

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

*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 10 No. 9 November 13th, 1907 STELLARTON, N. S.

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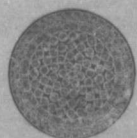
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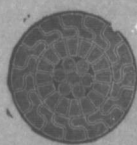
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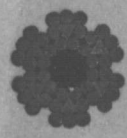
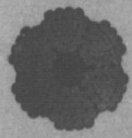
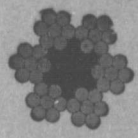
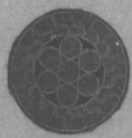
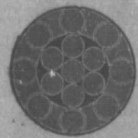
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21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
65 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Pictou	11.10
25 Mixed for Pictou	12.35
56 Mixed for Truro	12.35
150 Mixed for New Glasgow	12.55
20 Express for the Sydney	12.55
140 Mixed for Halifax and Montreal	12.55
141 Mixed for Pictou Landing	12.55
22 Mixed for New Glasgow	13.45
60 Mixed for New Glasgow	13.50
80 Express for Halifax and St. John	13.50
17 Express for New Glasgow	13.50
86 Express for Pictou	13.50

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Trenton	6.30
61 Express from Pictou	6.55
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.30
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.35
65 Mixed from Truro	7.55
25 Mixed from New Glasgow	8.00
57 Mixed from Pictou	10.25
60 Mixed from Mulgrave	10.45
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	12.35
120 Mixed from Pictou	11.50
85 Express from Halifax and St. John	12.15
20 Express from Sydney	12.40
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	12.50
77 Mixed from Hopewell	12.19
86 Mixed from Pictou	12.45
80 Express from New Glasgow	12.55
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	12.40
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	12.40
All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Weekly four O'clock to mid-night. Monoton, N. B. OCT 12th, 1907	12.45

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to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager,**
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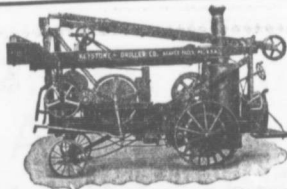
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In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rolls" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

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Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.
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Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.



ONE MAN'S VIEW.

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

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At Moderate Royalties.

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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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The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or

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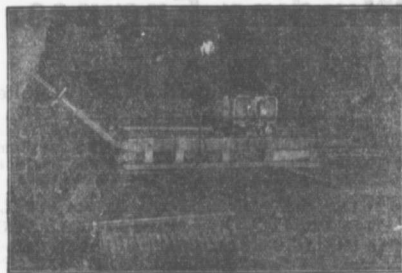
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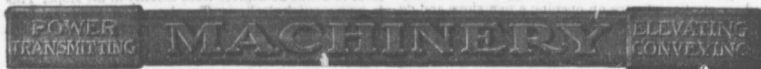
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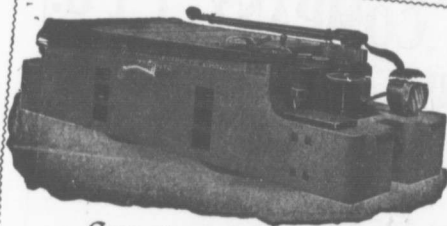
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CANADA LIFE B'L'G
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Important Notice.

The **Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Coy.**, having taken over on June 1st, the Joggins Mine and Ry., and are starting at once on opening a new slope and doing large repairs. They want **ONE HUNDRED MINERS AND LABORERS AND TWENTY CARPENTERS.** Apply at Joggins or Chignecto.

It is said that the angle of the coal in the old Richmond mine, now being re-opened, has dropped in the level to about 20 degrees from seventy in the slope. This is a very quick decline. Ten days ago a little coal from this mine was supplied the Cape Breton Ry. Co. Development work is proceeding rapidly.

To the...
MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 9. Stellarton, N. S., Nov. 13th. 1907. New Series

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.

NOV. 23

THE SPLIT AIR QUESTION.

—BY 'PRACTICAL.'—

I was glad to read Mr. Baird in last issue, as we are both of one mind in one point at least, namely that the pressures are equal on each split. Perhaps we may now get a step or two further ahead. Now then the next point I want to get at is that there is only the one pressure to be considered and not three. We have a pressure of 1.867 lbs. which is exerted equally on every sq. foot of area in all the three airways and a quantity of 69870 cubic ft. of air per minute. What is the power? Power = Pressure x quantity

$$= 1.867 \times 69870 = 130447 \text{ units of work.}$$

$$\text{In the single airway power} = \frac{KSQ^2}{A^3}$$

$$= \frac{.00000001 \times 26 \times 1200 \times 30000 \times 30000 \times 30000}{40 \times 40 \times 40}$$

$$= 130525 \text{ units of work.}$$

Now look at the power in both cases and see whether power remains the same or not. There is a very slight difference due to the cutting out of decimals but I think power remains unaltered which fulfils the conditions of the question.

I have the question before me and I will write it again before going further:—"If 30000 cub. ft. of air is being produced in an airway 1200 ft. long 8 x 5 ft., how many cubic ft. of air would be produced if the air were split into three splits, the first being of the dimensions given above, the second 1500 ft. long, 8 x 7 ft., the third 1810 ft. long, 9 x 6 ft., the power remaining the same?"

Now this question says nothing about the power being the same in each split and I am sure that I never did, yet Mr. Baird states that my solution is wrong because the power in each split is different. Since Pressure x Quantity = Power how could I ever try to make out that the power in each split was equal when I gave different quantities and equal pressures for each.

By my way of working the question I have the same power after splitting as I had before the change was made and that is what the question calls for. The sep-

arate powers on the splits have not to be equal or the question would have said so. I must thank Mr. Baird for proving my question still further for me. He worked out the power for each split separately and got as follows:

- 1st. split 36403 units of work
- 2nd. split 50436 units of work
- 3rd. split 43557 units of work

Now if he had taken the trouble to add these together he would have got a total of 130396 units of work which is almost exactly the units of work in the first airway—and therefore another proof.

When Mr. Baird first issued his challenge he worked out the units of work for the first airway to be 131625 and for the three airways, working by the accepted formula he got a quantity of 69750 cubic ft. Then by adding up the separate pressures for each airway he found the power to be 387147 units of work. I pointed out that by adding his three pressures he went astray but he said

"No, I did not know the difference between pressure and power". Now let us look at the power he has worked out in last issue working from the same pressures and quantities.

- 1st. split 43464 units of work.
- 2nd. split 43468 units of work.
- 3rd. split 43455 units of work.
- Total 130387 units of work.

This is where simple figures prove that the pressures should not be added together to get the total pressure on the three airways. In this case his power remains unaltered and the formula proves itself to be right although the pressures are not quite accurate. I do not mean to say that Mr. Baird's work is faulty so far as calculation goes—the cutting out of decimals might possibly make the slight difference there is between his figures and mine. We won't squabble over a slight difference of this kind—the accuracy of the formula is the main point of dispute. It seems to me that after all is said that can be said the dispute is not about the formula at all but about how the question reads. Mr. Baird says the question reads that the power is to be the same in each split but I fail to see it that way. We are asked to find the new quantity—power remaining the same. This is plain and distinct, at least I am of that opinion. With reference to the area being increased when air is split I think I am right there too. Take the question under dispute as an example: We had one airway 8' x 5' eq. 40 sq. ft. We put on another 8' x 7' eq. 56 sq. ft., and a third one 9' x 6' eq. 54 sq. ft. The three together make a total area of 150 sq. ft. so that the area is increased from 40 to 150 sq. ft., an increase of 110 sq. ft. available for ventilation. I don't remember saying anything about altering the size or shape of airways and I don't find anything to that effect in the articles published in the Record.

It seems to me that this discussion is getting down to mere personalities, on one side at least, and the sooner we shut the thing down the better. If we cannot set-

tle the question without sarcastic remarks and the wilful twisting of sentences so as to change their meaning it will never lead to anything but ill feeling, so we had better give it up altogether.

FASCINATING GEOLOGY.

A Study that Stirs the Imagination and Wonder of Man. Some idea of the fascination and wonder of Man is conveyed by a London Times leading article apropos recently celebrated in London.

"Perhaps the greatest era in the history of geology" writes the Times "was that in which the cataclysmic conception of terrestrial changes gave place to a belief that such changes had, in large part at least, been gradual and continuous, and produced by the slow operation of causes still in activity in all parts of the globe. The cataclysmic conception had its original source, no doubt, in the Biblical narrative of the deluge, and in the extent to which the highly figurative language of that narrative had been impressed upon the minds of many generations of men. It would naturally be supported by the phenomena of earthquakes and of volcanic eruptions; phenomena visibly and even startlingly productive of great changes, and seeming to afford at least possible or conceivable explanations of all other changes which had preceded them. It gradually came to be perceived that both in their character and in their extent, when they were compared with those wrought by the simple influence of weather, by the splintering of rock surfaces, by the freezing of water within crevices, by the denudation occasioned by rain fall and to be noted, by those who are observant, in the turbidity of every streamlet after a shower, by the gradual conveyance of river mud to the bed of the ocean, and by the alterations of land and water only by fossil remains to have occurred, not once but frequently, in many parts of the globe. The lines of natures handiwork has been strongly felt by many of the greatest intellects of the century; and hence it has followed that geology has been studied with an ardor which, in spite of the comparative newness of the pursuit, has already placed it in the front ranks of concinations, or who are ignorant of its facts, have often been disposed to deny or to dispute its utility, and to think that the time devoted to it might have been better employed. It might be sufficient to say that geology furnishes the knowledge which is essential to the economical and successful extraction of the mineral treasures of the earth, of the coal and iron which have done so much to create and foster the prosperity of England, or, as Professor W. J. Sollas of Oxford put it in his address, that it has conducted water to our thirsty cities, has poured the gold of Africa into the lap of commerce and has discovered diamonds to adorn the fair. But these things, he declared, were subordinate to the mysterious problems presented by the planet on which we dwell; and in this great conception of its work has been in past time the effect of right thinking upon human history, and its influence in raising mankind to the level which its most civilized representatives have now attained, and from which they look forward to still further advances. The votaries of science have seldom been stimulated by mere utilitarianism; but, as a matter of fact, utility has followed in their footsteps wherever they have been directed."

PERCUSSION CORE DRILL.

A cheap, yet effective drill for prospecting has long been looked for by many. We have been interested in reading about the new percussion core drill, the product of the Keystone Driller Co., and think it is just what is required. We are of opinion that it is an economical appliance for prospecting coal lands. It can be used with any 'Churn Drill' but may operate best with the Keystone. The well is sunk to the coal with an ordinary bit; then bit and stem are removed, (leaving jars on) and the Core Drill attachment is put on in their place. It will take a core out of the softest, as well as the hardest, part of the vein and bring it to the surface in perfect section. The loaded Coal Barrel is then removed and another.—there are two with each outfit—put on in its place. While the first is being unloaded the second is getting another core. The price \$200.00 places it within the reach of all prospectors. Those interested should ask the Keystone Drill Co., Beaver Falls Pa. send Catalogue No. 2 B. This is inserted not as an advertisement, but for the information of many who would like to have a drill of their own, but were unable to procure one heretofore on account of the expense.

HARVEY GRAHAM.

The remains of the late Harvey Graham of New Glasgow, a director of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. were laid to rest in presence of an unusual concourse of friends, and the people generally of the community. Harvey Graham was a man in ten thousand. By pluck and perseverance he carved out for himself an honorable career. He had been in the forefront in all commendable undertakings, and was one of the very few to whom must be accorded the white flower of a blameless life. He had led the life of the righteous, therefore his latter end was peace, and, more than that, a triumph. The intrepid spirit he for months displayed, the grim spectre hovering o'er him, fills one with wonder and admiration.

"Warm cloudless sun, shine brightly here;
Soft Southern wind blow lightly here;
Green sod above, lie light, lie light;
Good night, dear heart, good night, good night."

Old Scotch ministers used to be credited with offering up quaint and familiar prayers. Though the old Scotch minister has departed, his mantle surely fallen on some of his descendants or pupils. At a prayer meeting held the evening previous to the settlement of the strike, one of the lay religious lights of Springhill told the Lord that "He must know more about coal mining than Judge Graham, Mackenzie King, the P.W. A. and J. R. Cowans combined; and that He ought to use this knowledge to put an end to this disastrous strike." There has since been the suggestion that this good man should be canonized.

The Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. has given notice of an application for an extension of its charging powers, so that it may go into the supplying of electric energy, etc. and so also that it may be enabled to issue preferred shares. The time is not far distant when electric power plants will be situated at all the collieries; and the cities, towns and villages be supplied therefrom.

- Rubs by Rambler.

A common idea these days is that a few individuals only benefit very largely from the labors of the workmen. We are told that the workman participates only to a small extent in the fruits of his labors and that the major portion goes into the pockets of large capitalists. I am not going to attempt to prove that the workman gets his fair share of profits; in some cases he may not. My intention is to point out the mistake committed when workmen think that their immediate employers, those at the head of the concerns for which they work, are those who gain by keeping down expenses, or those who lose when wages, general expenses of production are increased. These are the days of big corporations, and big corporations are not composed of a few but of many individuals. I heard the remark lately: "Oh if the company is not making profit through cost of production being increased and increase in wages etc., they are able to live without profit; they have other sources of income." Some of them may have other sources of income but that is no reason why they should not look for interest on the money invested in a particular concern. And then it may be that many have no other source of income than that derived from dividends on their investments. Two thousand men coming out on strike for increase of wages may think that the granting of the increase only concerns a few, while it really affects as large a number as that on strike. How many holders are there of Dominion Steel, and how many of them are relatively poor men or poor widows. Are there not more shareholders, than there are employees of the company. How many people take thought to the number of persons affected when a company fails to pay a proper dividend, or who are made happy when a dividend is paid. The Pennsylvania Railroad is a big concern and a prevalent belief is that it is controlled by a few very rich individuals. It may be true that there are a few heavy shareholders, but there is also a host of smaller ones. From a compilation just completed it is found that there are no fewer than 50,000 shareholders in the concern. And further it is shown that 46 per cent. or over 23,000 are women, many of these no doubt widows. These figures go to show that the net earnings of a company do not affect only a few supposed heads, but have a bearing, in some cases a most important bearing, on the lives of very many people scattered over the whole country.

The cheerful man at a time like this is in value above rubies. We are being told that there is to be a heavy decline in iron and steel production, and as the iron trade is a sure barometer it follows that there is to be a general decline in all businesses. It is I believe true that orders in the steel trade are at present falling off, but there are those who think the decline will only be temporary. The 'Manufacturers Record' is decidedly cheerful and says:—

"As soon as this temporary agitation—for temporary agitation it must be—has been succeeded by the sober, common sense of the people there will come a new period of railroad construction, and to the business activity which we are now enjoying will be added a vast expansion of railroad interests. No one imagines that American development is going to be halted; no one imagines that the magnificent progress which this country has so long been making is to be checked, and so while the pessimist here and there may be in the ascendancy at the moment, his day must of necessity, by virtue of the solid foundation on which American prosperity is building, be short-lived. The next advance movement will exceed that of late years as much as that has exceeded the activities of 10 or 20 years ago. Then men—great, broad men, equal to the responsibility of this new order of things—will be more difficult to find than capital."

Whatever may befall the iron industry within the next twelve months, it looks, at the present, as if for the next year and a half the coal trade of Nova Scotia will pass through a time of great prosperity.

The New Zealand Miners' Union cannot be an unqualified success. It seems to me that it now stands where the P. W. A. stood in the first two years of existence. There was a time in Nova Scotia when the P. W. A. sought to restrict its members to a certain output per day. The object in this was to take from the employers an excuse for reductions on account of the big pays drawn. At that time it is possible the policy had some thing to commend it. It may have been that employers had not cut their wisdom teeth and instead of glorying in big outputs even if involving big wages—comparatively—took advantage of these to attempt a cut in rates. But these days have passed from us. The miner may make a big pay as he can without fear that a reduction in rates will follow, and the lodges of the P. W. A. do not ask their members to restrict themselves to a limited darg. They do not ask that the energies of their members be cribbed or confined. The stigma that unions drag down the good workers to a level with the poor ones does not apply in the P. W. A. And in this respect it seems to me that our unions are far more sensible much in advance of the unions in New Zealand. Amendments to the Coal Mines Act lately introduced in the New Zealand Legislature, the union officials ask that the employers be compelled to provide the union officials with a copy of the pay sheet of each man in the employ. This is certainly an astounding request. It is a terrible reflection on the union rank and file. It is equivalent to saying 'Our members are insubordinate or liars, they will either not give us the amounts drawn, or give false accounts'. The object of this peculiar request is no doubt so that the officials may be able to command the capable workman to 'ca canny' to bring himself down to the level of the incapable. If New Zealand is the workingman's paradise then it is a paradise where suspicion prevails, and suspicion is not conducive to peace and good will. With all its labor laws New Zealand seems to be a long way in the rear. The laws

have not evidently effected a reconciliation between labor and capital. Indeed the relations are very much strained.

In acceding to the extra-ordinary demands of the workmen, the New Zealand government, to use a homely expression has bitten off more than it can chew. It has given them 'conciliation boards'—which do not conciliate—and many other laws, and now it finds it cannot or durst not enforce the laws it made—if the workmen be offenders. The difficulty of collecting fines upon workmen for transgression of the conciliation act is sought to be overcome by a proposal that the employer shall collect the fines. Referring to the proposed amendment The New Zealand Mining Journal says:—

'The State here admits its failure to maintain the law and is going to compel, if the Act passes as introduced, employers to enforce the law for it. The method proposed may be ingenious, but it is beyond all reason. Why, an employer cannot protect himself against a workman for goods supplied, by deducting the charge for the same off his account when the State has nasty work to do in connection with the man who disobeys its labour laws, then it stoops to enforce the employer to do that nasty work for it. We feel sure that no self-respecting employer will ever consent to act as fine collector for the State.

The Union, are of course against this latter proposal, as they for their part see that it is a possible way whereby the fines may be collected for certain. Such a thing will not suit them at all, as they want to make the collection of fines imposition Act as one sided an affair as it has been in the past; but such a tendency will create its down

We are told solemnly, that the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. are surveying a road from Point Aconi to the I. C. R., the reason for the so doing being that the company intended to take no chances in the law suit now pending. 'No chances' means I suppose that they want a coal mine of their own in case the suit goes against them in the Supreme Court—in hance. It is right in my opinion that the Steel company should have a coal mine, as a sort of balance wheel; and in cases of emergency, such as a strike at the collieries, but surely there is no need of a coal mine as a provision against a possible adverse decision of the Judges. For have we not the lucid judgement of Justice Longley, and have we not the assurance of Messrs Plummer and Jones that so far as their Steel company should be bothering about coal case stands it is well. To some it is funny that seeing they are positive that the Judges will order the Coal company to supply all their needs at \$1.28 per ton. The Steel company will never be able to mine their own coal at anything near that figure. If the Steel company is really going to open up areas, it is time a little earnestness and seriousness were displayed. Some time ago without hope or fear or reward the Record hinted to the Steel company that it was misdirecting its energy in paying so great attention to Lynk Lake and vicinity. In short, the Record cast doubts as to the quantity and quality of the coal discovered.

ered in the now notorious Mullins seam at the point where the D. I. & S. Co. were said to be doing much development work. The Record hinted that if it was the intention to get a sufficient supply of coal from this quarter for the entire plant it was possible some one was miscalculating. Our surmise could not have been far astray for the entire. In spite of the applause which greeted Mr. Plummer's statement at the annual meeting that they were developing their own areas and would be able to supply themselves with coal, the company have turned disgusted backs upon the Mullins and certain areas in the vicinity of the find. The company has pulled up stakes at Lynk Lake thereby acknowledging there is no seam of value to them at that point. Mr. Jones and the chief engineer McDougall—a young man, by the way, of great promise—visited the place Saturday, two or three weeks ago, and as a result the work was stopped the following Monday, and on Tuesday everything was moved away. It would have been well for the balance sheet had the hint of the Record been taken. But then free advice is held cheaply.

If we have a coal combine in Nova Scotia then it is of the most unselfish and tender hearted kind; if we have coal barons in N. S. they are not of the blood thirsty order. A few months ago the coal barons were denounced as extortioners and others in regard to the price of coal, above all and that dwell in the land. And yet if they were merciless lot they were pictured Nova Scotia would not to-day be enjoying cheap coal, cheap in comparison with the prices ruling in nearly every other coal producing country in the world. The householder in Nova Scotia may think that he is paying dear for his coal, the while he is actually getting it thirty to forty per cent cheaper than his British neighbor. And the manufacturers are in N. S. as favorably situated. It is stated that owing to the high price of coal in Britain industrial firms will be working at a loss before long. During the past twelve months coal has advanced in Britain nearly a dollar a ton while there has been no advance to householders in Nova Scotia. And then how thankful we should be that we are not dealt with in the matter of price as are the coal consumers in France, Germany or Italy. In France domestic coal, when 12 sacks are taken at a time, costs at least \$5.70 per ton. Since the beginning of last winter coal has advanced \$2 per ton in Italy, and now sells for \$7. In Russia the price is about five dollars. In Switzerland coal is about ten dollars per ton, while in Norway steam coal costs six dollars and house coal six dollars. In view of these facts is a vote of thanks not now due the 'combine' for their disinterestedness in the matter of coal prices. They have had it in their power of late to increase the price yet have refrained out of pure generosity, it must be, while I would not like to see the price of coal go up, I would like to see some way by which the operators could make a little more profit. Some may think that the coal companies are making large profits. They are not. The best managed colliery in the province is not giving an adequate return for the money invested and the risks in-

MINING RECORD

Mr. James A. Allan—of the Allan line—ran as a candidate for councillor for the Dennistoun Ward, Glasgow. Mr. Allan declared himself to be a socialist. He spoke at his meetings on municipal trading and said it was not socialism but a preparation for it and in the direction that socialism would go. Mr. Allan was not at one however with some socialists on the drink question. Some of our Nova Scotia socialists scout the idea of inculcating 'sobriety' among workmen. Mr. Allan said that he was an abstainer as were his father and grandfather. If he had the power he would banish the sale of spirits in his steamer. He would make liquor a scheduled poison only to be sold on a medical prescription. Mr. Allan said that the spirit and purpose of the socialist movement is the spirit and purpose of Christ, and believed that if religion was not kept so much in the background on week days we would be better both socially and morally. Mr. Allan's statement goes further to emphasize the statement that it is impossible to tell what socialism really is. Blatchford's writings and his paper the 'Clarion' are in high favor with many of the British socialists. Infidel or agnostic writings are to be found in the socialists reading rooms in England and Scotland. Blatchford is an out and out unbeliever, a blatant one. He neither believes in the old or new testament. How then can Mr. Allan who believes in the Bible, run in the same boat as Blatchford, unless indeed there are, as some say, innumerable kinds of socialists. If one only knew which was the right kind. Certainly Mr. Allan's socialism differs largely from the kind that is preached in some parts of C. B.

Germany's much vaunted industrial system is military to the last degree. Germany it may be said 'coddles' the workman—for an object. She trains him, puts him into the factory, keeps him employed there, and elsewhere through state bureaus, insures his life, pensions him in old age or disability, boards and lodges him when out of work, letting him pay either in money or labor, assigns him to relief construction in dull times, helps him to secure a home in prosperity, provides for him in sickness, and loans him money on security. Yet, Germany does all this, in fact has to do it the wages of workers are so miserably low Canadian workmen I imagine would prefer bigger pay and less paternalism. The German workman no doubt gets a lot. The question is what does he pay for it all. He is at the beck of the government, he is liable at any time to conscription. He is not a together a man; he is a machine. He has not the freedom that the Britisher loves. He gets, it is true, a lot of things but at the expense of a manly independence. He has to hold on to the States apron strings or he would be nigh helpless.

These late past days the Record, the Post and the Gazette have been telling their readers—that the lid is now tight down in Sydney, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, and that all these places to day are drier than at any previous time in their history. The police magistrate had little or nothing to do the morning after pay, a big contrast to six months ago. And yet though this is the testimony of the three leading C. B. papers, there are still people who say that prohibition does not pro-

hibit. If there are proper means to enforce the law you better believe that prohibition will and does prohibit. Many a Cape Breton drouthy character found to the sorrow of his appetite on pay night, though to the joy of his head the morning after, that prohibition really and truly prohibits.

If the Dominion Coal Co. was unwilling that one of its officials should run for a seat in the County council, and if Mr. Duggan said to a Post man "We are not satisfied with our officials being in the town council at Glace Bay", the company and its General Manager took a commendable course. The Post asks "Is the principle sound"? There can be no doubt about it. It is better for coal companies that their officials should take no very active part in what may be termed politics. It may be argued that there is no politics in county or town elections. Ah, but there is, and of the nastiest kind too. Yes, it is a sound principle that officials of coal companies or of railway companies should be restrained from running elections, from seeking political honors, great or small. One reason is that officials are in a position to exert influence, to constrain a man to vote as they wish. Pottinger did puite right some time ago when he said that no railway man should run as town councillor, and he did wrong in not seeing that his order was obeyed. A coal mine boss and a railway foreman may not be able these days to coerce a man openly, yet they are able to find ways of punishing the openly rebellious, of warning the recalcitrant and of 'winking' meaningly at the wavering. It is not well that temptation should be thrown in the way of an official—giving opportunity to use, or rather abuse, his position. It is not fair to the voters nor is it fair to his opponent. A workman may not consider his employer the best man for a councillor, yet he may consider it his best policy to vote for him—for reasons already hinted at. Of course no company ought to prevent an ordinary employee from running. Such an one cannot influence the bosses, or convey by a look to his fellow men that it may tend to their future well being, to vote for him.

It is a huge puzzle to some how if a Cumberland county miner gets only 42cts. for cutting coal it should cost so much loaded into cars. I suppose when the figures 42 were given reference was made to the price paid in a section of the Springhill No. 3 mine. But to this 42cts. has to be added in advance of 22 per cent. as instead of being added to the rate the advance is carried out separately. The 42 cts. then, roughly speaking, mount up to 50 cts. Again this 50cts. is 16¢ for a ton but for a box of say 1750 lbs. If 1750 lbs. costs the company 50cts. to mine a ton will cost 65cts. to use even figures. To this has to be added sundry small sums allowed the miners for placing timber, laying sheets, etc. etc. which brings the price up to say 75cts. per ton for coal in a miners room or place in the pit. Ever if it costs 75cts. where do the other charges have no inclination to be asked. The coal companies, The Dominion Coal Co. for instance, does not want its left hand to know what its right hand is doing, and the desire for privacy as to costs is general. However I have managed to come across occasionally a cost sheet, and there-

fore can give some of the items which swell the charges from 75cts. to over \$2.00 per ton. I shall group some of the charges to save space:

Cutting and consideration.....	75
U. G. M., Overmen, Deputies, Examiner	15
Road makers, shiftmen, drivers, trappers,	
loading tenders etc.....	15
Timber and materials.....	20
Horses, haulage, pumping, ventilation, &c	12
Engines, screening, picking and loss from	
stone also boilers.....	20
U. G. and surface stables, trucking, etc..	5
Repairs steam pipes, machinery, pit tubs	
railway cars, etc.....	4
Miscellaneous labor, above and below	
ground, lamp lighters, carpenters,	
machinists, surveyors, etc.,	8
Workmen's tools, mining tools, materials	
and general stores.....	10
Office help, lighting works, safety lamps,	
oil, etc.,	4
Car and tub construction etc.....	2
Overground haulage, shunting, trimming	
cars, etc.,	3
Depreciation, ropes and machinery, etc..	1½
General management, Draftsmen etc.....	5½
Royalty.....	10
Accidents and unforeseen contingencies....	25
Cost on sidings.....	\$2,35

The above gives an idea of where the money goes. The charges in no two mines are similar. In one mine timber may not cost more than equal to five cents a ton; in another the cost per ton of coal produced may be nearer fifty. In some mines the cost of pumping is trifling, in other cases it is a heavy item, and so on. If any one is still inclined to shout for dollar coal he had better study the above figures till he grasps their mean-

APPC. -- NOVA SCOTIAN --

There are those who think that the Local Government ought to provide a geologist specially for the province. It is the prevailing opinion that the east does not get a fair show from those at the head of the Geological department. Nova Scotia comes in at the tail end. The Minister in charge of the department, his deputy and the director of the mines branch are all Western men. Seeing then that the West has a preponderance at Ottawa it is to be expected that the interests of the West will have first consideration unless Nova Scotia vigorously protests. If it is inexpedient for the Provincial government to make a local appointment Premier Murray might direct his energies in an effort to get for Nova Scotia better representation on the Geological staff. It is said that pressure is being brought upon the Minister to make certain appointments of young and energetic men. But youth is not everything. Long service and experience should count for much. If appointments are not made by merit then discontentment follows. We understand that there is to be an appointment of a Director of the survey branch of the new Department of Mines. We have a Nova Scotian who is in every way fitted for the position—Dr. Ellis. Of course Dr. Ellis is not a young man, but if Dr. Hanael's age did not

bar him from being a director of the mines branch neither should Dr. Ellis' age bar him from the survey. Dr. Ellis has had large experience. Men of his build are as active at sixty or seventy as most of forty. Indeed in very many cases they are preferable. Dr. Ellis is a man of energy, experience and knowledge and is in every way fitted for the position. No 'influence' should be brought to bear on an appointment of this kind. Efficiency ought to be the test. Tried by this, the appointment cannot pass Dr. Ellis,—unless manifest injustice is done.

A GEOLOGICAL GURGLE.

Substitute in the axiom, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you, and a deacon and he will flee at you", the word 'geologist' for deacon and you make a bull's eye. He will not only fly at you with adjectival prose, he will shower ribald rhyme at you. In issue of Record of 17th. Sept. noting Dr. Ami's visit to Pictou, it was stated that that authority had hinted that the geology of Pictou might have to be rewritten. This item had an exciting effect on one of the fraternity. He hints that it is all right these days to be heterodox er critics and new theologians, as to be heterodox is to be in the front of the procession and gains one notoriety, while the exponent has not to fear the axe, or the anger of Henry Poole or Judge Longley. Our friend gives vent to his feelings in the following lively lyric. We have no idea who the type writist is, but we exonerate freely and fully Charles Odell from any participation in the perpetration:—

"The Amri-rian came down to our tight province old
And with his remarks made our hot blood turn coal-d
For he has assured us—and truth it must be
That we hav'nt yet mastered the geologic b. c.
"Oh why did we ever kneel down at the stool
Of that long and misguided Henry S. P.—
Oh, we howl in N. S., while they shriek in N. B.
The good Lord preserve us from Dr. Bay lee.
We search Antigonish, and we scour all Pictou
And the hellman goes scampering o'er Cumberland too,
Then we find him at last; so take hold of your cue,
While we play ducks and drakes with dear naughty Hugh.
Our work's but begun, I venture to state,
And we still have much pleasure to anticipate
Soon shall we shout, in ringing the knells,
Of those so called geologists Mathew and Ellis."
The only comment we have to make on the foregoing is, that while its writing served as a vent for the authors outraged feelings, it cannot, by even the most outrageous stretch of the imagination, do our readers any possible harm.

The Coal people wanted to know from Judge Longley what his decision covered. Did it mean that the Coal Coy was to supply Phelan coal for 99 years to the Steel Co. If the Phelan ran out the Judge was asked to say what would be expected of the Coal Co. And if all the seams developed 3 per cent. of sulphur, was the Coal Co. expected to find new non sulphurous seams, or make them. The Judge prudently declined to answer.

Coal Shipments October 1907.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

—Output and Shipments for October 1907.—

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	51 448	
Dominion No. 2	64 477	
Dominion No. 3	30 344	
Dominion No. 4	50 803	
Dominion No. 5	60 794	306 108
Dominion No. 6	19 794	
Dominion No. 8	20 406	
Dominion No. 9	36 435	
Dominion No.10	7 952	
	342 453	396 108
Shipments Oct. 1906.....		337 139
Decrease Oct 1907.....		31 031
Shipments 10 months '07.....		2 710 757
" " '06.....		2 763 603
Decrease " '07.....		52 846

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments Oct. 1907.....	19 973
" " 1906.....	26 518
Decrease " 1907.....	6 545
Shipments 10 mos 1907.....	222 547
" " 1906.....	236 464
Decrease " 1906.....	13 917

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.

Shipments Oct 1907.....	22 275
" " 1906.....	27 452
Decrease " 1907.....	5 177
Shipments 10 mos. 1907.....	198 847
" " 1906.....	167 522
Increase " 1907.....	31 325

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments Oct. 1907.....	53 510
" " 1906.....	63 285
Decrease " 1907.....	9 775
Shipments 10 mos 1907.....	518 750
" " 1906.....	543 426
Decrease " 1907.....	24 676

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments Oct. 1907.....	31 987
" " 1906.....	27 222
Increase " 1907.....	4 765
Shipments 10 mos 1907.....	262 230
" " 1906.....	219 390
Increase " 1907.....	42 840

And now they have it that a 5 foot seam of coal had been found in Antigonish and that that thickness of seam is to be exceeded after a little exploration has been done. This is not the first time coal has been discovered and yet not found in Antigonish. In Rutherford the Inspectors time it was discovered, and then fifteen or twenty years ago prospector McBean got it in seams of several thicknesses, and others than McBean got it, yet did not. The writer got it too, but it was not the right thickness. Is it to be hoped the present find is valuable.

If the Dominion Coal Co. does not finally succeed in putting the right men in the right places it will not be for the want of trying. New officers have been lately created, viz., assistant mine inspectors and assistant district mechanical superintendents. Mr. R. J. Bell formerly of Port Hood has been appointed one of the latter having charge of No. 2 and No. 4. Mr. Maxwell is reported to take charge of No. 2 and No. 9. Bart Connors takes charge of International which he refused on a former occasion. Bart is from a splendid mine man. The other changes outside the office staff are too numerous to mention.

The Acadia Coal Co. is the only one among the large coal producers which shows an increase in shipments for October. The decreases of the Dom. Coal Co., the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. and the Intercolonial Coal Co. total 91,000 tons odd, and if 94,000 tons be added as the probable loss to the Cumberland Railway & Coal Co. through the strike, the total shortage of four companies is 185,000 tons. To offset this the Acadia shows a gain of 42,000 and the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. of 31,000, a total of 73,000, leaving a net loss of 112,000 tons. Unless the companies do exceedingly well for Nov. and Dec. this loss cannot be overcome.

After a rather costly strike the Springhill miners went back to work ten days ago. The men so far as we can gather went back as they came out. The management was the only party who came out of the combat with colors flying. Through thick and thin it had but one text and stolidly stuck to it. The company's slogan, was "The decision of the arbitrators and that alone." The miners were badly advised by their local leaders in coming out; the mechanics were not justified in the position they took, for the clause in the Act enforcing a penalty and forfeiture of certificate for leaving work without 14 days notice was only taken out on the distinct understanding that the machinists would not again be called out 'in sympathy'; the politicians by interfering, in the judgement of some, only by their action prolonged the strike, and Judge Graham made a fearful mess by giving diverse renderings of his decision. Those who were with him at the conclave said he interpreted his decision as Mr. Pipes had done, and then he went back on Pipes and the P. W. A. generally. Among those who came out of the affair without great honor was McKenzie King. Smart fellow though he is, he cannot bluff Nova Scotians. It is to be hoped that all parties, profiting by experience, may long work on in harmony.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Drummond Colliery lost five days in Oct. to the great grief of the officials.

The I. C. R. mechanics want an eight hour day. By all means let them have it. Better that men should work straight eight hours than fritter away ten.

Though the season is advancing and haying and holidaying over there is still a persistent cry at almost every colliery in the province for men.

And now, as there is an extra demand for coal, every other man has turned prospector. The number of loaves is countless.

The Chronicle did its best but failed to elect H. M. Whitney as governor of Mass. Pity the Record did not think of engaging in the fray, the result might have been so very much different.

The Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. is putting out about 900 tons per day, an excellent average in view of the great shortage of labor. If the company could get sufficient labor the mine would be put double shifted late as the season is.

There is a wonderful story on the rounds as to how friend A. C. Ross of North Sydney came to obtain knowledge of the coal find in Antigonish, and by this knowledge to secure ever so many square miles. The discoverer it is said has to be content with one square mile.

Long term or three years contracts are at the present playing the mischief with the profits of some of the coal companies. Much coal could be sold at a fair profit if it could be supplied. It cannot be supplied because it has to be shipped to the St. Laurence at little profit if not actually at a loss.

The papers have it that A. C. Ross of North Cape Breton visited the scene of the coal discovery in Antigonish and expressed himself as well satisfied with the indications. That settles it, the seam must be six feet. A. C. can see into the ground as far as any other Northern Cape Bretoner and quite a few Norse men are far sighted.

If the Island beat the mainland in big outputs last month it is not to be wondered at, as the former manages to squeeze more working days into a month than the latter. For instance a C. B. buyer tells us that Caledonia worked every working day—twenty eight. The mainland and part of the Island is simply not in it.

The miners at Stellarton worked on Thanksgiving day, thereby showing their good sense. We wager there were more sore heads, where the day was kept the morning after than there were in Stellarton. And Haloween was 'kept' in a sensible manner. There was no malicious mischief. Our boys have been a pattern for the last three years to those of the neighboring towns.

The relations between the minor heads of Steel and Coal seem to be more friendly. Mr. Jones asked Ross younger to come into his parlor. He went and he came out whole. That is something to be thankful for and gives hope of an ultimate full reconciliation.

A despatch from London says that 200 miners, to account of a batch of 2000, had left Liverpool for this side. If 2000 men are coming the chances are that they are not all miners, but chiefly loaders. If half the number stated comes there should soon be less congestion in the labor market. The truth of the despatch is denied by the coal company.

Mr. J. K. L. Ross son of Pres. Ross, has been made commercial manager for the Dominion Coal Co. Mr. Ross' duties according to reports will be many and various, and it is to be hoped, pleasant. Mr. Jack Ross is not a half bad fellow, in fact it might be said 'he is a good fel'ow, if these days the word was not open to misconstruction.

Young and sturdy Nova Scotians have now no need to be enjoined to go West. They are going freely of their own accord. On a morning lately no fewer than thirty of the brawn and sinew of the county left Inverness on their way to the West, there to make no better wages than at home, though perhaps to see more 'life.' It is a pity to see so many go, when the province is infilled with outsiders to come.

Some six weeks ago the Notts Miners' Association decided to give all miners over 60 years of age who were unable to work, and who had been members of that association ten years, a pension of 5s. per week until the end of 1909. During the six weeks it has cost in the neighbourhood of £100. At present 96 aged Notts miners are in receipt of this pension. As the Association has several thousands of pounds in hand, it is hoped the scheme will be permanent.

The Glace Bay Gazette, which has a relative at court, says the government has appointed a Commission to enquire into the cost of production of coal at Springhill and adds that we shall now be able to find out if there is profit in coal mining. The government can do a lot of things, but it is just possible it has no power without an Act of the Legislature, to pry into prices and costs. If the government can do it in the case of Springhill it had better make a round of the collieries when it is at it—if it wants to shut out investors from Nova Scotia.

Mr. Alex. Dick, who for the past six years has acted as general sales agent for the Dominion Coal Co. has resigned, though the resignation may not take effect for some months. Just how Mr. Dick is resigning or how the Company is allowing him to go is hard to fathom. Than Mr. Dick, even those in business competition with him, say there is no better sales agent in the province. Indeed it may be said with certainty that he is the best coal sales agent in Canada. The Record can scarcely believe that Mr. Dick is really going, therefore will add nothing further at present.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

R. Robertson, it is said, has resigned the position of superintendent of the Hub Colliery. Mr. Wm. Wilson, lately coal inspector is to succeed him.

It is stated that Mr. J. R. Blackett, formerly auditor of the Dom. Coal Co. will take the position of comptroller for the North Atlantic Collieries Co. at Port Morien.

The output of pig iron at Sydney Mines for October was 5,755, as against 5,490 tons in Sept. an increase of 265 tons. During October the open hearth furnaces produced 6,986 tons, an increase of 1476 tons over the September output which was 5,510 tons. At the coke ovens 8,771 tons of coke were turned out, as against 7,608 tons in September, an increase for October of 1,164 tons.

In our issue of Oct. 23rd. referring to the meeting of the Old Age Pension Com. at Joggins it was stated: "At Joggins, Minudie and Stratheona Mines the men have Relief Societies supported without aid from the employers or the government." The statement so far as Minudie mine is concerned is incorrect. Just how the name Minudie was mentioned it is hard at this time to understand as there was no delegation present from that mine. Since the organization of the Minudie Relief Society in April 1903 it has received aid from both company and government. At the present time the society is in a healthy condition with a nice little sum in bank to its credit.

It is now believed that the Dominion Coal Co. will be 250,000 tons short in its contract deliveries to Montreal this season. This may mean that the company must provide for shipments via Portland in the winter season. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is some 10,000 tons short in deliveries to Montreal, or rather will be when navigation closes. Arrangements have been made to send this quantity via Portland at a rate almost as favorable as if the coal had been shipped direct.

In justice to Tom Blackwood, let it be said that he is in favor and not opposed to a pension fund, and though he did say that after pay day sickness was prevalent in mining localities he did not say it maliciously. If Tom has made one Westville miner take a square look at the situation he has accomplished something, by his remark. The Record is not afraid to express the hope that soon it will be able to say that after pay sickness is no more prevalent at the mines than at Trenton or other centres of industry.

The Cape Breton papers went into raptures over the big output's for October. The output was not as good by 8000 tons as that for Oct. '06, while the shipments are about 30,000 tons behind. November and December should show big increases in shipments over the corresponding months of last year. The Record will be disappointed with less shipments for Nov. than 300,000 tons. This refers to the Dom. Coal Co.



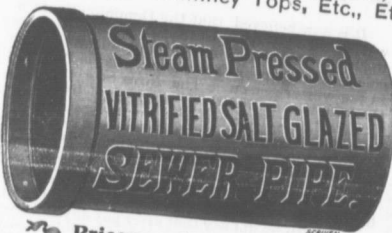
A TWENTY-FIVE TON ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

The accompanying illustration shows a view of a 25 ton switching locomotive built by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio for use in handling freight cars for the Cervceria Brewery of Monterey, Mexico. This style locomotive takes the same electrical equipment as the mine type, the only changes being in the side and frames and the addition of a platform and suitable cab to accommodate the conditions incident to surface work. The motors are of the water proof steel frame type having drum wound armatures, laminated pole pieces, oil lubrication with auxiliary grease boxes and liberal wearing surfaces.

These locomotives are built in sizes from 10 to 30 tons with two motors, and in larger sizes with three and four motors, arranged with rigid frame or with double trucks having flexible wheel base, depending entirely on the conditions.

The Standard Drain Pipe Co.,

LIMITED.
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sewer pipes, Culvert pipes,
Flue-Linings, Chimney Tops, Etc., Etc



Prices on Application.

INTERCOLONIAL
and Prince Edward Island Railway,
Tender.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Works," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1907, for the following works:—
Halifax, N. S.—80,000 gallon tank, sand house, car cleaners building, fitters and carpenter shop and store building
Truro, N. S.—Diversion of Leper Brook, bridge masonry, sand house and car cleaner's building.
Stellarton, N. S.—Sand House
Pictou, N. S.—Car cleaner's building.
Moncton, N. B.—Car cleaner's building.
St. John, N. B.—Car cleaner's building, sand house.
Newcastle, N. B.—Coaling pockets, and
Chatham, N. B.—Coaling pockets.
Campbellton, N. B.—Coaling pockets, and sand houses.
St. Flavie, P. Q.—Brick oil house, car inspector's building, switch man's shanty, and car cleaner's building.
Riv Du Loup, P. Q.—Car cleaner's building.
Chaudiere Jet, P. Q.—Sand House.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.—80,000 gallon tank and Pipe line.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Station Master at Halifax, Truro, Stellarton and Pictou, N. S.; St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, and Campbellton, N. B.; St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton N. B., and at the tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Railway Office, Moncton N. B. Oct. 25, '07.

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Wanted by the Maritime Coal Railway and Power Co., Limited, at CHIGNECTO, N. S.

50 Miners and Helpers.

Apply to JOHN A. ROY, Mine Manager

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Have Excellent
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WILL NOT COOKLE
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SPRING AND SUMMER
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All Ladies who wish to look well
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The TORNADO
AIR POWER
COAL DRILL

is used extensively
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Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works
Manufacturers of
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CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.
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...EXPLOSIVES...

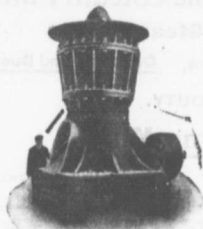
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For use in Gaseous mines. Suitable for all kinds of Work.
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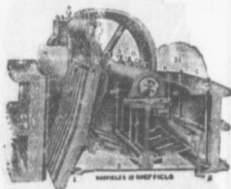
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 STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
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 SELF OILING

WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE
 CRUSHING ROLLS,
 ELEVATORS,
 and Gold Mining Requisite



HADFIELD'S PATENT
JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction.)

The Parts that are subject to Excessive Wear are made of
Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel and other Patented
STEELS.

Sole Representatives of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited Sheffield, for Canada

PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

CHAINS. CHAINS.

(All Sizes in Stock.)

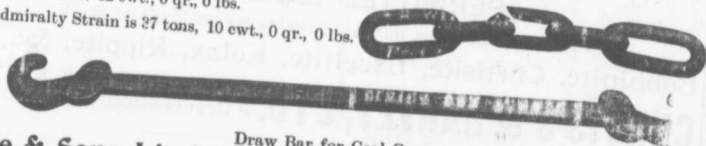
"EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

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

Makers of every description of Chains
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,
Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars
For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.

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

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

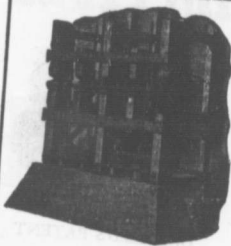


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Draw Bar for Coal Car.

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Mining and Milling Machinery



Fairbanks-Morse Duplex Steam Pumps
Gas, Gasoline or Steam Hoists
Gasoline Air Compressors, Ore Cars and Buckets
FOR ANY DUTY.

Nissen Stamp Mills

Better Savings and Fewer Slimes

Half the Power

Greater Capacity per Horse Power.

Emerson Pulsometer-Type Steam Pumps for Mine Sinking

Will work under 150 feet head.

Will work on air in the suction.

Will prime itself.

Will pump dirty, gritty water. No adjustments; extremely simple

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

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

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

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 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ. A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an lot vitual, and from \$20 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1200 x 1200 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 lessee 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 1 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

WANTED, 75 MEN.

for underground and Surface work.

Best Wages Going.

Apply in person to Mines Office.

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BULL DOG TOBACCO,

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

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

—Montreal—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

Brick! Brick!

The Westellar Terra Cotta Company

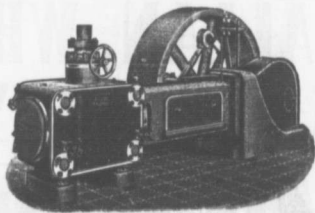
having taken over the business of the Stellarton Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO PRICE AND QUALITY.

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Head Office—STELLARTON,

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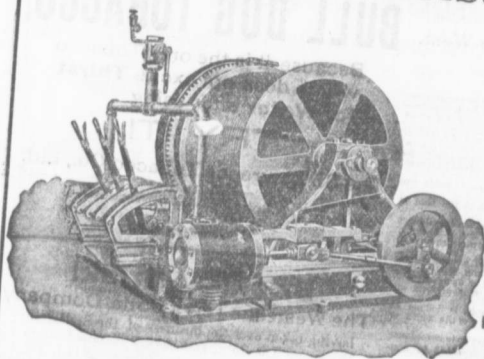
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"Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.



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

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

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Wire Ropes

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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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Miners and Shippers of INNERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

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EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Read Down	No. 54		Read Up	No. 51
L. 10.25	P. 2.05	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A. 10.50	P. 2.35
S. 11.00	S. 2.55	PORT HASTINGS	S. 10.45	S. 2.27
A. 11.7	L. 4.05	PORT HASTINGS	A. 10.25	A. 1.10
L. 4.15	P. 4.25	TROY	P. 9.55	P. 1.00
P. 4.35	A. 4.35	CRAIGSBIE	A. 9.40	A. 9.00
A. 4.55	S. 4.55	JUDIQUE	S. 9.25	S. 8.55
S. 5.15	L. 5.15	CRAIGNOHE	L. 9.10	L. 8.40
L. 5.35	P. 5.35	CATHERINE'S POOD	P. 8.55	P. 8.25
P. 5.55	A. 5.55	PORT HOOD	A. 8.40	A. 8.10
A. 6.15	S. 6.15	GLANCOE	S. 8.25	S. 7.55
S. 6.35	L. 6.35	MARHU	L. 8.10	L. 7.40
L. 6.55	P. 6.55	BLENDYNE	P. 7.55	P. 7.25
P. 7.15	A. 7.15	BLACK RIVER	A. 7.40	A. 7.10
A. 7.35	S. 7.35	STRAITHOENE	S. 7.25	S. 6.55
S. 7.55	L. 7.55	INVERNESS	L. 7.10	L. 6.40

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jet. with I. C. R. passenger trains, excepting the Maritime Express.

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MABOU DIAMOND COAL

Burns and Works like Bituminous;

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IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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EXCELLENT FUEL FOR
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All modern appliances for Screening and picking, so that this coal can be shipped more than "reasonably free from stone and shale."

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Sullivan Rock Drills.

Costs less for Maintenance,
 and drill faster than any
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RUBBER HOSE for Air Drills Pneumatic
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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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DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER.

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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.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.

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

Estimates cheerfully given

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Highest Grade of Hoisting Rope made,
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Use Greening's Rope Grease for Lubrication.

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WESTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

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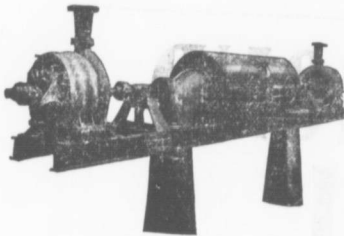
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**The JOHN McDOUGALL
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BOILERS: All Sizes and all Pressures.



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

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Worthington Pumps for
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OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

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—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%
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Sulphur.....	1.15%	58%	.79%

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

Mines
SPRINGHILL

N. S.

Head Office
MONTREAL

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

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

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

ANALYSES.

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

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

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

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

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

:: BUNKER COAL ::

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

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

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

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

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