

# Maritime Mining Record

Oct. 25 1911

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—4,500,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated  
**"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal**  
**and Coal for Household Use**  
 from the well known seams  
**'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and Hub.'**  
**"SPRINCHILL" Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.**  
**Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.**

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

**Shipping Piers** equipped with modern machinery, ensuring Quickest despatch

—AT—

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, C. B. and PARRSBORO, N. S.

**7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.**

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., *Trenton*, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S. Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

**BUNKER COAL.** The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

**IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES** at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

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 " " " "  
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Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.

Quebec, P. Q.

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Buntain, Bell & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld.

Hull, Blyth & Co., 1 Lloyd Ave., London, E.C.

**M. J. Butler, C. M. G.**

2nd Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.  
 SYDNEY, N. S.

**Alexander Dick,**

General Sales Agent.  
 MONTREAL, P. Q.

A. B. C. & A. 1 Codes Used,

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

# LATCH & BATCHELOR, L't'd.

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

**Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,**

**HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.**

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

Fig 2. HAULING



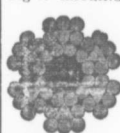
## Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING



Fig 1. HAULING



## Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.



Fig 4. WINDING

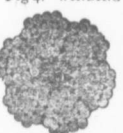
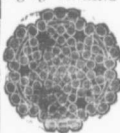


Fig 13. SINKING



### Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
- 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
- 4 Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

Fig. 13 for Sinking and Fig. 11 for Cranes, &c. are non-twisting.

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.

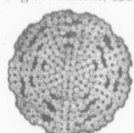
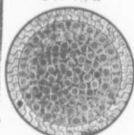


Fig 15 a



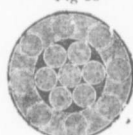
WINDING.

## Locked Coil Ropes.

Indispensable for deep shafts.  
Stronger than any other rope of same size.  
Entirely free from twist.

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.  
Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



GUIDE

**DRAWERS OF all Sections HIGH CLASS STEEL-WIRE.**  
for Ropes, Springs, Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks  
Binding Armatures and all other Purposes.

# ACADIA POWDER CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## DYNAMITE.

**Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.**

**FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES, DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.**

LICENSEES FROM THE

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**Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries, Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse Detonators, Etc.**

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Telephone 251. P. O. Box, 520

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# Acadia Coal Company, L't'd.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Miners and Shippers of the

**Celebrated ACADIA COAL.**

*Unexcelled for Domestic, Steam, and General Purposes.*

— An Excellent Coking Coal. —

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Acadia

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**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER,**

**SHIPPING PORT, PICTOU LANDING.**

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.



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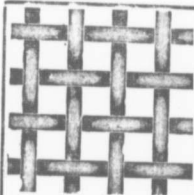
Will appeal to the discerning buyer. They are widely known and popular among all Engineers and deservedly so. In design they are simple, in construction and composition only the finest workmanship and best grade bronze have been used. They are heavily built and well proportioned, being fully capable of standing rough treatment and any pressure up to that specified for each valve.

We Shall Appreciate  
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**The Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co.,  
LIMITED.**

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, SAFES AND  
VAULTS.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE GAS ENGINES.  
St. John, N. B.



Manufacturers  
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**Wire Cloth**  
and  
**COAL SCREENS**  
in all Strengths.  
Double Crimped  
Process.

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK,  
**Jail and Prison Construction.**  
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District."

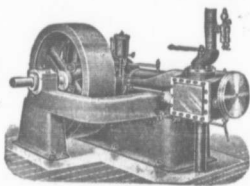
**Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.  
HAMILTON.**

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

**'XTERRA'**  
COLLIERY LAMP OIL  
For Marsant, Minnelo Deflector or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE.  
**E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. MANGHESTER**  
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.,  
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## Bearings in Line.



In sizes up to 135 horse power, the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearings perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

**ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, L't'd.,  
AMHERST, N. S.**

**INTERCOLONIAL  
RAILWAY**

**CHANGE OF TIME  
OCT. 29, 1911.**

*Ocean Limited Express*

WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

Connection for the

*Maritime Express*

leaves Stellarton 15.15.

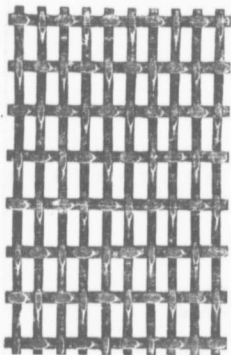
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DINING AND SLEEPING CAR SERVICE  
THE BEST IN AMERICA.

MEALS TABLE D'HOTE, Breakfast 75c.,  
Luncheon 75c., Dinner \$1.00.

**The Only  
All Canadian Route.**

## GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT SCREENS.



are rapidly displacing the needle slot and square mesh screens for grading ores because they do a great deal more work and last a great deal longer. The capacity of GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT is 130% greater than needle slot and 90% greater than square mesh. And the fact that we use only a Special English

### High Carbon Wire

gives GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT SCREENS a much longer life than any other screen heretofore marketed. Many a mine in Cobalt and elsewhere in Canada is making a big saving in Screening expense by using GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT. Are you among the number? If not, it will pay you to investigate at once.

Begin by writing for our  
**ROLLED SLOT CATALOG. Mailed on request.**

**The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited**  
Hamilton, Ont.                      Winnipeg, Man.                      Montreal, Que.

### Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited.

Successors To

**MONTREAL STEEL WORKS, Limited.**  
**ONTARIO IRON and STEEL CO., of Welland, Ont.**

**We make a Specialty of Manganese Steel Castings for Mining Purposes,**  
**Steel Castings, (Acid and Basic Open Hearth Systems); Springs, Frogs, Crossings; Interlocking Plants; Bar Steel and Angles; Car Couplers.**

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## COLLIERY SUPPLIES.

**Wrought Iron Pipe. Cast Iron Fittings.**  
**Brass and Iron Valves. Steam, Water and Suction Hose,**  
**Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.**  
**Fire Brick. Portland Cement. Fuse and Detonators.**

Nova Scotia Agents for

**Allan, Whyte & Company's Wire Ropes.**  
**WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED.**  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.



# Mines Nova Scotia.

The Gold district covers more than three thousand square miles.

Millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken from the gold fields of Nova Scotia and Millions of dollar's worth remain for recovery.

Gold mining in this Province offers good inducement for investment. Labor is cheap and plentiful; timber and fuel are abundant.

Large deposits of iron also are known to exist at various places in the Province; and considerable mining has been done in connection with this mineral, the ore being used locally and shipped to foreign ports.

Among the most important minerals occurring in economic quantities may be mentioned Coal, Gold, Silver, Manganese, Lead-silver, Copper, Barytes, Mineral Pigments, Gypsum, and Tungsten.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for gold and silver for a term of twelve months.

The licenses are for areas 150 by 250 feet and can be obtained for 50 cents an area.

Leases can be secured for two dollars an area, for a term of forty years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents an area.

Licenses to Search over five square miles, for a period of eighteen months, for minerals other than gold or silver, cost 30 dollars.

Leases for three renewable terms of twenty years each can be obtained for 50 dollars, and are subject to a yearly rental of 30 dollars.

Royalties are as follows:—

Gold, two per cent. on the gross value thereof; Copper, four cents a unit; Lead, two cents a unit; Iron, five cents a ton; Tin and Precious Stones, five per cent.; Coal, ten cents on every long ton sold or removed from the mine.

Copies of the Mining Law and other information about mining in the Province, can be had gratis, by applying to the Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Mr. John Howard, Agent General for Nova Scotia,

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COPPER VALVE DISCS  
WITH ASBESTOS CORE**



For Valves of Jenkins' or similar types. Made with two flat sides, inside or round hole

"Victor 200" Discs outlast Plumbago or Asbestos Discs six to one and are the best Discs on the market. Send for sample and try it in your worst place. Price List on request.

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**Mining & Mill Supplies.**

Valves,  
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Boiler  
Tubes,  
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SOLID DIE  
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Steam Goods  
—of every—  
Description.

**Iron Pipe for**

**Mining Purposes.**

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.**

—LIMITED.—

**MONTREAL, QUE.**

—Established 1852—

**PRIESTLEYS' Mohairs and Lustres**

Have Excellent Wearing Qualities.

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

Spring and Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

All Ladies who wish to look well  
wear **Priestleys Dress Goods**

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**BRIDGES**

TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES  
STEEL BUILDINGS  
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES  
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

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

# J. W. CUMMING, & SON,

Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

OUR MOTTO:

"Prompt Shipments, Good Goods, at Fair Prices."

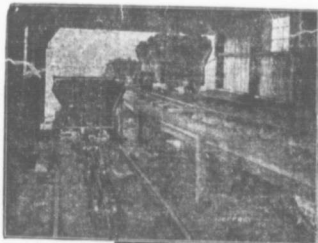
## New Glasgow, N. S.

WESTERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

S. A. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. P. WILLIAMS, 43 ALEXANDER ST.



View of entrance to tippie showing loaded cars approaching the dump and empties on the return haul.



### Jeffrey Wire Cable Car Haul

340 feet centers. Capacity per minute, three loaded cars, each weighing 5500 pounds, and three empties weighing 1600 pounds each. Speed of travel 60 feet per minute.

WE solicit an opportunity to figure on your Car Haul requirements.

Write for Bulletin 21.

We design and build complete Coal Mine and Tipple Equipments, including Electric Locomotives, Coal Cutters, Drills, Coal Washers, Cross Over Dumps, Screens, Crushers, Pulverizers, Mine Fans, Cages, Elevators, Conveyers, etc.

## The Jeffrey Mfg. Co'y., Montreal, Can.

Cote & LaGauchetiere Sts.



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Nothing can be of greater benefit to the Investor than to have a better knowledge of the different grades of investments. One should seek to know when is a favorable time to sell, as well as a favorable time to buy.

It has always been the endeavor of our Statistical Department to develop a close personal relationship between every client and the house, with a view of always being able to place at the disposal of every client all particulars we may have secured before purchasing the securities we offer.

We would also be pleased to place your name on the mailing list for our Weekly Circular.

### OUR NEW GLASGOW OFFICE

is connected by direct private wires with our other offices and the leading stock exchanges.

Write us for complete Investment Offerings.

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Established 1873

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Manager

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Direct Private Wires.

TELEPHONES 340 AND 341, NEW GLASGOW

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Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,) NEW GLASGOW N. S.

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 8. Stellarton N. S., Oct. 25th 1911. New Series

### THE DAYS OF EXCESSIVE USE OF POWDER.

S. M. Sexton, formerly of the 'Mine Workers' Journal,' writing to the 'Scientific American' relative to safe and unsafe mining methods says:—

The lower drift at Arnot, Pa., has been worked since 1866. There was seldom less than 800 miners employed in it. The workings extend 53,000 acres and 96 per cent of the coal is taken from the workings. In the 45 years the mine has been worked but six men have lost their lives while digging coal, and an accident is a very rare occurrence. That I term the correct method of working a coal mine.

In Sullivan, Ind., a coal mine has been worked 17 years. About 150 miners are employed. The workings extend over 600 acres. An average of seven men have been killed in it each year, while accidents are of almost daily occurrence. That I call the incorrect method, for less than 60 per cent of the coal is taken out.

The method of working at Arnot, Pa., is this: All coal is both undercut and sheared by pick and machine; then a few ounces of powder brings down the coal without shattering the strata above, so that when the outcrop is reached the pillars can be drawn, thus leaving but three or four per cent. of the coal behind.

The freedom from death and accident is due to

this: When the miner reaches his room he immediately takes his lamp from his head and cautiously raises it once in a while to see if the flames will denote the presence of fire-damp. If so, he does not blow it out, but slowly puts it down on the ground and extinguishes the lamp by placing his coat over it. When the miner reaches the "face" he takes a pick and sounds the roof to find out if there is any loose rock overhead. If so, he either wedges it down or sets a prop under it. Though the mine is full of coal dust no dust explosion ever took place in it.

At Sullivan, Ind., the coal is "shot from the solid." Little or no under-mining is done. Each miner uses at from five to ten pounds of dynamite or an equal strong explosive each day. This not only loosens the coal, but shatters the roof also, so that if a vein of coal is above the one worked it is extra hazardous. It does more. It causes the almost daily accident and the loss of about 40 per cent. of the coal in the mine. It is rarely possible there to draw the pillars. So the net result is the loss of 40 per cent. of the mine worked, the almost entire loss of the vein above and a continuous maiming and killing of the miners.

Consider this matter in any way: Supposing a half ton or more of dynamite were exploded in five and ten pound charges in the streets of a city within one hour. What would be its effects in the open? Apply this, then, to what must be the effect of the

explosion of a similar amount in a mine where the effect of the explosion has but a single direction to expand. All this is to take place within the area of fifty acres.

The method used in Indiana is in vogue all over the West. It is wasting, criminally wasting, a large percentage of the most valuable of nature's gifts and causing a wholesale slaughter of men. I edited the national official organ of the coal miners for seven years, and my observations, extending practically all over the coal fields, taught me that there was but one way to prevent the slaughter of miners and the criminal waste of coal, to wit: To make it a penal offence to shoot coal from the solid or to attempt to get without undercutting and shearing the "shot" with either pick or machine.

What would be the result? But one-tenth of the powder would do the work; there would be no dust explosions, for little dust would be made; the strata above would be practically unharmed, thus preventing the killing and maiming of miners and securing over 90 per cent of the coal.

That this is so is again illustrated by coal regions separated only by county lines, Allegany County, Maryland, where the method used is similar to that used in Arnot, Pa., with similar result, and, Allegheny County where the Indiana method is used and the same results ensue.

When I stated these things in the miners' organ the operator would sneer at them because he wanted to get the greatest amount in the shortest time regardless of the wrong he was doing to the country and the injury to future generations. Many miners indulge in somewhat heated criticisms of myself, for they too, wanted to get the most for the least.

#### CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The Canada Wire Goods Mfg. Co. announces a slight change in their firm name which hereafter will be known as Canada Wire and Iron Goods Co. This is simply for the purpose of better designating their lines of Manufacture and incidentally to break the similarity of their name with other manufacturers in Hamilton.

There has been no change in the management which consists of Wm. Holmes and Alexander Donald who have been long and favorably connected with the Wire Industry.

The principal lines manufactured by this Company are Double Crimped Wire Cloth of all grades, Coal and Ore Screening, Perforated Metals, Metal Cloths Lockers, Ornamental Wire & Wrot Iron Office and Band railing, Grilles in all finishes and General Wire Work.

This firm specializes in all classes of Prison Work and have completed some very large contracts both Municipal and Provincial. At the present time we are engaged in fitting out the new County Jail being erected at Guelph. Their Steel Cells for Villages and Towns are known through the width and breadth of Canada.

The plant of the Canada Wire and Iron Goods Co. has been enlarged during the present year to fully one-half of its former capacity, resulting in a greatly increased output.

This Company are just about to issue a new General

Catalogue. A post card will bring it to you.

The Company's agents are:

R. A. Ogilvie, P. O. Box 856, Vancouver, B. C.  
J. S. Parkes, 446 St. Paul St. Montreal, Que.  
D. Philip, 201½ Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

#### CHANGE OF TIME—I. R. C.

The Fall and Winter change of time on the Intercolonial Railway takes place on Sunday, October 29th. at midnight, when the fast through train the Ocean Limited will be retired from the route until next summers rush of traffic warrants its operation. The through service between Montreal and St. John and Halifax will be performed as usual by the Famous Maritime Express. For through travellers the Maritime is a most convenient train being equal in equipment to any of the finest through trains in America with respect to both Sleeping and Dining Car service. In the latter the Maritime excels, for splendid meals are served table d'hôte at rates more reasonable than under the a la carte system prevailing on other lines. Via the Intercolonial is the only All Canadian Route between the Maritime Provinces and Montreal.

It is good news that the virtues of plain handwriting and correct spelling are to be insisted on in the entrance examinations for Woolwich and Sankhurst. The edict issued by the Civil Service Commissioners will have its effect exactly in those places where these humble attributes of a good education are most despised—in the great Public Schools. In the upper ranks of Society it seems to be thought something of a disgrace to write a legible hand. It would never do for a person receiving a letter from, say, a captain in the Army, to think that the writer was a clerk. After all, what is writing for but to read? It is easy to insist on plain writing during the formative stage. Of course, writing will have character and distinction in later life whatever methods of teaching are adopted, but it does not follow, as so many people seem to think, that illegibility is a sign of character.

A new type of 'Atlantic' engine, believed to be the most powerful of any running in the United Kingdom, has been designed for use on the London and South-Western Railway. It has 18 wheels, and is capable of pulling a heavily-laden passenger train of 13 bogie carriages at over 60 miles an hour. Five engines of this type are being built, and will be used first for Waterloo-Bournemouth traffic.

An aged country labourer at Chichester has been sentenced to ten days' hard labour without the option of a fine for stealing six potatoes, valued sixpence. He was employed to dig potatoes, and took half a dozen home. It was his first offence. This is surely British Justice with a vengeance.

## 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.

Advertisements, which are moderate, may be had on application: subscription \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON N.S.

Oct. 25, 1911

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THE MONTREAL MARKET.

The Eastern Chronicle, the amiable minded editor of which, is that dear old irascible man whose big heart is being torn to bits by the follies of his fellows, devotes whole two columns of his space, and of course much of his precious time, to rounding up and flattening out the editor of the MINING RECORD. Somehow thoughts of us rouses the bad blood, of which at times he has a super-abundance, of our dear old friend. He is a great old mixture is the E. C.'s grand old man. And he is that though he has more than once told his readers that he is falling into the serene and yellow leaf. He himself has said so, and it may show our fullhardiness to contradict him, yet we are bound to say the statement is not wholly true. The better part of him may be serene and yellow, but the vicious part shows no signs of senility. Let him write of quadrupeds, he is virile; let him discourse on bipeds, his brethren, and he is virulent. Those who know best the kindly old man, will, like the RECORD, bear with him most. They readily can throw a mantle of charity round his missteps knowing he cannot help himself, belonging as he does to that class, who, even while they would do good, evil is ever present with them. With this short introduction, we may now proceed to our subject.

In a late issue we wrote:—

“Previous to 1896 the writer was strong for reciprocity, but Nova Scotia having since then found a better market for her coal than ever she could hope to find in the United States, his views underwent a marked change. He has no view, like some, for all time, but is prepared to change with changing conditions.”

Commenting on this our old friend says: “What new market did Nova Scotia find since 1896 for her coal? None whatever, that was not there before, if the tories did not kill it. The duty on coal was higher than now. Why was there a poor market in 1896?”

It will be noticed that the Chronicle's criticism is captious, not to say unfair and unmanly, seeing no reference was made to 'new' markets, but to a 'better' market than N. S. could hope to find in the U. S. The better market was the Montreal market which has steadily kept growing all the time. It was an indifferent market at one time, but is now of the first importance to the Nova Scotia coal trade. The industries of Canada have kept steadily growing for the last thirty years, and hence Nova Scotia gradually attained to a better market. For instance thirty-three years ago under free coal, N. S. sent

only 83,000 tons to Quebec. The shipments increased steadily year by year, yet the importance of the Montreal market was not fully realized till about 1894, when ten times the quantity was shipped than sixteen years previously. As with the tremendous development in the U. S., Nova Scotia could never hope to send a million tons to the U. S., longing eyes began to be drawn away from that quarter. The reason we mentioned the year 1896 as the year in which a change of view took place, was because in that year the Grand Council of the P. W. A. expressed decided views in reference to free coal before the Fielding—Patterson commission in Halifax about that time. But views had really been changing since 1894 when Mr. Whitney failed in inducing the legislature of the U. S. to remove the duty. Whitney in 1893 was all for reciprocity, in 1896 he was all opposed to it. When snubbed in 1894 the coal masters set about to secure a market independent of the U. S., and their enterprise enabled them to succeed. Further on the Chronicle says:—

“These orators and the writer in the Mining Record, who was the chief fabricator in the lot, were telling the people that the reason why the percentages of coal coming into the St. Lawrence market from the United States were increasing was for want of a sufficiently high duty to keep them out; but the Liberals found out that the Nova Scotia collieries could not supply the demand and that to keep Yankee coal out would mean scarcity of coal where much is needed, and thus the manufacturers along the St. Lawrence valley would be injured.”

This sounds 'awfully' like the utterances of a Pictou ex M. P. P. now in a position where he should eschew politics but cannot. It is really funny in view of the fact that the note of alarm as to the inroads of U. S. coal into Montreal was first loudly sounded by the local government, at whose shrine the dear old man of the Chronicle is a sincere if a servile and abject worshipper. So great a alarm did the local government experience that the coal men were upbraided for their indifference, and the government taking the matter in its own hands summoned, or invited, a year ago, the operators to meet in Halifax, to decide on the course to be adopted in reference to any reciprocity agreement affecting the coal trade. Of course it was not intended but every censure by the Chronicle of the editor of the RECORD is twice a censure of the instigators of the cry as to the American soft coal invasion. The Eastern Chronicle should have courage sufficient to flay the actual instigators, of the alleged lying propoganda to their faces, and not seek to do so indirectly over the shoulders of a mild and very meek participator merely. Our kindly advice to the Chronicle is to avoid all references to subjects of which he is utterly ignorant, unless he wishes his few remaining grey hairs to be brought down in sorrow to the grave.

AMERICAN COAL IMPORTS.

The imports of American coal into Canada will this year far exceed those of any preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that there is to be no reduction of duty. For the eight months ending August the importations of Anthracite were 2,256,000 tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year. All of this quantity of coal comes in without paying duty. The impor-

ations of bituminous for the eight months were 6,428,000 tons, an increase of nearly a million and three quarter tons. The total of the two kinds of coal for the eight months was over 8,600,000. Add a third of the quantity for the remaining months of the year and we have nearly eleven and a half million tons of coal. The United States sent to Canada twice the quantity of coal sold by the Nova Scotia coal companies, and the American coal companies send to provinces outside Nova Scotia about five times as much coal as sent by our province. This may be all right but the RECORD cannot quite see it in that light. If the United States sent to Nova Scotia five times as many barrels of flour as Ontario, the people in the big province would have something to say and would cast about for a remedy. Coal, if not the chief, is one of Nova Scotia's principal articles of export, but what satisfaction can the people of Nova Scotia who understand the importance of the coal industry to the province, what pleasure can it be to the coal operators, to know that the province, that the coal companies, derive but a bagatelle of increased business from the abounding prosperity of Canada. The RECORD has ever maintained that Nova Scotia at the hands of the law and tariff makers of Canada has received the treatment of a step-child. Our representatives, tory and grit alike, were not born fighters else they would not have given way before those of Quebec and Ontario, but ever cried for justice till their impertunings were heard. Nova Scotia, we repeat, has been grossly neglected. Halifax, N. S. and Sydney, New South Wales, are said by competent shipmasters to be the two finest ports in the world. Nova Scotia by nature seems to have been marked out as the great manufacturing and shipbuilding portion of the Dominion, and yet ten to one St. John, by an accident or by a scarcely expected interposition of providence, missed becoming the centre of shipbuilding. For shipbuilding Halifax is incomparably superior to St. John, and yet that latter city, as we firmly believe, was to be given the preference. How was the best place passed over for an inferior. Where were Nova Scotia's representatives. Nova Scotia is enjoying a fair measure of prosperity; that is something to be thankful for, but that thankfulness cannot increase if in the general prosperity of Canada, Nova Scotia is to be much less a sharer than the United States. For what purpose did she enter confederation? For her own benefit in part, or chiefly for the benefit of outsiders or, and aliens.

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#### THE HEADMAN'S AXE.

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The new patronage dispensers of the several federal departments, have not been guilty, in Nova Scotia at least, of overdue haste. In this respect they are acting discreetly, though had they chosen to act quickly they could have pointed to at least one precedent, furnished by their opponents. For instance: Some few days after the 21st. of September, a date which will for long be memorable in the annals of the parties, the RECORD received a 'change' of the advertisement which has been running in its columns since July, 1898, at which time it was published on authority of the Nova Scotia Department of Mines. A few days afterwards, or about the 6th. of October, the RECORD was asked to furnish particulars of the contract. This was done as far as possible in letter dated 9th. October.

On the 12th. October the following was received from the Mines Department:

Office of the Commissioner.  
 Hon. R. Drummond, Oct. 12, 1911. Halifax, N. S.  
 Editor and Proprietor  
 The Maritime Mining Record,  
 Stellarton, N. S.

Dear Sir:

Referring to yours of 9th. inst., addressed to Hon. Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, I am directed to say that it is not his intention to either continue or renew the advertisement to which your letter refers.

Yours Truly,

Hiram Donkin,

Deputy Com. P. W. and Mines.

This, so far as brevity is concerned, is a letter after 'our own heart', but, like the run of lawyers letters, it is not quite accurate. Our letter of 9th. was not about the adv., but the contract for the adv., but let that pass. The contents of the letter, as a matter of course, too good news to be kept back, were communicated to some of the RECORD's friends, and we were shocked to hear this terse criticism: "Well, if that is 'nt small potatoes". We protested vehemently against the use of such language, and indignantly asked if the local government had 'nt, like the boss of the vineyard, a right to do with its own as it liked. And still they muttered, "Small potatoes, small potatoes". This annoyed us so that we said: "Look here boys; if either of you had received an unexpected crack on the head which dazed you completely for ten days; dazed you so that you did not begin really to feel the pain for ten days, would you not, when the soreness was racking, cast about for something to 'have it out' on. You must recognize the justness of the proceeding, and to give token that its justice is recognized by the RECORD its Editor may write to Ernest, gratefully acknowledging past undesired favors, and by way of atonement—after the manner of the Montreal Star and in the public interest—offering to continue the ad. gratis, for a few issues longer. "Soft", say you? No softness about it. The motto of the editor's clan is, 'Gang Warily', and of the friendly Murray clan, 'Bide your time', and the RECORD firmly believes that by following both 'it will a' come right.' 'Expect to get the adv. renewed? Naw, but expect in renewed vitality and increased incentive far more than its equivalent.

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#### OF QUESTIONABLE GOOD.

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At the late meeting of the Scottish Miners Federations some strong resolutions were passed. When they were at it the delegates concluded that they might as well make comprehensive as well as restrictive demands. By resolution the government was denounced for having sent military engineers and others to man the Irish railways during the late strike, and also a resolution asking for the nationalization of railways, mines, etc., etc. If the government should happen to take over the railways, would it not be more bound than ever to see that the railways were kept in operation so that the community would not suffer, if not starve. The minimum wage is now a popular subject and this also was, by resolution, demanded. Further, a resolution, demanding a change in the law regarding evictions was passed, many delegates considering

this a thing of more importance than a minimum wage. An eight hour day and five days a week was put forward as one of the first things to be attended to. Leaving out Sunday there are 144 hours in a week. If only forty hours are to be worked, and allowing fifty for sleep, there remains fifty-four for pleasure and social duties. If this ideal is obtained by the miners, then they may be classed as more fortunate than a vast majority of their fellows, better than bankers, book-keepers, and customs officers, and far better than the big army of shop clerks. To many well wishers of the working classes, and more particularly the workers at the mines, the demand for a working week of only forty hours has its sad aspects. Some may read into the resolution the announcement that the miners are willing to preclude themselves from the possibility of social betterment. The phrase, "Gold unlocks all doors," may be quoted at times reproachfully, and as indicative of the frailty of human nature, and of a condition that should not exist, and yet when all is said and done money is necessary to educational, physical, and social advancement. Money too is necessary for the making of money. The conference by asking for a forty hour week has signified that not money but leisure is wanted. Leisure may be all right in its place, but it will not provide for accidents, for contingencies or for old age. To this the reply may be made, "No need of providing for old age, the State will do that." The State may be able to provide pensions for a time for those even who do no work, but it could not continue doing so long. Those who said that old age pensions would tend to thriftlessness were scoffed at and told it would have an opposite effect. This resolution asking for forty hours a week would almost make it appear that there are those who have no intention to become saving. They have declared themselves in favor of a scheme which will exclude them from the possibility of exercising thrift. The happy medium, only a little while ago, was the division of the day into three equal parts for sleep, play and work. The new demand is for a good many more hours for play than work. It looks as if very many were becoming play mad.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

In no plan of compulsory arbitration set forth at any time by the RECORD was it suggested that all power to strike, or the privilege of striking be taken away from the workmen. The provincial act did not say to either men or masters: "You must not strike, you must not lock out." It by inference declared, "after an arbitration you may strike or you may lock out, but if either of you disobey, the recalcitrant one pays a penalty which the winning side appropriates." Under the provincial act, before it was mutilated, the penalty on each man who refused to comply with the award was the loss of fourteen days wages; and the penalty on the employer who refused was a penalty equal to fourteen days wages of every man in the employ. If the men choose to pay the penalty rather than go to work, they could not be interfered with, and the same with the operators. The penalty, while not an absolute preventive of either a strike or a lock-out, would be a mighty deterrent. A man before giving up twenty to thirty dollars would think twice

over it, and the same would be done by an employer before he would give away from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. From the foregoing it will be seen that compulsory arbitration does not take absolutely the right or privilege from workmen or employers to strike or to lock-out. It does not take away all liberty to strike or lock-out. All that is done is to restrain the liberty to do either. It substitutes a modified liberty for license, and because of that we still hold to compulsory arbitration. In fact any arbitration that is not compulsory is useless, if not senseless. It is not arbitration but an attempt at conciliation, a slow, if at times successful, method.

#### COASTAL SHIPPING.

Two or three years ago one professing to act in the interests of the coastal shipping trade of the province, but whose motives, it is declared, were mixed, succeeded in raising excitement, and fomenting an agitation favoring the repeal of the regulations which permitted vessels flying a foreign flag to engage in the coasting trade. The agitators made declaration in the press that the repeal of this privilege held by foreigners would stimulate ship building and ship purchasing in Nova Scotia. The experience of the repeal of the privilege formerly awarded foreigners, or to be specific Norwegians, does not go to confirm the expressed opinion that such repeal would tend to restore the coasting trade to what it was before the coming of the strangers. The repeal has not given an impetus to the coasting trade, it has not been of the slightest apparent benefit to small shipmasters, while it has caused great inconvenience and heavy loss to some of the coal companies. Some of the collieries on the coast whose business was suited to coasters of small, or moderate, size could not obtain vessels for the trade, and consequently suffered loss, as did of course also the workmen and the districts, in which the collieries were situated. Seeing the objects sought to be obtained, and which it was declared would surely follow, have not been realized after a fair trial, the government, in the interests of the coal trade, should immediately restore the privilege formerly held by Norwegian vessels. Nova Scotia, as every one in the province ought to know, is largely interested in the prosperity of her coal trade. The coal business at the best, is not a highly lucrative one, therefore no hindrances should be put in the way of increased development. On the contrary those engaged in the business should be encouraged, by having all restrictions, to an increased and reasonably profitable trade, removed.

#### THE COWED OPERATORS.

"Now we are informed that a reduction of the duty is perfectly satisfactory. That is what the vote in Cape Breton Island and Pictou meant. That is what it was intended to mean. If it did not mean that then the coal companies who sat still and looked happy were arrant cowards, while the government of the day was pointing a gun at them.

In any case they came out of the fight looking like shamed-faced urchins caught stealing jam.

A commission should be appointed to investigate the whole situation regarding the price of coal and see if some relief cannot be secured. If not there is

(Continued on page 16.)

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

There will be no more runs on the C. B. coal banks this season. They are all 'wede' away.

An explosion of fire damp in Saint Etienne colliery, France, on the 19th, inst., killed some forty of the workmen.

Dom. No. 2 is cutting a big hole underground. The deeps are now about 500 feet under the ocean, while the deeps in the Harbor seam are 1000 feet or so under the sea.

At an early date there will be some changes effected in the staff of the Dominion Coal Co. There are various reports as to the nature of the changes, but the RECORD thinks it unwise to give currency to them until the changes have been definitely settled upon.

The slope at Dom. No. 14 has reached a depth of 2,300 feet, at which point the fourth lift is being driven. About 400 men are employed at the colliery, or there are that number on the roll. At no colliery can the full muster on the roll be got to work.

There are some 27 machines in operation in Dom. No. 14. These machines should cut 30 ton per day each, but taking their cue from the socialists they don't believe in a maximum but a minimum of work. When they reach 25 tons they rest.

There was a possibility at one time that Dartmouth stood a chance of securing the shipbuilding plant. That possibility has flown. From Dartmouth came so much denunciation of capitalists that these made up their minds that they were not wanted there.

There is no foundation for the report published in the C. B. papers that the Dominion Coal Co. would shortly open the old Lingan slope or sink one in the immediate vicinity. No doubt there will be a slope sunk at Lingan at some time, but not till Lingan's time comes, which will be after 17, 18, and 19 have been opened.

Dom. No. 2 had a splendid output on Oct the 11th., on which date 3,354 tons were raised. From the Harbor seam on that day 1813 tons were raised. As the coal in the Harbor comes out of No. 2 shaft, the total for the day was 5,167 tons. This is a record. The best days work previous to the date mentioned was on May 14th, 1908, when No. 2 and No. 9 sent up 5,120 tons.

There is a paper in Dartmouth called the Patriot. The one who betrays his country while keeping out of public view is bad enough but the one who preaches sedition under the guise of a patriot is detestable. And Dartmouth, sad to say, has one such. This Patriot out of a pure spleen would destroy the coal industry of the province, without which the province would cease to prosper, and would fade away into nothingness.

Neil J. Gillies, ex. M. P. P. now fills an important position with the Dominion Coal Co. He is one of the heads of the Company's Labor Bureau.

Dom. No. 15, being further inland than Dom. No. 14, the slope will be able to go much further than the slope of No. 14 before reaching the water. The slope is down say 1700 feet and can be pushed 2,000 feet further before reaching the sea level.

As noticed in these columns a while ago, a majority of the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines are working seaward. Dom. No. 14 at the slope face is about 1300 ft. out from the shore line. At this point 300 feet divides the pit from the heaving waters of the Atlantic.

The Cape Breton Mining Society has a membership of sixty or over. It is not a secret society though its secretary, Mr. M. McInnes is careful not to let the general public into the doings of the society. Several papers have been read, the RECORD knows that much, and little more.

At the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the Robb Engineering Co. Ltd., Amherst, Nova Scotia, are installing three water-tube boilers of 200 H. P. each, and three Robb-Armstrong vertical 2 rank compound engines, 14 and 20 x 8, for direct connection to electric generators of 150 K. W. capacity each. These engines are to run at 435 revolutions per minute.

The new electrical machine at the pumping shaft at Bridgeport, is, after many stops, breakages, changes and improvements now working splendidly. Instead of a single there is a double system, direct and alternating, employed. We can say so much, content to leave the rest to the fancy of our readers who understand electricity as much as we do.

The new colliery of the Dom. Coal Co. at Birch Grove Port Morien, has been named No. 21. The reason for jumping the numbers from 17 to 21, is so that all the collieries at New Waterford may have consecutive numbers from 12 to 20. These numbers indicate that the intention of the company is to have eight collieries in the new district. There is to be no No. 13, as the sponsors for the names or numbers of the collieries have a streak of the old superstition in their constitution.

That coal mining is the biggest thing in Nova Scotia and her coal mines, her principal asset - asserted time and again by the RECORD is borne out by the census. The only increases in Nova Scotia worth mentioning are those of the colliery towns, Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, and Sydney, which may be included, as coal gave that town the steel industry. The census so far as made public, goes to prove that Nova Scotia is not a farming province. She must look for increase of population to her mines, her steel plants and her factories.

## AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The railway to connect Birch Grove with the main line is being rapidly pushed and connection will be made in a short time.

Peter Curry, the famous P. W. A. veteran, is bank boss at No. 15. He is back on the old ground where, at the time the politicians, for personal ends, sought to introduce the Knights of Labor to C. B., some of the best and biggest battles were fought and won.

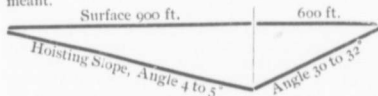
Says the wise Dartmouth newsmen:—

"The coal counties seem well satisfied with the reduction of the duty. In that case it may be just as well, in view of the way they are soaking the people, to remove it." Remove what? Remove the reduction? As there was no reduction and won't be, there is nothing to remove.

An additional slope Dominion No. 22, will shortly be driven at a little over a mile's distance from No. 21. The levels in this new slope will extend westerly a half mile or more and in the opposite direction some 3000 feet to a protective barrier. The levels of Nos. 21 and 22 will cover a distance of nearly two and a half miles. The slopes are on what has been called the 8 foot seam now believed to be the Gowrie. The coal is of excellent quality.

Many persons are highly disappointed with the census so far published. Many towns and cities are loud in protest of its accuracy. It was expected, based on official and semi-official estimates, that the population of Canada would exceed eight million, whereas, it is only a little over seven. People are anxious to know what became of the anticipated million. Many were under the impression that the immigration from the U. S. would more than make up for the emigration thitherward. People want to know what became of that missing million.

A slope called No. 21 has been sunk at Birch Grove, and what may be called a second is being sunk. After the present sinking has made connection with the first slope, the two slopes will then be one and shall go by the name of Dom. No. 21. The first slope or sinking went down some 600 feet on an angle of a little over 30 degrees, the angle in the second sinking is a trifle over 4 degrees. The coal in the higher angle will be dropped to the basin and be hoisted up the easy grade which will be possibly 900 to 1000 feet in length. Dom No. 21 will be able to claim the distinction of being the first mine in Nova Scotia having a slope extending from outcrop to outcrop. This is rendered possible and practicable by the narrowness of the basin. The following rough sketch will illustrate what is meant.



Dom. No. 15 is three or four stones throw behind No. 14. Here Malcolm Beaton, formerly of Inverness, is supervising the opening of the mine and construction work on top. Much remains to be done before the colliery is in the shape intended. A new bank head, several work shops, a decent office and lots of other buildings are being rushed forward. The bank head will be an improvement of the bank heads that have been built in the district. The empty boxes are to be run back by gravity. It was intended they should do that at say No. 6, but they balked in cold weather. There is to be no balking at No. 14. By a simple contrivance the road on which the empties travel can be made all but level in the summer and given an increased pitch in the winter.

According to a few papers, three or four at the most, as the coal counties are not thankful for the favors they receive, the people should have some slight relief—from the coal duty. What favors have the coal companies received. What favors are they receiving more than the other counties of the province. Will those who senselessly shout against the coal companies name an article of the thousand various articles imported for use at the collieries, on which duty and a heavy duty too is not charged. Will they please explain how the coal companies should be required to pay duty on the every imported article consumed, the while no duty is to be imposed on the import of the article they produce. In short why only are the coal companies to be excluded from any benefits that may arise from a protective system.

A. C. Bell has been appointed a senator instead of Hon. J. D. McGregor, lately promoted to the Lieut. Governorship. Mr. Bell will have a fine field in the senate for his abilities. To all claimants for positions he will now be able to say—Gentlemen, I have left such beggarly questions behind me, as I never again hope to appear before you as a candidate." Of course the RECORD's first choice would have been James A. Fraser, the jolly old chap of the Eastern Chronicle. The RECORD tried to show him the wisdom of jumping into the tide which at flood led on to fortune, but he would have his own stubborn way; was deaf to all entreaties, and now all that is left to him is to croon the refrain of the revival hymn, which sounds in ones ears as the wail of the lost "Too late, too late I cannot enter now" and add as an amen, "Curse the luck."

The Robb Engineering Co. Ltd., has recently taken the general agency for Canada of the gas engines and suction gas producers made by Davey, Paxman & Co. Ltd., of Colchester, England, who are well known in connection with the latest developments in internal combustion engines. The Paxman gas engine is made in a full line of sizes from 2½ to 300 horse power; those larger than 20 horse power are equipped with a compressed-air self starter which starts the engine with the same ease and certainty as a steam engine. Full information regarding these gas engines and producers may be had of any of the Canadian offices of the Robb Engineering Co.

## Around the Collieries.

The collieries in the New Waterford district are making fine progress. No. 12 of course leads, but, No. 14 is fast gaining speed. The average output at No. 14 is 900 tons. As high as 1100 tons have been reached, but, that included coal hoisted in the night shift. At present though some mining is done at night there is no hoisting.

The directors of the Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal Companies visited the steel and coal plants last week. There was a big turn out of directors. Senator McKeen made a special inspection of New Waterford. A banquet was given to the directors by the authorities and citizens of Sydney. The price of the ticket was four dollars, and on that account though in Sydney the writer was prohibited from attendance. From those present the RECORD learns that the function was a success. Mr. Plummer outlined what the company was doing. The capacity of the plant was being extended, and soon would be two thirds larger than at present. This means a greater Sydney. Yes and also a greater Glace Bay, for a new furnace and one out of commission for repairs will all be in full blast and that means a larger consumption of coal by 100,000 tons or more.

Since issuing their "Initial General Catalogue" in 1908 the Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.'s of Hamilton Ont., have been compelled to enlarge their factory in order to take care of their ever increasing business and are at the present time erecting a second large addition which will allow them to greatly increase their output. We have before us their new catalog. As in their previous catalogue the endeavor to set forth a complete list of the various grades of wire cloth, and explanatory notes, relating to the uses which the many grades of cloth are adopted for, must prove of much benefit to prospective buyers.

The catalogue refers to no fewer than 200 articles manufactured by the firm. The explanatory notes and tables are most interesting. Catalogues on application.

(Continued from page 13.)

another way."

The above is from the Dartmouth Patriot. The chief charge against the coal companies, be it noted, is that they sat still. Well was not that the right attitude in view of the fact that a few months previous to the election they had in the most emphatic manner placed themselves as in opposition to any reduction of the duty. Mr. Harris the president of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. during the campaign reiterated the views previously expressed by him, and Mr. Plummer contradicted the statement that he had changed his views. Have not both parties, each in its turn denounced the bosses for taking active part and sides in an election. Has it not been declared that the workmen should be permitted, without any species of coercion, to vote as he pleased. Has not the interference of the companies, of the bosses, at election times been severely condemned, time and time again, and now they are being condemned because they did not actively interfere in Cape Breton. The RECORD has ever held that the workmen at the collieries should have the privilege, as it is

their right, to vote as they pleased without fear of being victimized or hope of being favored.

## - Rubs by Rambler.

Rambler was asked the other day the old old question how is it that coal can be mined and sold so cheaply in the United States as compared with Nova Scotia. I tried to show how it was produced more cheaply and now am prepared in a way to say how it is sold more cheaply. In Nova Scotia the coal companies are business propositions, that is, they try to conduct operations so that there will be some little return on the capital invested. The coal companies in some parts of the United States are not governed by such principles. In fact one comes to the conclusion that they are more or less philanthropic institutions, profit being a wholly incidental consideration, or, after the conjunction readers may interject 'big fools' or other fitting words. I have taken from the Coal Trade Journal the profits and losses of twelve companies doing business in the New River, W. Va. coal fields, which tell a rather surprising tale. The output of the twelve companies was over 1,800,000 tons. The combined profits of seven of these were \$137,000, and the combined losses of five \$132,000, leaving a net profit, for the bunch of a dozen, of \$5,000. If 1,800,000 tons give a total profit of \$5,000, what is the profit per ton. A little over a quarter of a cent. There must be some other source of revenue, possibly from railways, for one cannot imagine business concerns doing business at what is equivalent to no profit.

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Workmen in striking very often outlook an important point, and that is the loss of market. This loss leads to competition, and to lower prices perhaps in an effort to recapture the markets, lost during the strike, or to secure new ones to make up for the loss of the old. The exports of Germany for six months of this year, we refer to coal, are some twelve million tons in excess of last year. The increase is due largely to the falling off in exports from the Welsh ports, owing to the strike of the miners in Wales. It may take the operators years to regain these markets or secure their equivalent. A similar thing has been produced in one or two of the United States coal producing districts. Through strikes markets have been lost, and it is possible some of them have been lost for ever. It is needless to say that this loss of markets must in some way react upon the workmen. Strikes may be permissible until a better way is found for settling disputes, but they are of very truth a most expensive mode of securing pecuniary advantage. For thirty years we have preached Compulsory Arbitration, and our early faith is still with us.

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No matter how hard it hits Nova Scotia, some liberal papers gleefully publish any jibe at Nova Scotia. The liberal Sydney Record publishes the following from the liberal Montreal Herald: "The Maritime Provinces, already squeezed down to a pretty small representation, will have to lose some more of it. As long as they prefer to exporting men and women, to exporting fish, coal, fruit and potatoes, that



will be the way of it." First as to coal. There is no coal to export. And this assertion we make on the strength of a statement appearing in the liberal Eastern Chronicle, and made by Jas. A. Fraser publicly, on the authority of Premier Murray, the same Premier Murray presumably, who twelve short months ago took alarm at the inroads of American coal into Montreal. The statement of the trio is that "the Nova Scotia collieries could not supply the demand" in the St. Lawrence. That being so, there is no force, only folly, in the Montreal Herald's taunt. As to the export of apples, the port of Halifax is witnessing bigger exports than ever before and the cry is for more space in steamers. We do not know much about fish but the papers say exports are rushing. As for potatoes it is a blessing they are not being exported. The price without exporting is now almost prohibitory to the home consumer, \$1.35 last week in Sydney.

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I happened to say in this column lately: "Had it not been a question of parties I am convinced that reciprocity would have been snowed under in Pictou County". To which my venerable friend of the Eastern Chronicle replies: "To the latter sentence it may be retorted that if there were no liberal party there would be no Honorable Robert Drummond and the constituency of Pictou would be solidly tory." His friends will be savage at him for blurbing out the truth, and any plea of 'best intentions', will not be accepted. There you have it at last. There was no successful liberal party in Pictou County till 1886, and but for the impetus given to stagnant liberalism at that time by the person referred to, the constituency of Pictou, so far as representation goes, would be solidly tory. Yes, my dear old friend, and a similar thing might be said of more constituencies than Pictou. What a funny old blab my old friend is, to be sure. He is a dear old blab, and I don't know what I would do without him when subjects to write on do not come at first call.

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The Montreal Star places the urban population of Nova Scotia at 110,000 or 23 per cent. of the total. The Montreal Star is greatly in error. It will be found that the per centage is nearer 33. Leave out Windsor, Truro, New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville and North Sydney, all towns over 4,000 inhabitants, and in the other cities and towns more than 110,000 population is found.

#### THE DOMINION EMPLOYEES RELIEF FUND.

In a conversation with Mr. F. Armstrong, Secretary of the Dominion Coal Co's. Employees Relief Fund, much interesting information was obtained relative to the working of the scheme. Mr. Armstrong has studied the systems in vogue in other countries, and is full of his subject. He has secured and is securing data which is not only interesting, but will be of much benefit in the future in operating the fund in a sound and systematic manner. He has secured actaries reports as to the working of the various fraternal and benevolent societies in Britain, and of the government scheme in operation in Germany. He is now able to give a fair approximate of the revenue required to meet probable and possible expenditures. If Mr. Armstrong be privileged to continue the work to which

he is devoting his whole heart and energies we may soon be favored with a report which will fully cover the ground necessary to an intelligent and economic administration of relief funds and the successful carrying out of Relief societies. Here are some items which should prove of interest:

The membership of the Dominion Coal Co's. Employees Relief Society is at the present time a score less than 10,000; this number includes the members of the Springhill branch. For the ten months some 3700 cheques have been issued - all payments being by cheque. In that time no less a sum than \$63,000 has been paid out to beneficiaries. The average amount of each cheque being in the vicinity of \$17.00. It costs twice as much to meet the claims arising through sickness as from accident. For instance last year there were seven death claims arising through accident and seventeen through sickness. This year the death claims from accident are ten and from sickness twenty. It has been found that for 'sick' claims the amount required is 75 per cent. of the total to be divided while 25 per cent. suffices to meet accident claims. At the present time the fund is meeting expenditures and has from \$600.00 to \$700.00 to the good monthly. The total assets are \$120,000. The surplus to the good this year to date is \$6,500 after making provision for claims that may fall due on account of widows and children according to the constitution. From these figures something of the great importance of the work being carried on by the fund may be learned. The payment of claims is not confined to residents in the province. Beneficiaries are to be found in many countries, in Austria-Hungary, Italy, Wales, Scotland, England, Newfoundland, the U. S. and the North West.

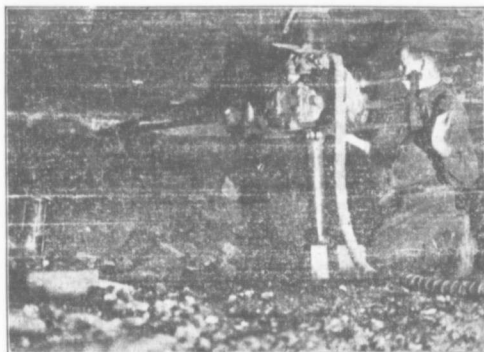
#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Ontario is not all for itself as the following from the 'Canadian Century' testifies:

"We hope that the new Government has something good in store for the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Those provinces have great natural resources. They are nearer to England than any other part of Canada. They have not made the progress that their natural resources and their geographical position entitle them to make. They are in danger of losing part of their representation in the Dominion Parliament. We would like to see a policy that would make Maritime Provinces as prosperous and progressive as any other section of Canada."

Of the 60 odd million tons of coal annually exported from Great Britain, about one-sixth sells at a tide-water price of 16 shillings a ton or more, say something better than \$4 a ton, while a considerable further tonnage brings between 15 and 16 shillings at tidewater. The high-priced coal is chiefly produced in Wales. The cheap coal, ranging down as low as nine shillings is to be had at the ports on the northeastern coast. Considering the very moderate amount of railroad transportation involved, it will be seen that the mine price on a great part of the British product must stand at very substantial figures.

# The "HARDY PUNCHER"



## RADIAL Coal Cutter.

(1911 Model)

Completely eclipses all imitations

It has attained a speed of 180 square feet per hour  
- 15 feet wide x 6 feet deep in 30 minutes

**THIS MACHINE HAS MINED**  
**AS MANY AS SIX ROOMS IN A SHIFT**

For Mining in Flat or Pitching Veins, taking out  
Dirt Bands, etc., it is without a rival.

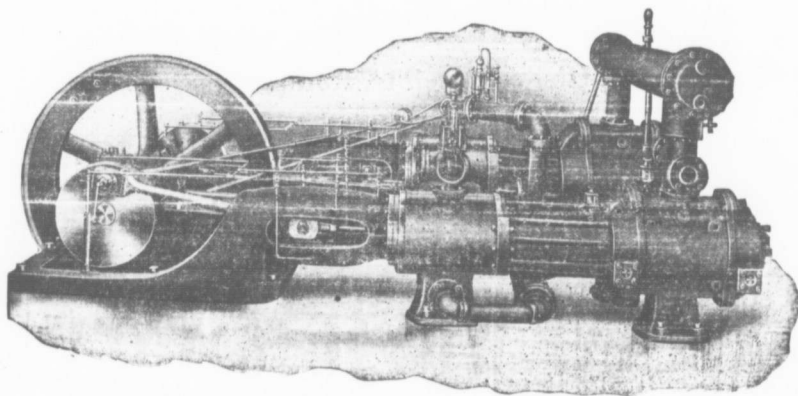
It is unquestionably the most Durable, Reliable,  
Fastest, and Handiest Radial Coal Cutter made.

**THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO. LTD.**  
**SHEFFIELD, England.**

**AGENTS = Thompson & Sutherland.**

**NORTH SYDNEY.**

LIDLAW - DUNN - GORDON  
**AIR COMPRESSORS**  
— FOR EVERY SERVICE. —



**CLASS-Z E 2-STEAM DRIVEN-2 STAGE.**

**Strong - Compact - Durable.**

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**MONTREAL, QUE.**

Sole Canadian Agents.

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OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.**BEST QUALITY ONLY.**

Dynamite,  
Gelignite,  
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Blasting Gealtine.



Blasting Gunpowder,  
Compressed Pellets,

**PERMITTED  
EXPLOSIVES**

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

**CURTIS'S & HARVEY, Ltd.**

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Supplies of all Explosives and  
Accessories to be obtained from,  
Agents for NOVA SCOTIA:

**AUSTEN BROS., Ltd., Halifax.**

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

## ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y

**Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,**

Cablegrams .  
"Ropery Rutherglen" **Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.**

Colon, Western Union,  
A. B. C. (145) & 303. Radio  
A. L. Lichers and Private.

**Wire Ropes** for  
Winding & Haulage  
in  
Collieries and Mines.  
Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The use of SPECIAL GRADES of Wire, drawn to our own specifications and rigorously  
TESTED before us, keeps our Ropes ahead in QUALITY of any others. We are regularly supply-  
ing the LARGEST USERS in the Maritime Provinces, to any of whom we willingly refer enquirers.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

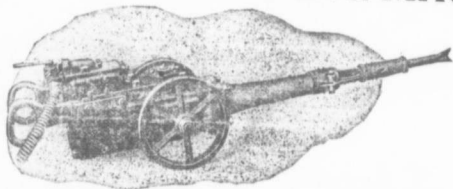
Agents in New Brunswick:—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Saint John.

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

# THE H. H. COAL MINING MACHINE.

Built in several sizes to meet various requirements.

Almost entire absence of repairs.



Simple, Durable, and Effective. Will run with less Air than any other machine. Will run successfully with high or low pressure.

HERZLER & HENNINGER Machine Works, (Incorporated),  
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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

The DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Ltd., Montreal

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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.  
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

**Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.**

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

**BUNKER COAL** Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. McGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

## INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
33	31		34	32
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
3 30	10 40	INVERNESS JCT.	3 45	11 00
3 35	10 35	PORT HASTINGS	3 50	11 05
3 40	10 30	PORT HASTINGS	3 55	11 10
3 45	10 25	TROY	4 00	11 15
3 50	10 20	CROBISH	4 05	11 20
3 55	10 15	CLAGMOCK	4 10	11 25
4 00	10 10	JURUE	4 15	11 30
4 05	10 05	CATHERINES POND	4 20	11 35
4 10	10 00	PORT HOOD	4 25	11 40
4 15	9 55	GLERBOG	4 30	11 45
4 20	9 50	MABOU	4 35	11 50
4 25	9 45	GLERBOG	4 40	11 55
4 30	9 40	BLACK RIVER	4 45	12 00
4 35	9 35	STATHLORE	4 50	12 05
4 40	9 30	INVERNESS	4 55	12 10
4 45	9 25		P. M.	A. M.

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Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

Built under special arrangement with, and from the designs of the Inventor by

**I. MATHESON and COMPANY, Limited.**

NEW GLASGOW, ENGINEERS. NOVA SCOTIA.

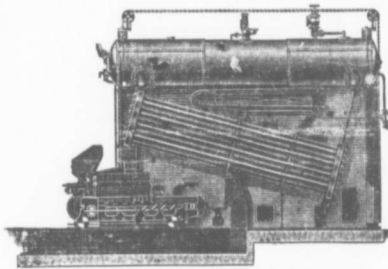
Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

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Largest General Engineering Works in the Dominion of Canada

## BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited.

"B. & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILERS.



"B & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILER.  
SUPERHEATER AND IMPROVED MECHANICAL STOKER.

Over 8,000,000 h. p. in use.

Also, Steam Superheaters,  
Mechanical Stokers, Piping,  
Coal Handling Machinery  
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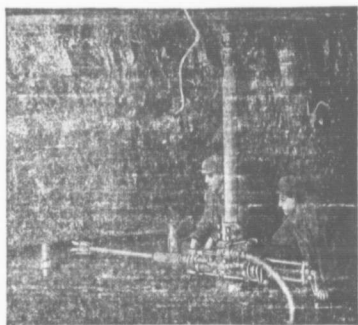
135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

## JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.

*Best all round flour on the market.  
Uniform in quality. Every barrel*

*can be depended upon. This flour can  
only be had in Cape Breton at the stores  
of the Dominion Coal Company*



## TheRAND New RadialCoalCutter

The Rand No. 37 Coal Cutter is a Thoroughly up-to-date machine, built entirely of Steel.

The weight of this machine has been reduced far below anything on the market, and the cutting capacity wonderfully increased.

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**MONTREAL.**

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**ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

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**LOSS OF LIFE AND INJURY TO PERSON,**

caused by **STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**

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

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

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Unequalled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

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### TREBLE BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS

Manufactured in our own Workshops under Strictest Supervision and every Link carefully Tested.

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Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy,

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Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

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## GARLOCK PACKINGS

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Everything in PACKINGS,  
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*The Largest Mines in Canada*

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**COAL**

High Grade Fuel  
for Steam Domestic and General  
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**COKE**

**From Coal Washed by Latest Process**  
Growing more popular daily—and considered to  
give as good results for Foundry purposes  
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**FIRE CLAY**

of Fine  
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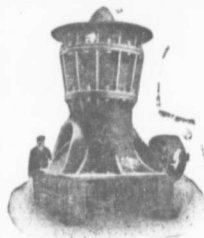
Better than  
Scotch seconds for  
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.

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**HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co. Limited. SHEFFIELD**



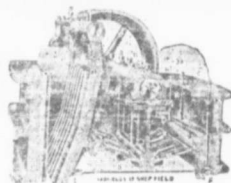
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CAST STEEL  
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WE MANUFACTURE  
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For Mine Buildings.



AMATITE is exactly suited to mining buildings because:

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3. Its cost is lower than that of other roofings of less weight.
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