

**MARITIME**  
**MINING RECORD**  
 Dr. R. Bell  
 Geol. survey dept.  
 (MIND)  
**COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL**

Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness  
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 12 December 26th. 1906 STELLARTON, N. S.

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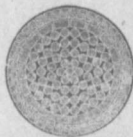
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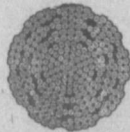
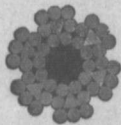
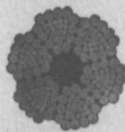
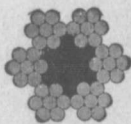
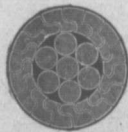
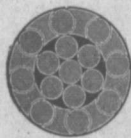
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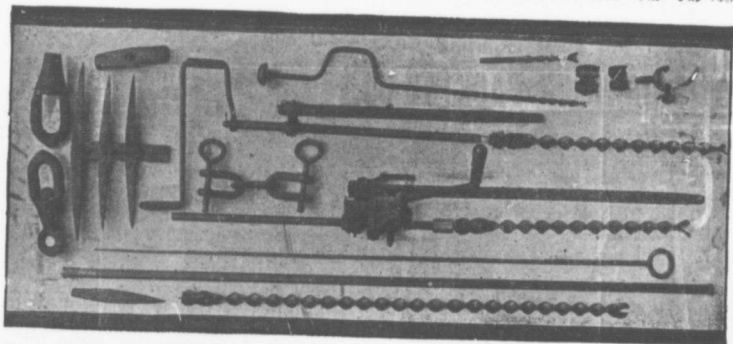
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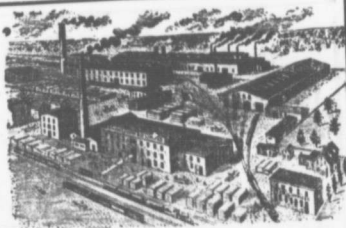
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Going December 21st. to January 1st.  
Good for return January 3rd., 1907.

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Going December 31st. 1906 and Jan. 1st. 1907  
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Added to First Class 1 way fare and one third.  
Going December 28, 29, 30, 31. and Jan. 1st.  
Good for return January 3rd. 1907.

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**MONTREAL, QUE.**  
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Motors for the Mine**



Westinghouse Induction Motor Driving Aldrick Pump.

**COMMON SENSE**

tells you that a common motor can only give common service. To secure uncommon service requires a motor; a motor of uncommon quality:

**"Westinghouse Quality."**

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**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 Jeausville Pumps."

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

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Iron Works Co.,  
Hazleton, Pa.**



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**Titles direct from the Crown**

**At Moderate Royalties.**

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Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold, valued at \$19.00 per oz.

## Minerals other than

## Gold and Silver.

#### -LICENSES TO SEARCH-

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them, at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

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

Producers of High Class **SCREENED COAL, ROUND, RUN-MINE, SLACK.**

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or  
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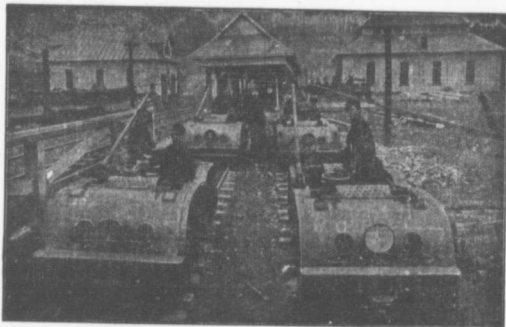
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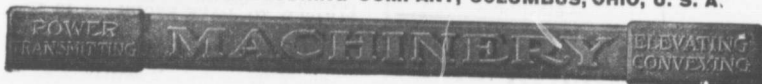
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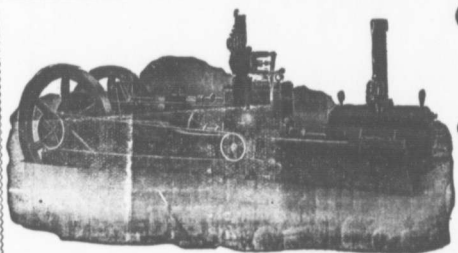


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A runner in the Barnsley, Ky., Mines of the St. Bernard Coal Co., recently cut 165 ft. 5 ft. under in 8-14 hours with one of these Machines.



The repair cost (including hose and picks) of 50 Class 5 machines for one year, at the Lunghi Coal Co., Collinsville, Ill., averaged 4 mills per ton of coal mined.

MINE AND QUARRY

for November discusses the cost of machine vs hand mining. Your copy is ready.

**SULLIVAN MACHINERY COMPANY,**

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BLANK BOOKS ruled to any pattern  
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**HALIFAX, N. S.**

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The Westellar Terra Cotta Company

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

Works — SYLVESTER

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

To the...

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 9, No. 11. Stellarton, N. S., December 26 1906. New Series

THE GOVERNMENTS 'DISPUTES BILL.'

ONE MAN AS GOOD AS ANOTHER.

In introducing the compulsory enquiry bill the Minister of Labor explained the government bill providing for the 'compulsory investigation' of labor disputes that threaten to tie up public utilities, such as coal mines, steam boats, telegraphs, telephones, street railway companies, together with such other services as electric light, gas and water, a somewhat similar law is already on the statute books in regard to disputes occurring on railways. The present legislation is merely an extension of the same principle prompted by the experience of the disastrous coal strike in the Leithbridge coal mines. The bill, as originally drafted, was intended to apply alone to such disputes as threaten the fuel supply of the country. Upon further consideration, however, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux has decided to enlarge its scope so as to safeguard the people from the interruption of what are commonly known as the 'public utilities.' Under the Railway Disputes Act that was placed on the Canadian statute books three years ago the parties to any dispute on the Canadian railway lines were obliged to submit their differences to investigation. But nothing therein required them to return to work whilst this enquiry was going on. The compulsory features of the government's new bill are two in number. One is that the parties affected must submit to an investigation by three arbitrators. But in addition to a compulsory investigation the men implicated in the strike or lock-out are under the necessity of going back to work whilst the enquiry is in progress. Under Mr. Lemieux's bill, when a strike occurs affecting any of the public utilities, the interests affected must notify the Minister of Labor at Ottawa. Steps will thereupon be taken for a full enquiry into the issues involved. One of the members of this court of investigation will be named by each of the parties to the dispute. In the event of these two being unable to choose a third arbitrator, the selection will be made by the Minister of Labour. The award of this court will be publicly announced, but will not be binding upon either of the interests at stake. To that extent it falls short of what is commonly known as 'compulsory arbitration', that is now in force in New Zealand.

The Minister of Labor, however, is of opinion that the award will carry moral force enough and be backed to such an extent by the public sentiment of the community that neither party to the dispute can afford to disregard its pronouncement. Mr. Lemieux's brief argument in support of his bill was to the effect that the time has now arrived when the parties to any strike or lockout that ties up a public utility must recognize the interests and the rights of a third party—the general public—whose interest in such matters has heretofore been utterly ignored.—Montreal Witness.

From a discourse by Cardinal Gibbons we take the following extracts, bearing more or less directly on a phase of socialism:—

"And now I come to the most practical part of this discourse, to which I invite your special attention. It is in accordance with the economy of Divine Providence that in this world there should be, there has been in the past and there is now and always will be disparity and inequality of rank and station and wealth in every department of human activity.

"Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest."

"The good order, nay, the very existence of society, requires that some are destined to command and others to obey. Where this order is wanting, chaos, confusion, and anarchy will reign.

"The Declaration of Independence says that 'all men are created equal.' Few sentences of the English language have been so much perverted and distorted from their true sense as this short proposition. Certainly it cannot mean that all men are created with equal stature, physical strength, intellectual endowments or with equal opportunities. Its obvious import is that all men are born subject to the same physical and moral laws of nature, that all enjoy the same air and rain and sunshine of heaven and that all are equal before the law. As long as the world lasts some men will be rich, others will be poor; some strong, others weak; some talented, others of dull comprehension; some will be enterprising and industrious, others will be apathetic and indolent.

"Suppose there were seated before me to-day a thousand young men equal in age and sound health, and to each was given the same amount of capital with which they were to set forth to embark in some enterprise and seek their fortune in the world. If, after a few years I were to call the roll and to investigate the outcome? I would find that some had successfully climbed to the summit of the mount of prosperity and distinction. Some were still struggling upward and onward; others had fallen on the way, and the rest were grovelling at the base of the mountain after squandering their capital. You might as well attempt to stem the tide of the ocean or to force back the mighty Mississippi to its source as to oppose this law of social inequality.

"The most mischievous and dangerous individual to be met with in the community is the demagogue who is habitually sowing broadcast the seeds of discontent among the people. He is disseminating the baneful doctrine of socialism which would bring all men down to a dead level—would paralyze industry and destroy all healthy competition. The demagogue is blaming the rich for the condition of the poor and the laboring class—

es. He has not the capacity to discern, that, after all due allowance is made for human energy, this varied condition of society must result from a law of life established by an over-ruling Providence."

#### BUNKER PRICES.

We take the figures from the Coal Trade Journal. They prove two things, that American coals are not so cheap nor Nova Scotia coals so dear as some lead us to believe.

"These current prices for bunker coal for mercantile steamers at the undermentioned coaling stations (all usual terms as per customs of port) are reported by Harrison, Tidswell & Co., 66 Mark Lane, London."

NORTH AMERICAN—	
Baltimore.....f. o. b. and trimmed.....	Clearfield.....\$3 20.
Halifax, N. S.....f. o. b.....	Drummond mine.....\$4 25.
Louisburg, C. B., on ship's rail at chutes.....	Dominion.....\$3 20.
Newport News.....f. o. b. under chutes.....	New River.....\$3 25.
New York.....f. o. b.....	Clearfield.....\$3 20.
Norfolk, Va.....f. o. b. under chutes.....	Pocahontas.....\$3 50.
No. Sydney, C. B.f. o. b. under chutes.....	Sydney mine.....\$3 00.
Philadelphia.....f. o. b. and trimmed.....	Clearfield.....\$3 20.
Pt. Hastings, C. B.f. o. b. under chutes.....	Inverness.....\$3 00.
St. John, N. B.....f. o. b. and trimmed.....	Dominion.....\$4 20.
Savannah.....f. o. b. and trimmed.....	Cumberland.....\$4 20.
Wilmington, N. C.f. o. b.....	Pocahontas.....\$4 00.

#### WHAT THE GEOLOGISTS MAY HAVE MISSED.

We have heard of many extraordinary mines. Of gold mines containing "green" gold, which the ordinary method of assaying could not detect, although it was there just the same; of a mine of radium; even of a cheese mine. Perhaps, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, the mine of gold in sea water which the Rev. Mr. Jernegan worked with so much success to himself, might also be put in this list. But of these marvels none surpasses the report which Dr. L. Caze makes in a French technical journal of the discovery of a lake of mercury in the mountains near Vera Cruz, Mexico. The area of this extraordinary lake is said to be about 125 acres and its depth 5 metres. The mercury is valued at several millions of francs. However, we feel sure that this is a great underestimate; anyway it must be regarded as conservative. The discovery was made by a prospector, Bungi by name, who, together with a number of capitalists, is about to work the deposit by driving a tunnel through the mountain to the lake. Our contemporary sincerely hopes that the geologists who attended the recent International Congress in Mexico took occasion to visit and study this unusual manifestation of nature, and that we may shortly receive some contributions discussing the genesis of the metal, etc. But we are disturbed by the fear that perhaps they missed it.

The B. Greening Wire Co's. calendar is the usual design showing portraits of the President and Incorporator of the present firm, the founder of the business here and the founder of the present firm in Warrington, England, where the late Benjamin Greening came from to start this business. From the cut of the buildings it will be seen that there has been no extensions this year, but we learn plans are being prepared with a view to large extensions which are necessary owing to the increasing business of this reputable firm. The Record is pleased to know that this firm is sharing with the rest of the manufacturers in Canada in the general prosperity. The firm did not issue a new catalogue this year

but no doubt have some left from their last issue, which shall be forwarded to any of our readers who have not one and are sufficiently interested to write, stating the branch of the business they are specially interested in. This information is necessary as a separate catalogue is issued for each department.

The German "Imperial Labor Gazette," ("Reichsarbeitsblatt"), contains a long review concerning compulsory insurance against unemployment.

The system of compulsory insurance is operating in St. Gall, "Basle, and Zurich, Switzerland. In Basle the movement originated with the Government, which authorized the Minister of the Interior to present a report on the founding of a compulsory institution. With the assistance of Professor George Adler, a scheme was brought into factory workers and those engaged in the building trades, and the contributions were graded according to the wages earned. For every factory worker the employer contributed one penny and for builders, laborers two pence weekly. Support was not allowed in cases of—

- Unemployed through strikes and lockouts.
- Voluntary giving up of work.
- Certain conduct of the assured.
- Sickness and accident.
- If 26 weeks' contributions had not been paid.
- If the assured refused work without sufficient grounds.

The key-claim to support was that the assured must be innocently unemployed, but the law did not define what was to be understood by that term. Provision was made that the insurance was not to be in any way used as an instrument by the employers against the operatives in case of trade disputes.

There have been two somewhat similar experiments in Italy—at Bologna and Venice. The insured must have a book for his contributions, and as proof of his unemployment he must have a certificate from the employer or the witness of four workmen that his unemployment is through no fault of his own.

There is no doubt of the unpopularity of the so-called settlement which has taken place between the Dominion Iron and Steel, and the Dominion Coal companies. It is unpopular, more especially among the stockholders of the Steel Company; and, not improbably, it is received with a certain amount of doubt by the shareholders of the Coal Company. The latter will be well pleased with the increased price the Coal Company will obtain from the Steel Company. But the Coal Company shareholders do not like the prospect of having to make up the very heavy damages which the Steel Co. will heap upon them should it win its suit in the Nova Scotia courts. The amount of the damages will be assessed after the principle of the suit has been decided. Pending the settlement of the issue, there will be much discomfort in the minds of the shareholders of both companies. Many express the view that the matter will never be fought out, but that a settlement will be brought about by other means.—Mon. Times,

Mr. Graham Fraser, late of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., New Glasgow, N. S., has purchased a site near Longue Point, Que. for the sum of \$65,000, and will erect a new establishment for the manufacture of car wheels.—Mon. Times,

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a year.

Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

December 26 1906

## REMINISCENT.

With this issue we mark the arrival at another milestone, and the closing of twenty seven years of active and direct connection with journalism. Previous to 1880 we had indirect connection, as the writer was a correspondent for a Halifax daily. Indeed, the connection as correspondent of that paper is responsible for our entrance into newspaper work. It happened this way: The men at Springhill had quit work as a protest against a second reduction in wages within a short period. There was no justification for that reduction. The chief customer at that time of the Springhill Coal Co., as the operating company was then called, was the I. C. R. The contract price in 1879 was not less than the price in 1878. This fact was known to the writer and though he held a semi-official position he considered it his duty to take sides with the men, and he did so by word of mouth and by pen in a letter to the Halifax Herald. That letter did it. There was blood in the manager's eye, but the writer of the letter had counted the cost. The manager put the question straight "Did you write that letter?" Of course the question was cheeky, but the straight answer was given, "Yes." The two eyed each other for a minute then the manager went off, and sent the other word that he might take a holiday until the trouble was settled. The recipient of this intimation, a believer in discipline himself, made no violent demurrer, but quietly said he would come down every morning in order to have some little excuse for demanding his months pay. And he did go down for a morning or two until the manager concluded this was not a case of fooling, and intimated that his months wages would be paid without the necessity of working the remainder of the month had but begun—and without the formality of a written notice. On his way home, loaded with the easiest money he had so far in his life earned, he called at the rink, where the men were holding a meeting, every door and every window guarded, so little had civilization advanced even so late as 1879. He was gladly, not to say boisterously admitted through a window. He was asked to speak. He did so. A voice exclaimed, "Put him on the committee" and he was put on. At that time he had not the remotest thought of becoming a union man, or of assisting in the formation of a union, but Providence ruled it otherwise. A month later and the P. W. A. was formed and he was chosen Secretary.

At that time, 1879, unions had no friends among the provincial newspapers. It differed that the views of the members of the society be issued it was decided to start a paper. The first proposal was that it be a joint stock affair, the members of the society to be the shareholders. Type and press were bought by the Secretary, but the subscriptions to the capital stock did not reach

twenty dollars, so he was obliged to go it alone, and he did so for a time, until the burden became too heavy, when he demanded of the P. W. A. that it make good the loss. This it did for about two years when the Secretary took it off the hands of the Society and ran first the Trades Journal—and afterwards the Journal-News—on the acquisition of the Pictou News—until he severed his connection in July of 1898 with the P. W. A., and began the publication of the Maritime Mining Record. The Trades Journal fulfilled its object, and it is pleasurable to be able to say that the Mining Record is fulfilling its mission. At the beginning of the voyage the waters were much troubled, but the sailing has been smooth and pleasant, more especially during the past nine years. All the troubles of a country paper's office were ours, but they must have come in milder form than to many, as we never had it in contemplation to get out of the business or to add to the number of the 'felloddees.' The worst time we had was early in our start. The Foord pit explosion had occurred, we had written a fair account—in our own judgement of course—of the accident with its numerous thrilling incidents. This was forwarded to Springhill while we remained for a time at the scene of the accident. On returning to Springhill and asking for the proofs we were handed a mess of what might be mistaken for oriental hieroglyphics. The fact is that the two compositors had, in our absence, been having a jollification, and had become so blind for two days that they could not distinguish the various boxes in the case, and had put the letters together at random. The correction of this mix up of letters was the most agonizing we have gone through. Had we not been green at the business time would have been saved by throwing the mess back into the cases and resetting. In the twenty seven years we have only pried two of our larger forms twice, which is proof that on the whole we have been a sober crowd and helped to lift a reproach common, or at one time, common to printers. In the twenty seven years we have never asked the aid of a J. P. to hurry the feet of delinquent subscribers. That may go to show how foolish we were, rather than to show the honesty of many of our subscribers. We have enjoyed the luxury of two libel suits, one of which went the wrong way, that is this way—against us, and the other laughed out of court. The first was for inserting a paragraph, political, on the authority of a liberal committee in Westville. The costs—through the damages were small—were close on \$800, and will you believe it the committee had not even the courtesy to send a letter of condolence. Since that time we have written all our own political fire-crackers. Its cheaper. There were also two threats of libel suits. In the one case the reply was hurled back "Come on McDuff," and he didn't; in the other case we showed the aggrieved party that he failed to appreciate the kindness of our intentions. Only once did an offended reader come to the office to turn us out, or get satisfaction. He was asked to transfer his attentions to some other quarter, and he did so. Another man left home with a horse whip. Another instance of unregarded opportunity. We have had many unsolicited testimonials as to character. We have had hurled at us the words 'chump' and 'chicken.' We have had it thrown at us that we were a fool and that we were one and didn't know it. Ah, but it must not be thought that our services, for the good of the continent, have failed of recognition; we have had a public testimonial. Here, perhaps, it may be explained that this public testimonial assumed the form of our effigy strung up on a telegraph pole. But there have been pleasing offsets to these chunks of ginger. There have

been kind "Well done" from that quarter, and encouraging 'Keep at it' from this. Above all there is consciousness that even if we failed, we have tried to do well. We are not boasting when we say that it is satisfaction to us that the Record, where it is most read, is most appreciated, and that expressions of that satisfaction are frequently received. Many of our readers have evidently come to the conclusion that the best way to encourage one is to say one kind word in the life time rather than a dozen enlogies after the candle has gone out. To all friends new and old, to former opponents, but now friends, and to even those who still misjudge us, we wish a Merry Christmas and a Good New Year.

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## - Rubs by Rambler.

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There is a cry in some quarters that the government should control all public utilities, railways, telegraph lines, tramways, coal mines, etc. Owing to the high price of coal those who favor the working of coal mines by the government have the most enthusiastic followers. One good thing is that this enthusiasm glows brightest in the coldest weather. It thereby serves the purpose of keeping certain people warm. In order, as it were, to more quickly move the government to a sense of duty in this matter, the owners of coal mines are called combiners, monopolists, extortioners, and sinners. Yes, indeed, and they are now and again called 'Barons'. Some hold if the shout of coal barons won't bring the government to its senses nothing will. And I think so too. Just fancy the fearsomeness of being at the mercy of a coal baron. Than such a thing there can be nothing more appalling. I am not often found in the list of the shouters, but I'm with them this time. I would just like the government to take hold of, by arbitration or expropriation, does'nt matter which, a coal area and set the work it would afford excitement for the government, and amusement for the onlookers. In the middle stages the government would'nt see quite so much fun in it, while the onlookers would see more, and in its final stages, development work completed, coal sent to market, and balance sheet taken, the government would be ready to say 'we cannot see where the fun comes in', and the onlookers, 'nor we the profits'. I tell you it would be a capital idea for the government to become coal miners. It would set at rest the long vexed question as to the profits on coal, and stop a large number from making fools of themselves. The government can't put forth the excuse that there are no areas to be had, for they can be pointed to virgin lands, or partly or wholly developed areas. As it would be prudent to commence on a small scale they could try their hand at working the Sundry, the Strathcona, or other of the small mines in Cumberland. Or the New Campbellton or Blockhouse mines, or the Port Hood mine, all in the C. B. district. And if they wanted something bigger they no doubt could secure at a fair value one of the Pietou mines.

Is this cry for governments to become owners

and workers of all public utilities an honest one. Has the government a right to step in and claim as theirs an enterprise which was made possible, which was made a success only by the great efforts and sacrifices of individuals. Suppose the government thirty years ago had claimed the exclusive right to erect telegraph lines, does any one think we would have been as well served as we are to-day. Had telephone lines been left wholly to them, would we have the present facilities enjoyed even though they are somewhat costly. If the local government had had the power, and it only, to build tramways, do you think there would be to-day electric communication between Sydney Mines and North Sydney or Trenton and Westville. I do not for a moment believe it. If the government had had the lighting of our cities and towns, would we have had gas works and electric lighting stations? No one believes it. Suppose the government of Nova Scotia for the last fifty years had had the operating of our coal mines is it supposed that we would have so many coal mines as we now have, employing so many men? By the way it may be said that the government has had a public utility and are we all enamoured of the way it has handled it. What greater public utility can there be than the highways of a country, and what is said, rightly or wrongly of the condition of our roads? Are they not spoken of frequently as high to impassable? Will any one venture to say that if the taxes levied for roads were put in the hands of a corporation that the public would not have been about as well served? The roads in the highlands of Scotland are claimed to be good, and yet it was private enterprise that laid the foundation of their goodness. The abolition of the toll bar was demanded and granted, yet, while the public got rid of an nuisance in a way, did they get better roads. I would not like to say, Public ownership in certain utilities would certainly mean the cessation of private enterprise and that would be a calamity. Instead of casting about for new utilities to manage, the government might extend the workings, the benefits of those it has. For instance in the matter of parcels by post what sort of service have we as compared with Britain and how is it that so much money is sent by Express, unless it be that its easier or cheaper to send that way than by means of Postals or Money Orders. Governments, I admit, should have some voice in the controlling or conducting of public utilities but it should not, as yet, attempt to become miners, shippers, oil refiners, sugar refiners, or tobaccoists. Some one may say 'Oh, thats going to extremes, a tobacco factory is not a public utility' It is'nt! I would just like to know why. More persons use it than use the telephone, the telegraph, or the tramway, and use it oftener.

The government evidently have learned a lesson from Leithbridge and have made up their minds to do away with any necessity for a deputy minister to hie away to a foreign country to effect the settlement of a home dispute. A bill has been introduced at Ottawa for the regulation in some way of labor troubles. At first it was intended only to apply to mines but its scope has been extended. As far as I can learn from the scanty report in the papers it is not a compulsory arbitration bill, but one giving compulsory pow-

ers to demand both sides to make known their grievances. The introducer of the bill said no provision was made for the enforcement of the award of the arbitrators. Sir, Wilfred Laurier in answer to Mr. Foster said the government could not well do that. What strikes me as curious is that the government makes it obligatory on disputants to arbitrate but provides no means of compelling either side to obey the award. If neither side can be compelled to obey the award, how will the government compel either to consent to arbitration. The bill says to the men "You shall not strike" and to the employees "You shall not lock out" and the one or the other laughs the order to scorn. What then. The government easily can compel by means of a penalty the employers. How can it compel a thousand strikers. Of course they can compel, but it is as easy to compel a compliance with an award, than a compliance to give evidence. Indeed I am sure of the two the latter is the easiest, if a money penalty can compel. It is thought that all awards may be complied with as neither side will be willing to risk opposing public opinion. There is a good deal in that, I admit, and it may be prudent to give the scheme a trial, even if it is a new kind of arbitration. If in ordinary affairs it was not obligatory to comply with an award, surely arbitration—as a means of deciding disputes—in cases of lands, for towns or incorporations, would soon come into disfavor. The least that can be said of the bill is that it is a step in the right direction.

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I respectfully remind the Halifax Herald, which has been very bold in asserting that there is a combine among the coal operators of Nova Scotia, that I asked it, kindly, to publish the names of all the coal operators in the province, distinguishing the names of those in the alleged combine from those not in it, by the color of the ink, the one set black the other set red. The Herald these days is loudly proclaiming the loftiness of the principles that guide it, the purity of its motives, the honesty of its purpose, and the utter unselfishness of its conduct—and we all, of course, believe these things of our amiable contemporary—and therefore in order that no reproach be cast upon its veracity, no sneer at its courage, and no doubts muttered, even timidly, as to its manliness that it at once complies with the request. Not even the thought that my intention is to condemn it out of its own mouth should prevent the Herald from doing duty 'in the premises'. A full confession of error, or an assurance of repentance will be accepted in lieu of publication. The Herald must do one of the three things or stand condemned.

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I have read a rather nice letter in the Inverness News, by a correspondent who criticises some remarks of mine reprinted in that lively paper. 'Cape Breton's' vision is bounded. He tells us, for instance, that labor last winter was abundant, and that many a man had to exercise independence on dry bread and black tea. Let me tell him, the fact, that labor was in demand and that at most points the supply was insufficient, and that no man, except perhaps in Inverness Co. needed, to say, in answer to the query: 'Why stand ye

here all the day idle' because 'No man hath hired me.' There were many vineyards needing laborers. Some men will rather pinch with hunger and cold than 'get a move on.' It seems almost to be a law of our poor human nature rather to bear the ills we have, though these include bread void of butter, and tea minus pekoe flavor, than put on our snow shoes and tramp to some other locality where, if we could not feast, we could fare on coffee, ham and eggs. No, not eggs, for, these days, eggs are no poor man's fare, but available only for princes' tables. Well then coffee, toast and bacon. But what about porridge. If they could not get porridge then I can imagine the Inverness enforced idle mens misery was complete, and my sympathy is theirs. 'Cape Breton' very candidly says I am in error, nay ignorance, when I speak of socialists as sorrowing. I confess to it. The word was wrongly used. I ought to have said complaining, or hasty, or hot headed. It may be quite true that I am ignorant of socialism, but I have had some experience of socialists in parts of this province, and it has not been happy. Judged by its exponents here and in other lands it is not attractive. The Eugene Debs the Keir Hardies and the Chicago Osheas do not appeal to a moderate's fancy, and these all claim to be exponents of the cult. The doctrines they propound and the principles they put in practice do not commend themselves to the patriot. I am not a socialist, as the word goes, and acknowledge it; 'Cape Breton' thinks he is one, while really he is not. He, like myself, is merely an honest would be reformer. "Cape Breton" says "Human progress is really a determined evolution of perpetual motion toward better conditions of life. All the socialists have to do is to read the signs of the times and tell people what is coming." My conscience. Is that all that is required of professional socialists. If so then assuredly they do not know their own business; they do not know the one purpose for which they were called to the kingdom, in their zeal they have exceeded far what is demanded of them. Instead of merely reading the signs of the times and telling unob-servant folks to look and listen, they have sought not only to produce the signs but to make the very times themselves. Socialism as I hear it in some parts is directly the opposite from a determined (ordained?) peaceful evolution. Rather is its end and aim the waving of the fiery cross, the breeding of discontent, and the striving after conditions which can only be realized at this time by revolutionary methods. Socialism as we see it consists largely of violent hysterics and vain glorious heroics. Socialism an evolution; or, as more aptly expressed, an unfolding? Ah, not at all. Rather it is an impatient snatching of the naturally expanding bud, a violent tearing of it open, and a consequent blighting of the bloom. A reform, truly, may be hastened, as truly may it be hindered if rushed. We radicals realize the former; you socialists seem not to realize the latter. 'Cape Breton' may not have been quite fair in disregarding the context, but I do not complain. One cannot elaborate in a newspaper column. If 'Cape Breton' is a socialist, I should not perhaps have attempted any reply to his letter. My experience of Cape Breton (?) socialists is that they fly into a fury if one even in a whisper chal-

lenges their opinions. They belie their profession in a display of impatience with common place plodders like Rambler. If we plodders are ignorant why should our pride be wounded by being told so, why rather should we not be taken by the hand and led gently into the light. At first we might mistake men for trees, but gradually we might come to recognize them all as brothers.

Our friend the Suburban, is in error in claiming for a Halifax man the idea of a Bureau of Information. Years ago it was pointed out to the then premier and to the Department of Works and Mines, the desirability of a register in which should be kept a list of every vacant firm, its situation, its extent etc. A list of every area taken up, what the area was supposed to contain, the name of the lessee or owner, the value set upon the property, and whether or not it was available for purchase. This register was for the information of all inside or outside the province. The gov. of that day thought such a step would involve too great trouble and expense.

Some folk when they read of a company or corporation refusing to recognize a union, jump to the conclusion that the corporation is doing a foolish thing and standing in their own light. But in some districts recognition of unions means a far different thing than with us. Shortly after the P. W. A. was organized a committee from the lodge went to interview a manager. He refused to recognize the committee as representing the employees or a majority of them. In other words he refused to recognize the union. Becoming convinced in a very short time that discretion was the better part of valor, he consented to hold converse with the committee, and in so doing 'recognized' the union. That man was sensible and right. But suppose half of his men had been non unionists and the other half sought to have it declared that they and not the non union men were his workmen, and the one only entitled to consideration, he might have been justified in not recognizing the union. In other words he might not have been justified in saying, "I shall, at your request, give no non-union man a place at my works." That in many quarters is the kind of recognition the fight has been over. The time may come when employers will believe that all their employees should be members of a union, and when the workmen will consider it their duty to be so, but until then, if whether unions should be 'recognized' or not is a disputable point it need not be wondered at. There have been several serious attempts this year to compel recognition, but the attempts have invariably ended in failure, which proves, at least, that the demand is premature. It is curious of the free in its shop idea comes from the land of the free in its unadulterated state. It is curious, too, that the Unions' in the United States who are desirous of clasping Canadian workmen in a loving embrace are those who cry out for a rigid enforcement of the Alien Labor law. The American unions love for the Canadian workmen is permeated with quite a large grain of selfishness. The fruits of connection with American unions are seen, in the troubles at Nanaimo, Fernie, and Lethbridge. Just fancy Canadian workmen

not being able to settle a dispute without leave of an outsider, a foreigner.

I wonder if a soft answer will turn away the wrath of those correspondents, who, in the Pictou Co. and other Provincial papers, threaten to petition in favor of the repeal of the coal duty if the mine owners do not reduce the price of coal and make steady, prompter, deliveries. Would the adoption of such a course be any remedy so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. Might it not, like many acts prompted by revenge, or the outcome of a rash impulse, hurt more the assailants than the assailed. Let us quietly look into the subject and reason together. Some jump to the conclusion that the removal of the duty would result in cheaper coal. That is quite possible; it might cheapen coal a little, and it might not, to consumers in Montreal, and almost certainly reduce the price to consumers in Ontario, but there is no reason to believe it would reduce the price to small or large consumers in N. S., or the Maritime provinces as a whole. From what they have read in a paper or two in this province, local consumers may be of the opinion, that coal is dirt cheap in the United States, and that we could have some of that cheap coal here were it not for the duty. I have heard of dollar a ton coal in the U. S., but I was never misled by the statement. I believe that the coal now being imported by the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., did not cost less than 2cts a ton below \$1.25 at the mines at Pa. The way I put it that way is that I am not positive to a cent. The rate from the mines to the shipping port was \$1.25, and this is a low rate. Freight from Philadelphia to Sydney, I put at a dollar a ton. That brings the price at Sydney up to say three dollars and fifty. Now, if U. S. coal in six thousand ton cargoes cost the Steel Co'y that much a ton, how much would it cost Pictou Co. people, brought in by schooner loads. I should say four dollars a ton at least. Remember that is duty free, for I added no duty to the Steel Co's importation. It is alleged in some quarters that there is a combine, and if its two main objects as alleged are to keep up the price of coal to the I. C. R. and to consumers in this province, how would the removal of the duty compel any alteration of the policy of the combiners. Indeed it might have the contrary effect and cause them to increase prices in the province in order to make up possible losses in Montreal.

Isn't it nice to have a friend or two, a person or two at least, who exhibit interest in you. Yes, it is, even though you half suspect that their solicitude is tinctured with a sort of jocular malice. I have received, of late, a number of newspapers with articles marked, sometimes in blue and at other times in red circles or squares. These are of course, sent for personal delectation—or otherwise. I might scold—or try to—the senders, in some cases, and sympathize—or pretend to—in other cases, if the beggars did not forget, not only to give names and addresses, but to give the slightest mark by which they may be traced. Of course I have some suspicions, and that is where the injustice, of my anonymous friends comes in. It is possible I may be debating one with malice and crediting another with humor, while I am wholly in error in the so doing. This A. M. a pa-



ragraph in prose, and some verses of poetry, have come to hand duly marked. The sender evidently is fishing for sympathy and I take the bait. The poor beggar was evidently caught in the slump in stocks in 1903, and has not yet got over it. The moral is that such as he should look not upon the ticker. If he can't have a shy now and then at the stock market, as a sort of pastime, as many people do lotteries at church bazaars, but goes at it in a gambling spirit, he should eschew the stock quotations in the newspapers, be blind to the figures on the bulletin board, and deaf to the suckers who send out tips. Men of his temperament, who take losses seriously, should avoid all temptations to speculate. Let him devote himself to hard work or ordinary business. Perhaps the paper was sent to remind me that it was reported, that I myself had been caught in the swirl. It appears to me like a dream that I was, but it could have left no aftermath, as it never worried me. If one was hit a bit in his pocket, I'm sure that did not bother one, though his pride may have been hurt, at a realization of being after all a little lamb. I commend to my unknown friend the stanza last quoted. If he has come to that repentant stage he wont be caught again:—

A fool there was, and he bought some stock  
(Even as you and I)

He was told it was strong as eternal rock.  
(We called him a lamb of the newest flock)  
But the fool he bought an enormous block.  
(Even as you and I)

Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make,  
And the spoil of our head and hand  
Belong to the Magnate who knew too much,  
(And now we know that he knew too much)  
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he held.  
(Even as you and I)  
And the price went down like a tree that's felled  
(Yet somehow the Magnate's surplus swelled)  
But ruin for that same fool was spelled.  
(Even as you and I)

And it isn't the dress and it isn't the loss  
That stings like a red hot brand.  
It's coming to know that we don't know much  
(Seeing at last we can never know much.)  
And can never understand.

Ah, but, the magnate himself was a bit taken in, and that is a heap of consolation.

Some writers, Rambler among the number, take no great pains over the phrases or words they employ. If they speak or write in the everyday language, so long as that is not conspicuously faulty, they are content. They are content to use language they think terse at the expense, perhaps, of literary style. And yet that is no reason why I should not point out a word that is very frequently, yet should not be, used. The Suburban, a literary journal, tells us that with the new year, it will tell us truly the history of the early 'Scotch' settlers, says every 'Scotchman' should read this history, as it will be written by one of the most brilliant writers produced by the Highland 'Scotch' and will describe the ancestors of the different 'Scotch' families. Every man, the Suburban says, with 'Scotch' blood will be thrilled by a reading. Will the Suburban please say where it got license to call a thing Scottish, Scotch, and what authority it has for calling a Scotsman a Scotchman, or saying Scotch blood, instead of

Scottish blood. This is a little matter, is it? Well, the things that make up the sum of our chafings are generally little things. We do not in history read of the Piets and Scotch, but of the Piets and Scots, and some of us are still Scotsmen though we are vulgarly called Scotch.

For guid's sake help! I am weak, knocked completely out. Oh, you may count ten, and more, I can not come to time. That last one of the Herald's was a real jaw smasher—(this phrase is capable of two readings.) Did you hear the thud? No? The blow fell when the Herald shouted: "This great family and RAILROADS Journal". Isn't that a 'peeler'. No indications of broken wind about that. Religious! why, of course, I forgot. There are more religions than the Christian, and it is one of the other kind certainly that the Herald claims to belong to and be spokesman for. If one gave half of all he possessed, for half the cheek of the Herald, he might be a gainer in the long run. The old phrase 'nothing succeeds like success' must from now read 'nothing succeeds like cheek'. Seeing that the Herald has undergone a change of heart, seeing it can now, like some of perfect assurance, give us the hour and the place of its conversion it is to be expected that we will never again see the Herald in the habiliments of old Adam, hear of it sowing discontent among the common people, or trying to raise Cain, generally, in the ranks of the coal Barons. If the Chronicle, and some other papers we might name, would, Herald like, stand up in meeting and make profession, those of us who are desponding might begin to think that the dawn of a brighter day was breaking. And yet if the Herald is really religious, some of its contemporaries are fairly bubbling over—or if that is too scotch—brimming over with piety, and all the while they are too modest to publicly avow it.

We have it unceasingly pointed out that New Zealand is par excellence, a land where milk and honey is the common diet of all; that the extremes of wealth and poverty are invisible. Perhaps so. But that is not saying there are not some men comparatively rich and others, by comparison, poor. It may not be a land of unequal riches, yet, certainly does not fill the bill of the socialists in being a land where wealth or poverty is equal. The estate of the late Premier Seldon has gone to probate, the foremost of state socialists as we have them, and yet one who had least a nest egg. His estate is worth at least \$70,000, which at 5 per cent, would give him a sum, independent of his salary, of \$3,500 per annum. Some of us, who are not state socialists, never professed to be, would be quite content if our reserves would yield us, in addition to what we earn by the sweat of our face, or that of our brain, the amount named less at least a clear thousand. Seeing Mr. Seldon was an ideal state socialist the world did pretty well by him. A big German trades unionist, when in London, saw John Burns, member of the British government, honest John, as he is called. In the course of their talk Mr. Burns informed Herr Benner that while he was a social democrat, in a continental sense, he was not a state socialist. When this comes to the ears of the Cape Breton socialists, honest John is sure to be cast out of the synagogue. The kind of socialism that now emanates from C. B. is the kind that calls upon the state to level up things a bit, and that immediately. None of the C. B. (Continued on last column page 18)

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The local government has secured as a member Mr. B. F. Pearson, the most progressive business man in Nova Scotia. He should be a tower of strength.

We are glad to welcome back again to our ad. columns R. S. Newell & Co., the well known wire rope manufacturers. In the matter of wire rope the operators have many sources to draw from.

The government commission appointed to enquire into the working of the present legislation, affecting stationary enginemen, etc, will hold their first meeting in Halifax, on 3rd Jan'y. 1907.

The members of the government at Ottawa seem to have been as much distressed over the final proceedings in connection with the Lethbridge strike, as the Records' Rambler. In proof of this it may be pointed out that they have lost no time in introducing a bill designed to prevent a recurrence of such regrettable and undignified incidents.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Co. also had its little fire at Trenton. It would scarcely do that the Dominion Coal Co. would monopolize street talk. The damage in this case was trifling, and only caused momentary interruption of work. Some of the buildings at Trenton are not modern and the fire serves as an intimation that the time is about due for the remodelling of some of the buildings.

The Dominion Coal Co. is the sixth largest coal mining company on the American continent. The biggest Company is the Frick Co. with 13,000,000 tons, the second the Pittsburg Coal Co. with 11,000,000, the third the Mon. River Coal Co. 4,900,000 tons, the fourth the Bernard White Co. 4,200,000 tons, the fifth the Rochester & Pittsburg, 3,600,000, and sixth the Dominion Coal Co. with over 3,200,000 tons.

The Dominion Coal Co. is having some experience in underground and over ground fires. The damage done by fire at the Reserve Mine, overground, has not been made good, when fire breaks out at the Hub, underground, making it necessary to flood the colliery. In the case of both collieries the fires did not result in so great a direct pecuniary loss as in the indirect loss entailed from an interruption and disarrangement of the coal supply. Bad as the fire at the Hub is there is the consolation that it occurred at a time when the piers are nearly empty of shipping. The loss by fire at the Hub may reach \$175,000, but the greater part of that is covered by insurance. The officials seem to have acted with promptness in taking measures to stay the fire, though there has been some criticism. On the occasion of a serious fire and the consequent excitement, and the necessary uncertainty as to how a fire in a mine may act, it is not to be wondered at if the coolest heads are, for a time, at sea.

The Cleveland-Cobalt Mining Co., have purchased from Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited of Montreal, a mining plant, including 3 belt driven compound "Ingersoll" air compressors, "Ingersoll" Rock drills, plunger sinking pump, "Lidgerwood" hoisting engine, and necessary fittings.

Merit may long be overlooked, but sooner or later in many cases it meets its reward. As a speaker, no one was better known in Cumberland County than Peter Murphy. But the ability to speak on every subject is not his only qualification. He is an experienced miner though comparatively a young man. Recognizing his activity and industry the Underground manager offered him a position as night overman at the Joggins. This Peter accepted. The loss of the P. W. A. will be the gain, it is hoped, of the Can. Coals & Ry. Co.

Halifax has at length put its shoulders to the wheel and has without looking beyond its own walls subscribed the amount of capital asked for the establishment of car works. This is the first time in twenty years that Halifax has really exhibited itself in a practical way. Hitherto its energies have been chiefly spent in the passing of cumbersome resolutions. With this new spirit there is hope for Halifax. Let Halifax continue to assert its rights in the matter of the mails. Let it be shown to the government and the C. P. R. that it is in dead earnest, really and truly means not to be bluffed or brow beaten, in short that no longer is it going to take it lying down. The Chronicle is doing its part, for which it is to be commended.

(Continued from page 17)

socialists are members of a Self Help society. I refer the Burns sort of socialism. Perhaps unconsciously I am one of that sort myself. Whatever John Burns may call himself he has given proof that even in his exalted position he has not forgotten his first love, a love for the oppressed and down-trodden. The red flag socialists are continually calling the world to do something and telling the world what they are bound to do. The time these are boasting much, the social democrats—common name reformers,—of the Burns kind are doing an excellent practical work. I am convinced that some of the C. B. socialists who are telling harrowing tales of men trying to raise families on \$1.38 are making over \$800,00 a year. How much are they distributing among their 'comrades' in the \$1.38 class. A 'clergyman' writing from Cape Breton—must be an itinerant, without a fixed abode—tells us through the Herald that things began to mend in New Zealand when the workmen went to the polls, won, and formed a government. Before this 'clergyman' without a habitation and without a name, again writes on "socialism" he better read up a little bit, about the movement in New Zealand.

The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines, Cobalt, have purchased from Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd. of Montreal, a large amount of mining machinery, including a powerful cross compound air and compound steam "Ingersoll" air compressors, "Ingersoll" rock drills, two 80 h. p. boilers, a feed water heater, condenser, air pump, "Lidgerwood" standard mining hoisting engine, air receiver, etc.

# Canadian Pictorial

AND

## Mining Record

ONE YEAR \$1.50

The vessel which attracts the most attention at Glasgow Harbour at present is the Norwegian ship Lancing, in Princes Dock, loading for Honolulu. She is an exceptionally fine model, much too fine for a modern steamer; she was launched as a steamer by Messrs Napier (Govan) in 1886. Even more remarkable than the transforming of the Lancing from a steamer into a sailing ship is her speed under sail. On the Southern Seas she maintained on a recent voyage a speed of 18 knots an hour every day for a week, which is duly recorded in her log book. Messrs Macmillan and sons, of Dumbarton, have contracted to build two first-class cargo steamers of fair size for Montreal owners.

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 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 publishers proposition to enter into a clubbing arrangement. To either the 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 and credited a dollar for subscription to Pictorial for a year from date of first receipt and the balance for 1906 let \$1.50 be sent to 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

MONTREAL RECEIPTS OF COAL BY SEA—SEASONS 1905 AND 1906.

	MONTREAL.		SOREL.		THREE RIVERS		QUEBEC.		RECAPITULATION	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905.	1906
N.S.S.&C.Co	94 894	142 581	10 673	11 909	2 574	3 949	75 526	64 869	183 667	223 308
Dom. C. Co. I	020 044	1 043 493	8 659	8 257	19 850	42 641	70 185	80 230	118 738	1 174 621
P. Morien	5 262	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 400	.....	.....	5 261	1 400
P. Hastings	41 700	34 405	.....	10 345	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 200	69 889
Intercolonial	24 082	48 025	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 25 142	.....	24 082	53 025
Acadia	42 865	59 861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 605	46 470	59 861
Sea'h. & Eng.	24 861	28 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 861	33 550
Am. Bit. by Sea	3 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 500	.....
	1 257 208	1 357 265	10 332	30 508	22 424	51 990	149,816	175,891	1 448 780	1 615 654
Am. Bit. Canal	33 407	13 000	7 418	.....	730	1 800	7,738	25,000	49 293	39 800

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**WANTED!****50 Hand Pick Miners.**

About 25 pairs of good hand pick miners can find employment at Joggins Mines; prospects are good for steady work at this colliery the coming winter.

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JOGGINS, N. S.

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—at—

**Minto Mines.** Minto, N. B.

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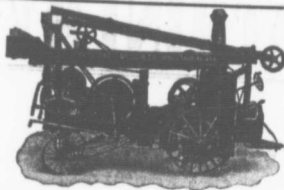
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**Percussion Core Drill Attachment  
is an economical appliance for  
TESTING COAL LANDS.**

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 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.**

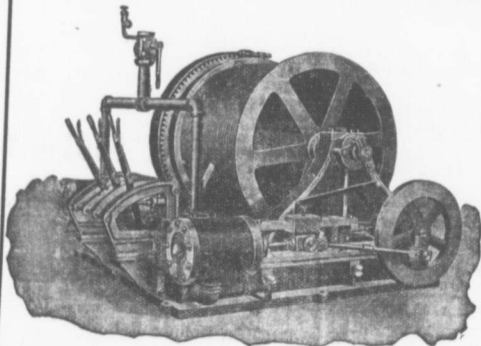


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is used extensively  
by the  
Dominion Coal Co.  
Nova Scotia Steel  
and Coal Co.,  
Inverness Ry.  
and Coal Co.  
and others.

**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.

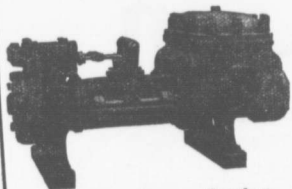
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Fairbanks Morse Duplex,  
Piston Pattern,  
Boiler Feed Pump.

Steam Pumps,  
Power Pumps,  
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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.



Fairbanks Morse,  
Vertical Duplex Boiler  
Feed Pump, Marine Type.

The Material and Workmanship en-  
tering into the Construction of Our  
Pumps is kept up to the highest Stand-  
ard at all times.

All the Wearing Parts are made to Gauge and are therefore  
interchangeable.

**EVERY PUMP IS THOROUGHLY TESTED  
BEFORE IT LEAVES THE FACTORY.**

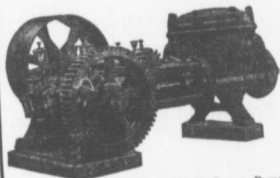
Send for our Catalog 48c, or have our representative  
in your vicinity call on you.

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Fairbanks Morse Horizontal Duplex Power Pump

**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited.**

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.  
Homestead Regulations.

**A**NY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, exceeding 2 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agents office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persuasion" 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 this 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, sub-agent 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, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

(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 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,240 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

**QUARTZ.** A free mine's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$6 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 150 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 \$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 \$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. COREY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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Head Office  
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX  
In appointing this Company your Executor, Trustee, etc., remember our charges are fixed by the Courts, and are very moderate  
Apply to Bank of N. S. for folders.

**Miners Wanted**  
To Chew  
**BULL DOG TOBACCO,**

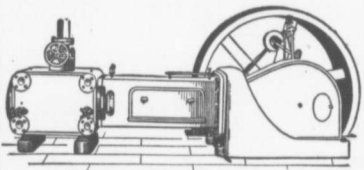
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Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, all kinds of Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings.  
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**Long Stroke Engines.**



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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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
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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.

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- - J. T. Burchell Manager.

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EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.			No. 53 p. m.	No. 55 a. m.	
L 11 10	L 2 55		F. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00A	S 2 30	
S 11 10	S 4 00		PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 55S	S 3 27	
A 11 55	A 4 15		PORT HASTINGS	L 10 45L	L 3 10	
	L 4 18			A 10 37		
	P 4 30		TROY	P 10 27		
	N 4 43		CREGINDIH	S 10 15		
	P 4 55		JUDIQUE	P 10 00		
	S 5 10		CRAIGMORE	S 9 45		
	F 5 23		CATHERINE'S POND	P 9 29		
	A 5 38			L 9 15		
	L 5 45		PORT HOOD	A 9 10		
	S 5 58		GLENCOE	S 8 55		
	N 6 21		MABOU	S 8 25		
	N 6 33		GLENDYKE	S 8 15		
	S 6 53		BLACK RIVER	P 8 00		
	S 7 07		STRATHLOUNE	S 7 47		
	A 7 20		INVERNESS	L 7 30		
	p. m.			a. m.		

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Burns and Works like Bituminous;

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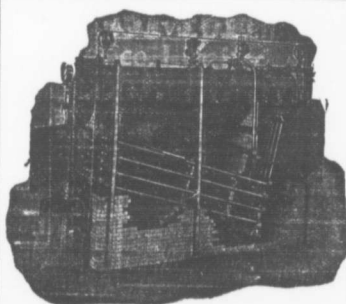
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Uniform in quality. Every barrel*

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# The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

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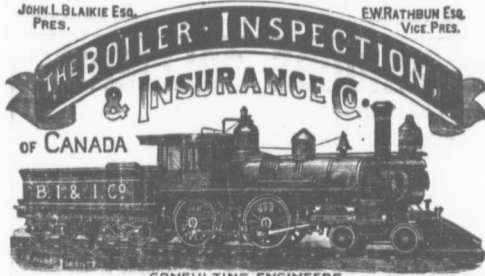
Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville Mines

Estimates Cheerfully given.

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WHEN WERE YOUR  
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**Steel wire, Perforated Steel.** For miners and every other use  
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**DRUMMOND  
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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE  
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The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

**Especially designed Piers for the rapid delivery of coal into Vessels by Roe and Bedlington's Patents.**

OFFICES:—Canada, Port Morien, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. England, Newcastle on Tyne.

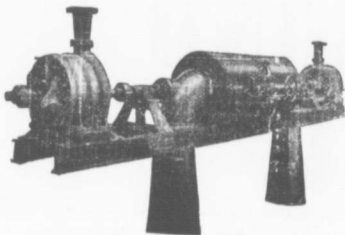
# The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Montreal Que.

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

## PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for  
Water Works and Mines.



## Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels, for high heads.

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.

## Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

# 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 " "	1 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 loading. Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

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

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

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

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,  
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,  
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,

112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.  
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.  
Quebec, Que.

—and from the following agents.—

R. P. and W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.  
Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Newfoundland.  
Hull Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C.

Peake Bros. & Co. Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
A. Johnston, and Co., Stockholm, Sweden.

**G. H. DUGGAN,**

2nd. Vice President

# CUMBERLAND

## RAILWAY AND

# COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

# FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

## The year Round

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR  
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

## BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines  
SPRINGHILL

N. S.

Head Office  
MONTREAL