewhere the inheritance gained a foothold. The possessor of millions may not know the sensation of craving for anything his money could not buy, but if he is ignorant of what saving means, his ancestors were not, and more than likely future generations descending from him will again know. Some one has said: "Do not live beyond your means and you will die respected." To this might be added—but poor. A better adage and one which every member of the brotherhood should adhere to would be: "However humble or exalted your station in life, save an allotted part of your weekly salary and you will die not only respected but well-to-do."

It is not our purpose to inculcate into any mind the love of riches, but saving is the stepping stone to capital, and capital is the boon companion of prosperity. A penny saved is a penny earned, and it is the first penny which is the most difficult to hold, all subsequent increments of capital are gained at a constantly diminishing sacrifice.

We frequently hear people discussing the failings and short-comings of the rich. They are miserly and niggardly in the estimation of their less fortunate brethren. Yet they are the very people upon whom capital rests for its safeguard and the laborer in turn for his subsistence. To spend money freely is thought by many to be conferring a blessing upon the poor, and a sure road to prosperity by placing money in circulation.

This may or may not be correct. If, by spending freely, is meant to spend wastefully, then the theory is absolutely wrong and is far worse than hoarding. Instead of helping humanity, it is injured by decreasing the amount of capital and in that way lessening the opportunity of employment. To save money, then, in the best sense of that expression, does not mean to spend less, but simply to spend it so that something will be left to show for it.

Second—Unquestionably, the fundamental function of capital is to reproduce itself, i. e., to create new forms of wealth. In this capital follows the laws of nature. A seed is planted, the moisture of the earth causes it to germinate and take root; soon we see the plant springing from the ground; later it is covered with luscious fruit or beautiful flowers, but its mission is not ended. When the petals of the flower fall, the seed pod is exposed and it wants only time to ripen and show how wonderfully nature has provided for reproduction.

Thus it is with capital; labor working in conjunction, is to capital as moisture to the seed, and only demand for the reproduction of capital is wanted to give it the opportunity to reproduce itself. One hundred dollars compounded once per year should be worth at the end of sixteen years, \$200, and a laborer saving five dollars per week and compounding twice per year, counting the legal rate of interest, at the end of ten years will be worth \$3,492.23.

In the reproduction of wealth every man from the humblest station to the most exalted has an interest. It is not only the capitalist who shares in the profits of the reproduction who is benefitted, but every man employed in the different trades in which the capital is invested.

If a man possessing \$100,000 starts the manufacture of furniture, doubtless he will buy timberland and to properly safeguard the title will employ expert conveyances to attend to this, later he employs carpenters to build lodges for his wood cutters in the lumber camps;

mill workers are successively given employment before the lumber can be delivered in its unfinished form to the factory. After this he employs carvers, carpenters, fitters, painters, stenographers, clerks, etc., before the furniture is placed on the market. Thus, we see it is not only the capitalist that is benefitted in the endeavor to have capital reproduce itself, but it is the means of giving a livelihood to many in different trades and professions.

WAS JESUS A SOCIALIST?

Among Socialists Jesus has frequently been claimed as one of themselves. "One would like to say that he was 'social in the Interior (Chicago), for he himself for the welfare of other men.' But since 'socialist' (the adherent of an economic cult that would reorganize society on the public ownership of property, he does not allow the ranking of Jesus among them. Against what he calls the "rash assertions of agitators" he places this "prophecy" as capable of being established from the gospels:

"Neither socialism nor any other economic doctrine ever entered into the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.

"He simply paid no attention to the economic phases of life. He treated industrial questions exactly as he treated political questions; he let them alone.

"There were doubtless two reasons for this. Jesus didn't come into the world to meddle with the clock of human progress. Some day the world would learn that democracy is better government than despotism, free labor a better industrial system than slavery, and would get hold of the facts all the stronger for having had to dig them out. Jesus had no time to stop to teach the world what it would eventually come at on its own account.

"The second and positive reason why he did not concern himself with social questions was because it was part of his mission to throw temporal considerations into the back ground.

"His principal teaching business was to spread a doctrine of life that made a man's economic condition a secondary matter.

"Here Jesus differs from socialism the whole length of the diameter. The thoroughgoing socialist thinks poverty the worst thing that can happen to a man. His great plea is to abolish poverty. Jesus didn't think being poor mattered much—not at all if the man was the right sort. He was poor himself, and didn't care in the least.

"The overmastering principle that decides how Jesus looks at any or all human circumstances on this earth is this:

"If a man does the will of the Father in Heaven, nothing in his earthly circumstances can wrong.

"This confidence is half a faith that the Father will compel circumstances to turn out favorably; half a faith that a man who lives for the Father can be happy in any circumstances."

The nearest Jesus ever came to an economic question, the writer points out, was "when he saw that some certain man's economic condition was hindering his development in unselfish God-loving and man loving character." He goes on:

"Modern social philosophers say it is the poor who don't have a fair chance at fine character, but Jesus thought different—he considered the rich the most handicapped.

"When with his marvellous inlook into the heart the master understood that the rich young ruler thought so about his wealth that he could not think much about his neighbors, the prescription for cure was instantaneous and unsparing: 'Sell that which thou hast and give to the poor.' Jesus didn't speak so out of hate for the property but out of yearning for the man. If he could in this way give the youth a big heart full of spontaneous impulse to help people, he knew it would be worth the price.

"But where he didn't find worldly possessions hindering the growth of a man's noble character, he simply ignored them. Giving half delivered Zachaeus from the bondage of avarice, and Jesus asked no more. He was equally at home with the poor and with the rich. He loved both for common qualities which are counted in no coin of earth.

"Jesus taught neighbor love absolutely, not as an incident but as an essential of religion, but he never so much as hinted at a social program for demonstrating that aspect of religion.

"Jesus was no program builder. This is one of the very hardest things for the modern age to comprehend in the Master. The latter day must have an organization at work or it thinks it has nothing. But Jesus had an unbounded faith in the power of a spirit at work in and through the lives of individual men. He did not organize even his church; he simply put the motive of it in a few lives, and trusted that motive to make an organism.

Grand Master Stephen B. McNeil and Grand Secretary John Moffatt, of the Provincial Workmen's Association, who have been on an official visit to the P. W. A. lodges in Picton, Springhill, Inverness and Port Hood, returned home Saturday evening, and are well pleased with conditions in all the lodges visited. The grand officers attended several lodge meetings in Picton and Westville and say the sentiment throughout Picton is very strongly against affiliation with the U. M. W. A. or any American union. In regard to affiliation and the local lodges, only three have taken a definite stand on the matter. Olive lodge, Dom. No. 3, Unity Lodge, Reserve, and Golden Rule Lodge, Dom. No. 1, have voted against the affiliation scheme. Island Lodge, Bridgeport, or Equity Lodge, Caledonia, have not done anything in the matter as yet, but will probably do so at their next meetings. The lodges at Dom. No. 2, Power, (Mech.); Ironsides, and Aberdeen, and Keystone at the Hub (No. 7), have voted in favor of affiliation with the American union of Mine Workers, and also Wilson Lodge, Dom. No. 6.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND R'Y.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Spur Line, Surrey" will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1908

for the construction of a Spur Line to Ballast Pit, at Surrey, P. E. I., Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

Railway Office,
April 30th, '08.

B. POTTINGER,
General Manager,
Moncton, N. B.

Coal Shipments March, 1908

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for March 1908—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	50 101	
Dominion No. 2	69 494	
Dominion No. 3	34 057	
Dominion No. 4	44 997	
Dominion No. 5	53 059	
Dominion No. 6	21 849	
Dominion No. 7	7 038	
Dominion No. 8	15 916	
Dominion No. 9	34 140	
Dominion No. 10	13 478	
	344 129	205 027

Shipments March 1908	205 027
" " 1907	162 688
Increase " 1908	42 339
Shipments 3 mos. 1908	598 961
" 3 " 1907	493 883
Increase 3 " 1908	105 078

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments March 1908	22 790
" " 1907	16 820
Increase " 1908	5 970
Shipments 3 mos. 1908	68 125
" 3 " 1907	58 972
Increase 3 " 1908	9 153

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments March 1908	28 757
" " 1907	21 854
Increase " 1908	6 903
Shipments 3 mos. '08	117 737
" 3 " '07	86 829
Increase 3 " '08	30 908

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments March 1908	26 279
" " 1907	18 430
Increase " 1908	7 849
Shipments 3 mos. 1908	79 881
" 3 " 1907	63 919
Increase 3 " 1908	15 962

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.

Shipments March 1908	38 656
" " 1907	27 982
Increase " 1908	10 674
Shipments 3 mos. 1908	111 671
" 3 " 1907	75 787
Increase 3 " 1908	35 284

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments March 1908	11 583
" " 1907	10 776
Increase March 1908	807
Shipments 3 mos. '08	45 674
" 3 " '07	38 578
Increase 3 " '08	7 096

At the last regular meeting of Sea Side Lodge, Port Hood, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"Whereas Sea Side Lodge has lately received communications from P. W. A. members who are trying to disrupt the association and establish the United Mine Workers of America;

"Be it hereby resolved, that we refuse to receive or read any of such communications and pledge ourselves to stand by the P. W. A. and resist any attempts at disruption. Also that all Grand Officers use every influence to prevent such disruption."

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GLASGOW.

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AND OTHER PURPOSES.

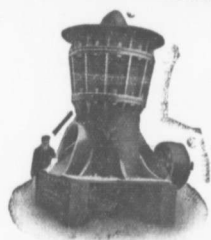
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Lustres
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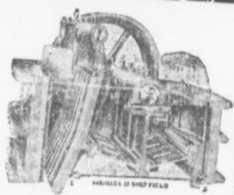


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Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 20, 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 100 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency's office may be wired to the 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 takes have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persecution" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

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

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homestead is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the 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.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties 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) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own resident duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road, allow-ances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his resident duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for Patent.

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.

W. W. CORY,

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$1 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an inch vein, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$1.

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

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

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$3 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 leases 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 \$100.

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

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—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

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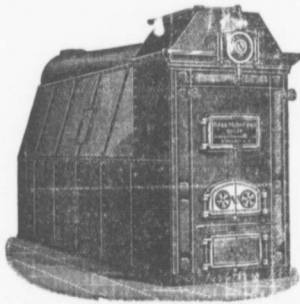
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EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52	No. 54	No. 55		No. 51	No. 53	No. 54
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
L 11 09	L 3 50	P 10 20	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 20	A 3 25	A 3 25
L 11 09	L 3 50	P 10 20	PORT HAWKESBURY	L 10 20	L 3 27	L 3 27
A 11 23	A 4 06	P 10 20	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 22	L 3 10	L 3 10
	L 4 15	P 10 20	TRIOY	F 10 07		
	F 4 34	P 10 20	TRIOY	S 9 24		
	S 4 28	P 10 20	CREGINISH	F 9 37		
	F 4 50	P 10 20	JUDIQUE	S 9 17		
	S 5 05	P 10 20	CHAIGNOBLE	F 9 15		
	F 5 18	P 10 20	CATHERINES POND	L 8 47		
	A 5 32	P 10 20	PORT HOOD	A 8 42		
	L 5 28	P 10 20	GLENGOE	S 8 55		
	S 5 22	P 10 20	MABOU	S 7 55		
	S 6 16	P 10 20	GLENDYRE	S 7 44		
	S 6 26	P 10 20	BLACK RIVER	S 7 30		
	S 6 48	P 10 20	STRATHLOINE	S 7 17		
	S 7 02	P 10 20	INVERNESS	L 7 00		
	A 7 15	P 10 20		a. m.		

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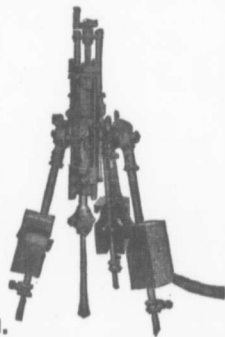
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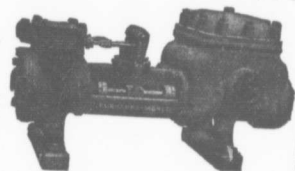
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INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Limited,
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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE
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**...Fairbanks, Morse PUMPS...
Hand-Steam Power.
GASOLINE ENGINE
& Pump combinations
to meet all your**



--Requirements about MINE, MILL, and FURNACE.--

EMERSON STEAM PUMPS, (Pulsometer Type)
--will handle Muddy, Sandy and Gritty water without injury to themselves.--

THE

Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.

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CHAINS. CHAINS.
(All Sizes in Stock.)

"EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

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

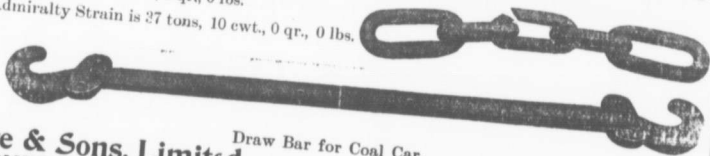
**Makers of every description of Chains
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Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars

For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.

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

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



**Edge & Sons, Limited,
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Draw Bar for Coal Car.

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

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

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines

SPRINGHILL

N. S.

Head Office
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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

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

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

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

:: BUNKER COAL ::

The Dominion Coal Co. has provided unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering
 Ocean going Steamers with Dispatch. Special attention given to Prompt loadings
 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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