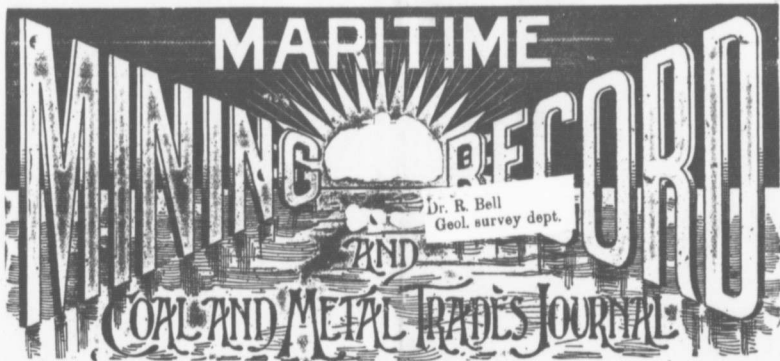


*B. M. Harris*



*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*

New Series Vol. 9 No. 5      September 12th. 1906      STELLARTON, N. S.

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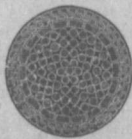
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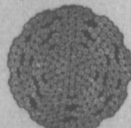
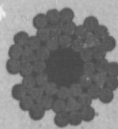
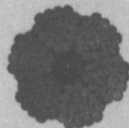
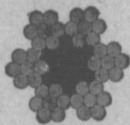
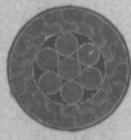
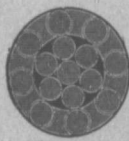
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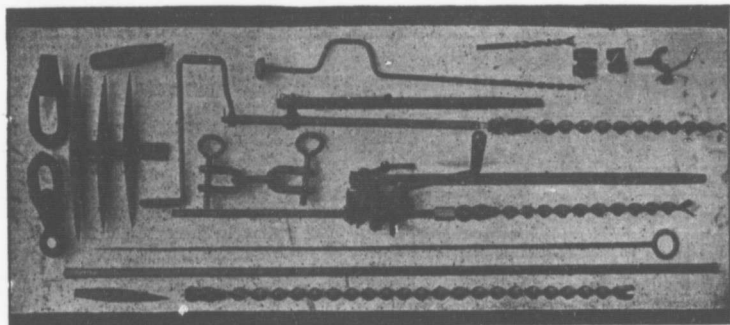
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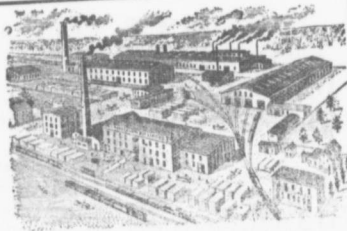
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62 Mixed for Pictou.....	7.45
52 Mixed for Mulgrave.....	8.15
19 Express for Sydney.....	10.55
25 Mixed for Pictou.....	11.00
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140 Mixed for Pictou.....	16.05
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing.....	16.50
22 Mixed for Hopewell.....	18.10
65 Mixed for New Glasgow.....	19.40
66 Express for Halifax and St. John.....	19.45
17 Express for New Glasgow.....	21.15
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### —TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell.....	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton.....	6.55
61 Express from New Glasgow.....	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow.....	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell.....	7.36
52 Mixed from Truro.....	8.00
26 Mixed from New Glasgow.....	10.40
25 Mixed from Pictou.....	10.45
25 Mixed from Mulgrave.....	10.45
19 Express from Halifax and St. John.....	12.25
180 Mixed from Pictou.....	12.35
85 Express from Halifax, St. John, Quebec.....	15.50
20 Express from Sydney.....	16.10
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing.....	18.45
77 Mixed from Hopewell.....	19.30
65 Express from Pictou.....	19.58
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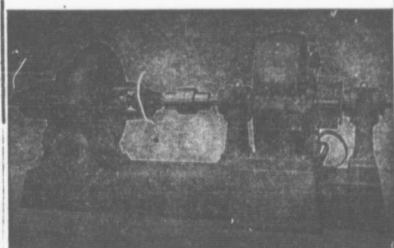
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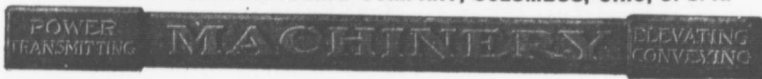
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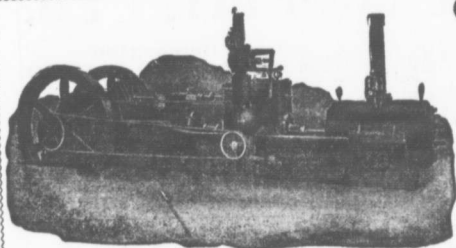


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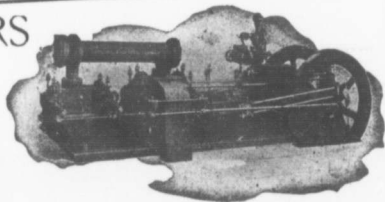
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powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE  
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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 8, No. 5. Stellarton, N. S., September 12nd, 1906 New Series

## MECHANICAL VENTILATORS.

When mechanical ventilation was in the infant stage, it seemed as though it would never supersede furnace ventilation; however, in the course of time additional improvements raised it to a higher standard of perfection, with the result that to-day it stands unparalleled. Since the advent of mechanical ventilation many different types of fans have been brought to our notice, each possessing some distinct peculiarity of its own, thus rendering it more suitable than its fellow fans under certain conditions.

The earliest class of ventilating fans were known as 'displacement' machines or 'air-pumps', and were thus termed "statical ventilators." The most prominent fans belonging to this class were: Struves, Cooke's, and Root's; but as this class of ventilators is now almost obsolete, there is no necessity for further discussion in relation to the subject.

The other class of fans, the principle of which is still evidenced in our modern ventilators, is known as "Dynamical ventilators" arising from centrifugal action, and the most approved types of fans representing this class are:—Guibal's, Waddle's, Schiele's, and Capell's.

The two first named are large slow-running fans; the Guibal being enclosed, discharges its air through an expanding chimney, while the Waddle is an open running fan, and delivers its air all along the periphery of the fan.

The Schiele and Capell fans are of the small, fast running type, and, like the Guibal, being enclosed, discharge the air by an evasee chimney. Since their introduction, the Waddle and Capell have been greatly improved, which has increased their efficiency in a marked degree, and as a natural consequence these fans are used on an extensive scale in this and other countries.

Recently another ventilating fan has been brought before the public, and is known as the "Sirocco" fan. The reason why this fan has not hitherto figured prominently as a mine ventilator is that its makers were fully occupied in meeting the demands made by the Admiralty and others, who had recognised its immense advantages. The practical uses to which it has already been put, and the severe conditions under which it is working with perfect satisfaction, speaks well for its capabilities.

The distinctive characteristics of the Sirocco fan are: It has an absolutely clear inlet of practically the same diameter as itself. The blades are short radial, being about one-sixteenth of the fan. Thus there is a radical departure from the principle that a centrifugal fan should gradually accelerate particles of air. There are 64 blades, and these are about three-fifths of the fan diameter in width. The peripheral edges are slightly nearer than the inner edges, to avoid eddies between the blades. The most interesting feature about this fan is that the air escaping from the fan has a higher speed than the tips of the blades. It has been held that the veloci-

with which the air leaves the tips of the blades is, theoretically, the same as the circumferential velocity of the fan itself, and in actual practice somewhat less. But in the case of the Sirocco fan the actual measurements undoubtedly prove that the air leaves the periphery with a velocity about 80 per cent greater than that of the fan.

This evidently points out that a small fan of this type will deal with a much greater volume of air than a larger fan of another make. In the Sirocco fan the useful effect is higher, and remarkable as it may seem, the actual water gauge is greatly in excess of the so called theoretical or calculated water-gauge, and there is no other fan in existence with a lower circumferential velocity. These results may follow from the inventors minimizing those losses in centrifugal ventilators caused by the eddying of the air, by the contraction of area at the intake, and by friction along the blades.

In the selection of suitable fans for the ventilation of our mines we have to take into consideration the initial cost and the power required for driving the fan, the cost of foundations, drifts, etc., the space occupied, the extent of buildings to 'house' the fan, and also the suitability for direct coupled electric drive, more especially at mines where the steam power from a central generating station is obtained from the waste heat from coke ovens, and, therefore, with no cost for fuel.

Of late years the tendency among mining engineers is towards the adoption of fans at higher revolutions than hitherto, whereby small and less expensive engines or motors can be employed to provide the necessary driving power; and, as the diameter and over-all size of Sirocco fans, relatively to the volumetric output, are astonishingly small as compared with the ordinary type of fan hitherto generally employed, while at the same time their mechanical efficiency is high, their suitability for mine ventilation is at once evident.

These features in Sirocco fans are emphatically exemplified in the following particulars of comparative tests of a double inlet Sirocco fan of only 75 inches in diameter, versus the combined efforts of two fans of well known make, one 36 feet, and the other 30 ft. in diameter, the width of the face measurement of the fans being in each case approximately the same.

These fans are in operation at a colliery in Durham, for ventilating two mines, and the Sirocco is used alternately with the two fans.

These tests are more reliable and conclusive than can usually be obtained on mine work, as the fans are connected up to the self-same mines, the drifts leading to the fans being so arranged that the two referred to can be worked alternately with the single Sirocco, whereby the relative performances of the two systems can be compared with absolute accuracy, as the conditions under which the required duties are performed are thus identical for each system.

The Sirocco was connected with the shaft by two

air-ways of approximately the same length, area, and cross-section as those supplying the two fans. The results were remarkable, the 75 inch Sirocco actually handling more air than the two fans combined, and at a lower peripheral speed. Owing to the Sirocco being driven by an electric motor, and the other fans by steam engines, there was a difficulty in comparing the efficiencies. Another example of what the Sirocco can do in actual operation and in comparison with other mechanical ventilators for colliery ventilation.

A fan of well known make at a Lancashire colliery is producing 233,000 cubic feet per minute. It is 24 feet in diameter, and the circumferential velocity is 7,425 ft. per minute. So compare this with the above mentioned fan at the Durham colliery, which is as above cited. 75 inches in diameter, and is producing 260,000 cubic feet per minute, the circumferential velocity being 5,714 feet per minute.

#### CHANGING WIRE ROPES.

Under no circumstances whatever should a wire rope be changed from a larger drum to a smaller, or if it has been lapped on over the drum, should it be afterwards lapped on under it; to do this is to court almost certain disaster. After a rope has worked for a certain time round a given curve, the wires seem to become set to that curve; if the rope be changed on to a smaller drum the sharper bend sets up molecular strain, and the rope breaks—it is analogous to breaking a piece of fencing wire by bending it backwards and forwards. This danger is well known to metallurgists and should be well known to mine managers—but as accidents have happened from this cause there is ample excuse for mentioning it. The rule therefore is: Always change a rope from a smaller to a larger drum; never from a larger to a smaller.

#### EIGHT HOURS FOR BRITISH WORKMEN.

The vote of the Northumberland miners upon the eight hours question is of great importance in the colliery world. Hitherto there has been a majority opposed to the Bill brought forward on behalf of the miners of other districts in the country. Now the number of men agreeable to an eight hours day by Parliamentary enactment shows an increase which is sufficient to turn the scale in their favour. A majority of a thousand may not appear very large, but it is considerable, and especially so when we remember the history of the question in this part of the mining field. Interest in the subject has developed rapidly of late, and the vote indicates that the men realize the importance of the ballot just taken. Out of a membership of twenty-two thousand, it was participated in by seventeen thousand, which works out at 77 per cent, more than three out of four. It will be remembered that the Bill, which was before Parliament the past session, is not quite the same as in former years. The old proposals were to enforce an eight hour day in all mines immediately. Now it is suggested, on the French model, to bring about the change gradually. In the first year after the passing of the Bill the limit is nine hours, the following year eight and a half, and in the third year the maximum will be eight. Thus the full operation of the measure will be deferred for two years. It is possible, however, that if the Bill becomes Law, the owners will be inclined to take the plunge at one attempt, and reorganise their

collieries on an eight hours system straight away. In no part of the country would the effect be greater than here, says the 'North Mail', and it is because of the peculiar conditions of working that the agitation which has been so pronounced in other countries has taken hold so slowly with us. With the hewers working only seven hours nominally from bank to bank, the deputies, stonemen, and shifters eight hours, and the off-hand men and boys ten hours, a complete change in working conditions would seem to be imperative. The owners realise this, and have been more strongly averse to a teration even than the men. The result of the vote of the Northumberland miners, nevertheless, foreshadows the probability of the new Bill, perhaps with modifications, becoming law next Session, and the ingenuity of employers and employed will be exercised as to how to accomplish the alteration. The vote will materially effect the deliberations of the Committee which is to consider the whole subject, and as the discussion has been waged for so many years the arguments pro and con should be presented to it without much difficulty, and a workable scheme prepared for the consideration of both Houses.

The great Exhibition at Halifax is now only two or three weeks in the future. The Exhibition will undoubtedly be on a scale of wonderful magnificence, and the grounds, with their 37 acres and imposing buildings will be taxed to the utmost to accommodate the display that will be made and the public thronging to see it.

In its departmental features and amusement will be replete with objects of interest, and the Exhibition will be pleasantly combined with the more solid and substantial resources for a visit to the Fair Grounds. The Fisheries Building which has been erected this summer will be stocked with a great display of the Marine Life and wealth of this part of Canada. The pyrotechnical display will be magnificent, and the horse races are certain to be exciting, with the prospect of many new records. A visit to Halifax for the Exhibition will be well worth while, and the City itself, with its new paving, will be of special interest. The entries for the horse races close on the 10th of September, and those for Agriculture, Women's work etc., close on Monday September 27th. The lodging bureau is perfecting arrangements to comfortably provide for all who come. It would be well for anyone not having yet secured quarters to write to W. J. Butler, Lodging Superintendent No. 138 Hollis St., Halifax, who will make a record of the names and secure accommodation. Failing this, a call at the Bureau would be advisable after Halifax is reached.

## MINE MANAGER WANTED.

The undersigned are asked to receive applications for the position of Mine Manager for an important colliery in Nova Scotia.

**The Applicant will please state Age Experience and Salary required.**

—All communications will be considered Private.—

**DRYSDALE & McINNES,**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

## - Rubs by Rambler.

Ah. Now. I am with Sydney Miner when he quits his airy castle and steps down to practical mundane matters. Now the sentiment he gives us is "Mental improvement for workmen." That is what many have been urging during the past quarter of a century. Indeed the first Gen. Sec'y. of the P. W. A. was reproached for too often placing the moral and mental improvement of the workmen before the material. But he does not regret the stand he took and may find more satisfaction in the thought that he helped to secure mining schools and night schools than in the securing of better wages. Though I fear, and regret to say, that with most workmen, the idea of the material benefits to be derived from union is upper most yet the moral and mental objects of the association have not been wholly neglected. At least two lodges attempted to carry on circulating libraries. But life in each case was of short duration. There was a very nice library established in connection with a lodge. Many books were secured, some of them of considerable value. Some members took much interest in the scheme, but only a minority. The most valuable of the books one by one went out and never came back, and there was no one to bring them back as the librarian was a voluntary. The project died of sheer neglect. Reading rooms too were started, but like all good things died young. This was nigh a score of years ago before so general an interest was taken in technical and ether education. The establishment of libraries to-day might be, and ought to be, attended with better results. Lectures also were attempted as an educator by one society for a season or two. But the promoters at last grew ashamed to invite a lecturer of repute to address nigh to empty benches. It was disheartening. 'A feast of reason and a flow of soul' was not in it with a burned cork negro show. In order to improve men morally, suasion has frequently been resorted to in the lodge rooms. But more than that is needed. Suasion is not 'practical' enough. The lodges lack courage. They have not, as they should, frowned upon those members who neglected work periodically, through periodical excesses. There is too much diffidence and some sort of delicacy. In short there is cowardice of the majority is sought, and should not pause on account of the 'susceptibilities' of the few. I disagree on one point with Sydney Miner in his reference to the Y. M. C. A. There are Y. M. C. A.'s one right here in Stellarton where men can get strong meat, and eschew girlish ping pong; where they can read fact or fiction. I'm afraid Miner shows a little animus. I cannot reconcile Miner's statement, that in many mining towns there is no place for young miners to spend their evenings but the rum shop, with his reflection on Y. M. C. A.'s being girlish for the robust nature of a miner. Do robust natures frequent rum

shops? I had thought differently.

In the matter of the housing of their workmen I am not going to say the coal companies have done all that might reasonably be expected of them, even though there has been a very marked improvement in certain localities over conditions prevailing a quarter of a century ago, or a much shorter period. Who would have refrained from a dubious shake of the head had he been told fifteen years ago that miners houses would soon be built fitted with electric lights, and supplied with 'town water'. And yet we have such houses to-day. When rents were low, when men in company houses thought they were being imposed upon if a greater rent than from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars and a half per month was demanded of them, coal operators may have had some excuse for putting up buildings innocent of comfort or convenience, but they have not that excuse to-day, seeing that rents in many cases are as high as six dollars a month. For that sum monthly, and seeing land costs the companies a nominal figure merely, houses should be provided having, beside comfort and convenience, some style about them. The coal companies have the idea that order means sameness, and therefore it is that houses are built in rows, and, unlike the stars, one house does not differ from another in glory. Each house in the row is a fac simile of the other; the same size to a quarter of an inch, the same number of shingles on each front wall, the same number of bricks to each chimney, and all painted from the one red pot. A half a dozen houses may be all of different styles of architecture, all be convenient in their respective designs, and yet all be of equal value. It is this everlasting sameness about the houses, and uniformity in the rows, that give cause for criticism. I asked an operator, why, when he was at it, he did not put up houses of varying styles, and paint them different colors. His reply was that tenants in mining towns did not appreciate these things; that a good house would soon be reduced to a level with an ordinary or common style house, and that not one in ten cultivated the gardens belonging to the houses or made any effort to keep tidy the surroundings. What was I to say to this, seeing there was much truth in it. If, as has been alleged by one in speaking of miners' houses, 'the surroundings are abominable, who is chiefly to blame? My answer, and it is given reluctantly, is, the tenants. I visited a row of eight houses in course of construction and remarked: "Here is a nice clean spot, plenty of open, and a fine view. This ought to be an ideal row". I took a look at the row two years after the houses had been occupied and, dear me, had I been stuck for English, I could have sworn. Not a garden except one, not a single flower patch, not one, but two or three or four coal houses, out houses, pig pens, and ash heaps. Broken delf and empty peach or other tins were all over. Who was to blame for the untidiness and the disorder. The employers only in small part. The removal of the ashes, and the prohibition of the pig pens were theirs. But I forgot. The chief blame of the employers was that they didn't care. One gets vexed at the miners at times. Why can't they show as much spunk as other workmen. In

the same locality I saw six other houses in a row. To outward appearance they were miners houses. Before two of them there were nice flower beds, before four of them there was evidence that heroic attempts were being made to produce a pleasing front effect. I remarked to one who was with me: "Why cannot all the miners follow this example." "Oh" was the reply. "These houses are occupied by sub-officials, mechanics, and clerks." I was chagrined; why cannot the miners do for their houses what other classes of workmen do. The mechanics and the clerks work as long hours as the pit men proper. But it may be answered 'pitmen work harder'. Not too hard to prevent them playing baseball and football and cricket, and if pastime or pleasure consists chiefly in a change of work, it would be a pleasing change to work a while each day in the garden after the work in the mine is ended. In some localities in Scotland, the best kept garden plots, and the results are beneficial. There is a striving after orderliness and neatness. Why cannot some of the coal companies offer some inducements to their tenants, that will stimulate them to improve their surroundings.

Some writers in the press seek to make it appear that there are certain whose cry is "No innovations in the P. W. A." If such a cry has been uttered it is a foolish one. I have not noticed that it has been made however. The P. W. A. has since its inception always been 'going in' for something new—for innovations. What the friends of the P. W. A. may have uttered warning against are innovations that are not reforms. If all that is aimed at in an innovation is a change, and one that may not be an improvement, then the change may be rightly opposed, on the ground that 'the old is better'. There are at the present time those who say that the P. W. A. made a mistake in not entering the political arena years ago; that long ago it ought to have made its votes tell and its voice heard. And that is just what the P. W. A. did. It lifted its voice and its voice was hearkened to. They tell us had workingmen been returned to parliament many wrongs now existing would have been redressed. Pure rot. Had the workingmen returned labor members and had these been in opposition to the powers that be, not nearly so much would have been obtained, as the government only ceased giving when requests had all been filled. A reason given, why the P. W. A. should go into politics and put forward candidates of their own, is that the pit workers lot is hard and that he cannot live on \$1.50 a day—that is the unskilled laborer. Will some of these who give this as a reason show in what way workingmen's representation will be able to increase wages. Legislation in certain cases has set the hours of labor; it has gone so far even as to say that certain rates shall govern in certain government undertakings, but it has not set a painter or a plumber, a mechanic or a miner's wage, at least not directly, though by sanctioning or ordering arbitration it may have had to do with wages indirectly. I think before these advocates of a new departure for the P. W. A. give out hints that the 'innovation' will increase wages they should give some idea of how it is to be done.

Replying to a remark in a previous issue, that if miners worked steadily they could make provision fit for a princely, a Sydney Mines writer to the Halifax Herald exclaims, "Work steadily, forsooth," and asks if the Record writer ever stood at the pit mouth and watched the miserably attenuated, etc., etc, creatures that came up, and noticed how few of them are two score and ten. Before that age, I have seen them under varying graveyards." Yes, I have seen them under varying conditions in N. S., B. C., several of the U. S., Wales, England, Scotland, mayhap Belgium and possibly elsewhere, and I was not particularly struck by their careworn or dejected appearance. I make bold to say that I can count him ten capable miners who have turned fifty for every five he can count, between twenty and thirty. And then after scorning the idea of 'working steadily' he goes on to say that it is not steady work that causes the ills he enumerates. Perfectly correct, it is not. If these ills exist in N. S. steady work is not responsible. What then? The Herald writer enumerates four causes:—"Oppressive work, filthy surroundings, vitiated air, and mad hunt for profits?" If, in defense of a cause, most extravagant, not to say wilfully misleading, statements are made, the cause is hindered not helped. To speak of a miner's work being oppressive is the rankest nonsense. He is the freest worker in the land. He works hard, or easy, or not at all, just as he likes. Where there is a travelling way he may slip out of the pit at ten or twelve or two, leaving his booty and his loader to send up his darg. He works four days a week, or five, just as it suits his fancy. If anything annoys him he lifts his 'grnith' spits on the overman, scoffs at the U. G. M., reminds the manager of his early upbringing, and shakes the dust of his shoes in the direction of the general office, after he has demanded, without notice, and has been paid, his back time. Oppressive work! Were it so miners' sons, warned by their fathers, would shun the pit. Instead of that what do we find? That given his choice each one of nine out of ten, if asked what employment he should choose, would hold up his fist for pit work. If the work is so very oppressive then stupid fathers or stupid sons. The second cause of deformation is "Abominable surroundings" I fancied these crippled the mind—made havoc with morality—rather than deform the body, but let it pass. If the surroundings are abominable who is responsible. Does the Herald writer not realize that he is using an argument that cuts two ways. Chiefly in the way not intended. Does he not realize that he has something to reform other than the manner of the distribution of capital.

Since B. C. or to be somewhat more precise, since there has been a mines department in Halifax, the complaint has been made that there are persons in Halifax whose professional duty it is to jump claims,—rights of search or leases. How these people know the exact time to an hour to pounce upon the clerks, hand over an application with the money, for an area which had expired a few minutes only earlier was, and is the mystery. Some blamed the officials in the mines department, but I think the blame was at times misplaced. Of course the books and maps of the

counties are open to inspection, and a correct answer to a question put to an official may not be denied. In this manner it is easy for one to ascertain when the right expires or the lease is forfeited for non-payment of rental. But people generally do not make a business of examining the books in the mines department. Some desirous of securing areas which they think valuable may keep a keen eye on the date of expiry, but only professionals or as they have been called sharks, make it a business to watch for lapses of memory in holders of areas generally. The papers, last week had it that several of the coal areas now being worked had been allowed by their operators to lapse and that a Halifax business man had applied for them. While the validity of the application may be a point for the legal mind, a layman's opinion is that if merely from an oversight a renewal had not been applied for it would be unjust to acknowledge the application. If, as one of the operators asserted, the rental was paid and a receipt obtained, that is all that is necessary to make good his claim. Rentals are paid in advance, therefore if the rental was paid in August of '06, the area it covers can be held till August of 1907, whether there has or has not been a formal renewal of the lease. The government would not refuse a renewal of the lease for a further period of twenty years, if the lessee had prior to 31st of December last made application for renewal. Section 201. Sub Sec. 1 of Mines and Minerals, reads: "Every lessee upon giving to the commissioner six months before the expiration of the lease held by him, notice in writing of his intention to renew such lease for a further period of twenty years from such expiration, shall be entitled to a renewal thereof for such further period. There is a proviso in sub. sec. 6 the exact meaning of which is as clear as mud to a lay mind. "No such renewal shall be granted to such lessee, if at the time of giving such notice, or of the expiration of the term or extended term of such lease, the same is liable to forfeiture, or if any rent is in arrears in respect thereto." Just what service the preposition 'of' before the words "the expiration" is meant to render is not clear. Probably the plain English of the clause is there shall be no renewal, if when the six months notice is given, or when the six months notice has expired, there is rental due on the property. If six months notice was given, and if rental was paid before the Halifax party put in his application, there is not much chance that he will be given lease of the areas. The application may serve a good purpose. It may waken up lessees a bit. Why does not some Halifax man apply for lease over an area being worked on the ground that royalty has not been paid as required by statute.

For a newspaper not in the comic class, my good friend the Herald is very droll at times. Now and again its little speeches are diverting, more especially those which have the Herald for their theme. The chuckling of the Herald over its sworn circulation, may make its competitors biter; its chattering about the amount of liberal—political—patronage it receives must make its

tory compatriots blush, and its friends wonder how the paper can so jauntily glory in—its shame. The Herald is in truth gratfully guileless, and like all of this kind disclaims the possession of so great a virtue. Of course if the Herald was teasingly pulling ones legs, and drawing the wool over ones eyes the laugh would be all on its side; but its manner is so sedate, and its look so solemn one almost believes the Herald believes in the Herald, and then our laugh comes in. Listen to this funny little speech from the Herald of ten days ago: "When the Liberal party find it necessary to get into direct and immediate touch with the Tories of Nova Scotia the leaders naturally utilize the advertising columns of the Halifax Herald." I believe I made a slight mistake in the quotation, I put in the word 'Tories' as the correct interpretation of the Herald's word 'people.' It is scarcely worth while correcting the error. I wonder if the Herald is harking back to a short time prior to the last Dominion election, when the Liberals, by a master stroke, in finding out the weak spot in the Herald, and tackling it, induced the Herald to publish, without visible advertising marks, Fieldings campaign speech. That nice long Fielding advertisement may have paid the Herald; it certainly punctured the party to which it claims allegiance. At the time I defended the Herald's action as purely on the lines of business. But if the Herald is going to blow at this late day, over what its friends considered an aberrance, there will be betrayal of a lack of the finer sensibilities, and exposure of failure to recognize when a subject is too delicate for public parade.

A couple of Belgian correspondents wrote to the Inverness News saying that there was a reference to pensions in the Record which would make it appear "that we Belgian miners of Inverness are not in favor of a pension scheme." Whoever told the Belgians this were not free from guile. The Record writer of the Inverness Colliery notes knew better than to convey any such impression. What have the Belgians to do with a pension scheme affecting Canadians or Britishers only. Not until the Belgians become Britons will they have art or part in a pension scheme, if this country ever has one. If they are already naturalized they have no right to call themselves Belgians. They can tell their prompter that from me Belgians not in favor of a pension scheme! Horses not fond of oats! The writer of the Inverness notes in the Record never yet came across a Belgian who would let anything pass him. No, not if he knew it. A pension scheme is called for in Belgium where the pitiful wages prevent the working people making any proper provision for the future. A pension in old age is a miserable way of making up to a man what he was defrauded and deprived of in his vigor.

The Herald of 24th. Aug. had a despatch from Montreal dated 23rd, which is fishy on the face of it. Catch the Herald paying for a special despatch of this kind; and how could a 'man on the inside' have a talk with the Herald, while he was at the time of the supposed talk in Montreal. Was the talk by phone? The despatch I speak of has reference to Pres. Ross's late visit to C. B. Mr.

Ross is displeased because the cost of mining has been going up at sky rocket speed. Costs, it is true, have gone up, but what is the use of exaggerating so vehemently. A 'man in the inside' tells the Herald—so runs the despatch, that "the profits are still enormous, probably four times or more per ton than any mine in the United States or Britain, still at the present rate of shrinkage it would not take long to wipe them all out." The Herald may tell this insider that he is either a fool a tool, or a traitor. If notwithstanding the sky rocket increase in cost the profits are still fabulous, what became of the should be enormous profits of the past years. In talking of profits the Herald's insider is befuddled. The nett profits of the Dominion Coal Co. are less, not more, than a majority of the big coal companies in the U. S. and Britain. All things considered the company these days is doing very well. It is not suffering for present but for past mistakes. Insider among other things told the Herald:—

- 1—That the management is weak.
- 2—Mines worked hand to mouth principle.
- 3—Work has to be done a long time ahead.
- 4—Wages in ten years advanced by ten cents per ton.
- 5—Price of coal advanced a dollar to a dollar fifty.
- 6—Management has lost control of labor employed.
- 7—Miners have only to point gun, down comes the coon.
- 8—Old and new workings not properly connected with the surface.
- 9—Work going on hind side first, at a ruinous cost.

To which I reply:—

- 1—This may or not be a reflection on Pres. Ross. He has made many and heroic attempts to secure the right kind of management. The best management in the world will never bring the price down to what it was in, say, David McKeen's time, for the very best management cannot prevent the pits lengthening and widening with age, the more use of timber to keep up the roof and the more pumping to keep the mine free of water.
- 2—The mines are not worked from hand to mouth; at the present time there are more places than men to fill them. The 'dead' work is kept well ahead.
- 3—Work has to be done in time, and it is.
- 4—The wages of miners alone have increased ten cents per ton. Where do the increases to pumpmen, shiftmen, bottomers, boys mechanics screenmen etc. etc., come in. Insider is certainly out.
- 5—Price of coal has advanced as has all other articles.
- 6—Has as good control as ever.
- 7—If the miners have only to point the gun and down comes the coon (whatever they demand) how comes it that the guns of all the miners trained on the wages bureau of the big coal company, have only succeeded in ten years in bringing down a ten cent coon, or a cents worth of coon each year. Neither the men nor the management go in for mimic warfare. Neither is easily scared.
- 8—The old and the new workings are not properly

connected with the surface." Indeed! 'Insider' can be of service here. Which would be his way. There are two known ways in N. S. by slope or by shaft. If there is a better way let's have it.

"Insider" should come out from among so crude a crowd. His talents should be placed where they will be appreciated.

They are trying to tell us that our young men are leaving the collieries and going west, because of the poor pay, more especially of the unbearable and intolerable conditions in connection with the work at the mines, and the degrading nature of the surroundings. Were I a present day miner I would be very apt not only to cry "save me from my friends" but to rail at those who profess to be the real and only champions of labor. How is it that, from the localities where workmen are better off in regard to wages, we hear most about inability to live properly, and are shown pictures of want and misery. It is just because that in these localities there are certain men who think they have a mission, and that mission is to incite to restlessness and discontent. They tell us, do these embryonic reformers, that the men are leaving the collieries because wages are low and work irksome. Neither are wages low nor is work irksome. The fact is that men leave one locality and go to another for two reasons. First, because changes are lightsome, and because they hope that in a larger field they will have larger opportunities. Some go from a desire to see life, some go in the hope to better their condition, and many go because others are going and for no other reason. We were never told that there was anything degrading in the work of a farm, or that a farmer's surroundings were intolerable. How comes it then that for every one who desires to escape mining there are five young men who flee from work on the farm. The exodus from the farms of Nova Scotia has been much greater than from her mines. Will the new fledged proudly prescient reformers favor us with a reason for this. A speaker at a late gathering said he could point to a section of a county in which there were twenty-five vacant farms. Farm produce is in bigger demand and at better prices than ever, and yet the farms are being deserted. There are no vacant houses to-day at any colliery in Nova Scotia. There are many applicants and no houses to give them. This does not seem to indicate that mining is the last ditch of the workmen. Not by any means. These reformers must come down from poetry to prose, from fiction to fact.

No one, to look at him, would take my good friend H. V. Jennison to be a humorist of the first water. He has an open face and a winning smile, while humorists as a rule have solemn visages. For all that H. V. is really a contributor to longevity. Addressing the Lime Rock legion the other day in a perfervid burst he exclaimed: "The grit government are going, going, going!" In such a gathering one would think there would be some takers, but no, the hammer fell to his side and he was unable to pronounce the blissful word "gone". But that was not so funny as this: "The rats are leaving the sinking ship:—Where is Tarte, Blair, Sifton, Davies, Fitzpatrick, Fraser, Longley, McIsaac, &c. &c." Jennison best look out; the others may not resent the appellation he has bestowed upon them, but if Longley gets a hold of him he will rat-tan him.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Disc machines will be used in the longwall section in Dom. No. 6.

Work on the second compressor for Dom. No. 6 is going ahead rapidly.

Manager Chas. Mitchell is well liked by his workmen at No. 6. A genial disposition is like the sun among black clouds.

Dom. No. 3 Colliery is keeping up a very good average, and Caledonia is trying to keep pace with it.

One of the new compressors is in operation at No. 6. Mining machines will be installed at once. Ingersolls and the Radialax will be employed.

The water shaft between Bridgeport and Dominion No. 2 Colliery is down 250 feet. It went at the rate of 5 feet per day until it struck a water feeder.

The new electric plant at Dom. No. 2, judging by the size of the building, is going to be a powerful one. A big force of mechanics, of all kinds, are at work, every man in his own line.

The borehole being put down at No. 6 to tap the Emery seam, passed through 3 ft. 7 in. of coal at a depth below where the Emery should have been found. What seam is it? The Emery, the Mullins, or some new seam.

Sydney No. 1 is the only mine in the Province of Nova Scotia entirely operated by officials who gained their mining knowledge in the mine which they supervise. Dorsay and Stewart are both Sydney miners and deserve well of their fellows for their ability and merit.

The Herald should give its representative Charles Lunn something like a show. Saturday's Herald makes its Inverness representative say that the output of the mine there is ten thousand tons a day. The output is no doubt increasing, but though McGillivray and Beaton are an ideally strong combination, it will take many a long day to bring the output to the ten thousand mark.

Changing the air in a coal mine is generally accompanied with results just as blighting and bad as a heavy frost in Autumn before the fruits are ripe. The roof rock of the mine may under certain atmospheres remain intact for years. Change the atmosphere and a pulverizing process sets in at once which seems to sap the very core of the rock, when down tumbles the whole mine breaking every support that may be placed underneath.

Mr. Daniel Cameron, who has for the last eighteen years been foreman carpenter at the Albion Mines, has given up active service and leaves the Acadia Coal Co. Mr. Cameron has been forty three years in the service of the several coal companies which have operated here, beginning with the G. M. A. Of Mr. Cameron it may be said he was faithful to his employers interests in small matters as well as in larger. Mr. Cameron by a life of labor has earned a rest. May the shadows lengthen slowly.

The bankhead at Dom. No. 6 is a simple yet a perfect structure. The trip rope delivers the coal to the creepers. These convey the full boxes to the revolving tippie, the empty ones finding their way back to the trip rope by gravity roads. Not more than five persons are employed at this work. The picking belt receives the coal from the screens, the coal being so evenly carried by the belts that it is possible to detect the smallest piece of splint or stone. The quality, if we are to place size for quality, as we are told the coal buyers now do, is the best of all the Dominion Collieries.

By order of the Gen'l Manager, a notice was posted up at Springhill last week, stating that unless the men worked more regularly and a larger output of coal was obtained that there would be a sweeping reduction in rates. Coal costs more to mine or to send to market at Springhill than in any other part of the province, and that in part may be owing to the much irregular work. Knowing it to be the case that coal costs dearer one would think that the men would be anxious to help the manager out. It might be well if the men were to figure out how much irregular work tends to decreased output and increased cost.

There seems to be a keen rivalry among the C. B. companies for pit men. First it was said the Inverness Company had an agent at Glace Bay in an effort to seduce men to leave that locality and come to Inverness, and next came the news that two agents were in Inverness in an effort to induce men to go to C. B. County. It is said the agents from Glace Bay went to Inverness after men who had strayed away from there only, and not to capture old hands.

The Inverness News has had the following information from Mr. Spencer, the General Manager for the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co., who lately given authority by McKenzie and Mann to go down to Inverness and either shut down the mine or put it on a paying basis. Mr. Spencer is not going to do the former and will attempt the latter:—"It is well known to many that large contracts for coal have been lately made, but just how large few have definite or official information. In the first place there is one hundred thousand tons to be delivered at Point Levis, for the I. C. R., before the close of navigation. Another contract calls for 20,000, another for 19,000 and another for 10,000, while smaller contracts make up the total of over 170,000 tons—all to be delivered before the close of navigation. Formerly the mine could get out plenty of coal but they could not sell it; but things have changed, and now the problem is to get out enough to fill the contracts we have made. Just before I left Montreal I had to refuse another contract for 8000 tons. I can sell five hundred thousand tons a year if it can only be got up, and this is the output I expect to see from the mine inside of a year."

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Acadia Coal Co.'s three inch Calyx drill is at work near No. 1 shaft in an attempt to secure a supply of pure water, for general purposes. Boring will proceed until water is secured, that is within a reasonable distance.

President Ross, directors Wilson, Wanklyn and Hogg, of the Dominion Coal Co., are at present in C. B. taking a holiday. That's the way the Record would put it. Some others might say that if they are having a pic-nic they brought a hot wave with them to the discomfort of not a few.

There are some good outputs from the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries these days, notwithstanding all the talk of scarcity of labor. On a day lately over 4000 tons were hoisted from the Dom. No. 2 shaft. The average from No. 2 is close on 4000, say 2750 from the Phelan and 1200 from the Harbor seam.

Single and duplex steam pumps for ordinary purposes are well described in Bulletin No. 34, issued by the Canada Foundry Co. The sizes and capacities of over 130 pumps are given, from a small pump with a capacity of 15 gallons per minute to one with the large capacity of 2192 gallons per minute.

A number of English miners arrived ten days ago at Inverness from Glace Bay. They gave as their reason for leaving that they could get nothing to do but loading. Some of them are good men, but like the Scotchmen some are good and others not so good. They say the work at Inverness is more along the line of what they have been used to.

The August number of "Mine and Quarry" is finely printed and profusely and handsomely illustrated. The several descriptive articles are most interesting, especially the one referring to operations in the Gunnison Tunnell. The machinery for this great work is supplied by the Sullivan Machinery Co. Copies of Mine and Quarry may be had from the office, Railway Exchange, Chicago.

It is not correct to say that the Dom. Coal Co. and the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. are sniping each other. The simple story is: An agent from Inverness went to Glace Bay to give information to a few dissatisfied Scotsmen. Some of these went to Inverness, their chief reason for going being that it was a hand pick mine whereas Dom. No. 2 was a machine mine. The Dom. Coal Co. sent two men to Inverness to bring these men back, as they were owing the Dom. Coal Co. for passage money. The agents were only partially successful. If all reports be true the Dom. Coal Co. would have lost little had it allowed all the emigrants from Glace Bay to remain at Inverness—at least till they were broken in.

Messrs T. J. Brown, Thomas Cantley and Wm. Sedgwick, of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. paid a visit lately to the big collieries of the Dom. Coal Co. The boys are always glad to see Tom Brown, an old acquaintance.

Dominion No. 6 pit box is a common sense one, being just the right height for loading without breaking the loaders head and back, and shattering the lumps that are thrown into the box. If the other collieries had such boxes, there would be less cry for loaders, and less shouting against small coal.

On several days between the 20th. and 31st. of August the Dominion Coal Co. raised over 16,000 tons. On those days the number of men off work was very small indeed. What a pity the men would not work more steadily, if they only would this large output would be a daily occurrence.

Mr. J. W. Marshall, Dalhousie's capable Mining Instructor, began his classes in surveying, &c. last Thursday Evening. Till then only seven pupils had enrolled, but the class should certainly be one of large numbers. The young men of Westville, Stellarton, and New Glasgow should avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring the kind of knowledge to be obtained at these classes.

Mr. Sedgwick of the head office staff of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. paid a visit to the company's collieries ten days ago. For this reason, Mr. McColl says, it may surprise no one to learn that the August coal shipments of the Co.'s are the largest on record. Mr. McColl used the word "phenomenally" before the word "largest"; but then he can say things that the Record dars'nt.

It is possible that small compressed air winches or engines similar to those in use, at Sydney No. 3 and Dom. No. 6, in the head ways, may be installed in the Reserve mines. These engines serve the same purpose as drums in balances, but do the work quicker and more economically. These head-ways are not steep enough to permit of balance boxes anyway. The small engines have so far proved a great success.

The extensive concrete work, many feet thick on all sides of the Allan No. 1 shaft for a distance of from fifty feet down, to the surface, is all but completed, and looks as if nothing less than an earthquake could shake it. There need be no fear now of the shaft being affected by lateral pressure under any circumstances. Some fifteen hundred barrels of cement and thousands of tons of slag and stone were consumed in the operations. The cement mixer has a capacity of thirty barrels per day off and on. The officials must be satisfied at the successful completion of a difficult piece of work.

## Around the Collieries.

Premier Murray has said that the contract for the Eastern Railroad will be signed after Sir Hugh Allan's return from England. The building of the railway will likely be proceeded with next year.

According to the Inverness News miners were flocking into that town in large numbers. The double shift started ten days ago which is proof that a number of additional miners must have been obtained.

Shipping and development work are proceeding fairly well at Mabou, but the management has to contend with the difficulties common at the present time to all the collieries, men staying away from work.

The old Albion is the mainstay still of the Acadia Coal Co. Notwithstanding the scarcity of men the 'back' mines produce close on 700 tons per day. About 575 tons come from the third seam and 125 tons from the McGregor.

If Pictou County contributed its quota of men to the North West, it has contributed its quota to the demand for miners at Inverness. Some have left on the ground that they were not getting a fair show in Pictou Co. Some may say that wherever they go.

The Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. would like to ship 150,000 tons to gulf ports before the close of navigation. This may be too much to expect as it would involve an output from the mine of 2,500 tons daily for sixty days, as navigation practically closes in November.

The empty houses at Inverness are filling up rapidly. In order to get coal the company must have men and in order to keep men there must be houses. The company do not intend to allow a lack of houses to stand in the way of coal getting, so will build more as soon as necessary.

Mr. R. Brown has resigned from the position of manager at the New Winning—Sydney No. 1, of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. There will be no filling of the position meantime. Mr. J. Johnston in addition to his other duties will undertake oversight of No. 1.

Is there to be rail connection between the Pa. coal fields and Montreal? The following seems to put that beyond doubt:—"Following the formation of the Quebec, Montreal, and Southern Railway Company, and the taking over of the South Shore, and Quebec Southern railways by the Delaware and Hudson, it has been decided to establish a through route from Pittsburg to Montreal connecting with the Delaware and Hudson Railway at Binghamton, N. Y. This route has been planned and the Pittsburg, Binghamton and eastern line is now under construction. It will shorten the run to Chicago some 200 miles and is the inauguration of a trunk line system, in which it is said the Pennsylvania Railway is interested. It is planned to carry soft coal and semi-anthracite direct from the coal fields to Montreal at greatly reduced prices."

Latest word from Inverness is that the output has gone up to 1150 tons per day. The output for August was over 26,000, which is fair for a beginning. A good many men have come to the mines of late, but there is room for more. Two picnics in the first week of September put back the output for that week.

Prof. Northrop, of England was visiting in Inverness for several weeks. He is much impressed with the country.

### Intercolonial Railway.

St. John  
EXHIBITION,  
SEPT.  
1st. to 8th.  
1906.

Return Tickets will be sold from all stations in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton at

#### First Class

**ONE WAY FARE,**  
with 25 cents added for admission to the Exhibition, on Aug. 31 Sep. 4 & 6. Good to return Sep. 16, '06  
For special rates and rates see small bills.

### Intercolonial Railway.

#### SPECIAL FARES to TORONTO EXHIBITION.

August 27 to September 10, 1906.

Return tickets from all Stations east of Moncton, including the Prince Edward Island Railway, **FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE** from August 23rd to September 6th. On August 23rd and 31st., first class one way fare added to \$16.50 from Moncton.

All tickets good to return up to September 12th., 1906.

### Intercolonial Railway.

#### TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Excavation at Halifax," will be received up to and including Saturday, SEPTEMBER 8th 1906 for all labor and materials in connection with the excavating and grading for new tracks between North Street Station and the grain elevator at Halifax, N. S. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Terminal Agent's Office Halifax, and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B. where forms of tender may be obtained.

All conditions of the specification must be complied with.  
Railway Office,  
Moncton, N. B.  
14th. August 1906.

D. POTTINGER,  
General Manager.

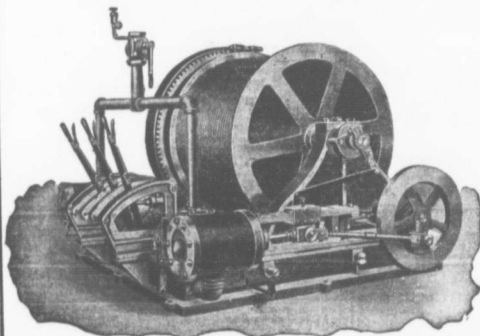
## WANTED!

**50 Miners and Laborers**  
BY THE  
**MARITIME**  
**Coal, Ry. & Power Co., Ltd.**  
AT THE  
**hignecto Mine.**

David Mitchell,

Gen'l Manager.

## "Lidgerwood" HOISTING ENGINES.



This is a view of our combined friction drum and brake and reversible link motion hoisting hoist built.

Works, MONTREAL. Branch Office, New Glasgow.  
**Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, L't'd.**

**WIRE  
ROPE**

**HIGH GRADE WIRE ROPES FOR**  
 Hoisting, Haulage, and Colliery Purposes.

Manufactured by **Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.**  
 AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.

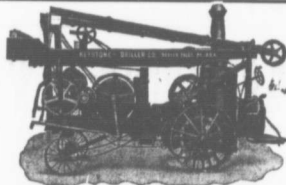
**500. - WANTED. - 500.**

Wanted immediately, at Inverness, C. B.  
**Five Hundred Hand Pick Miners,**  
**Underground and Surface Laborers.**

**Miners earn Two to Five Dollars per Day.**

Inverness Railway & Coal Co.

**J. MCGILLIVRAY,**  
 SUPERINTENDENT



## The KEYSTONE

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

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

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

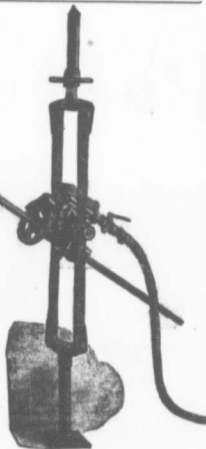
**Price of Complete Attachment**  
**\$200.00**

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.  
 We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers  
 for all depths and purposes.

**Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.**

## The TORNADO AIR POWER COAL DRILL

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



**Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works**  
**Manufacturers of the**  
**H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills,**  
**Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.**

# MABOU & GULF COAL COMPANY, L'T'D.

Miners of the

## MABOU DIAMOND COAL.

Burns and Works like Bituminous;

Looks and Lasts Like Anthracite;

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Mines, Piers  
 and General Offices

**MABOU, CAPE BRETON.**

## MONTREAL STEEL WORKS Limited.

STEEL CASTINGS  
 FORGINGS,  
 SPRINGS,  
 FROGS,  
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We make a Speciality of cast Steel WHEELS

and other  
 Steel Castings for

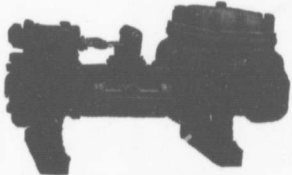
**MINING PURPOSES.**

**INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL Plants.**

(Under the patents of Babby & Parsons, Limited, of London Eng)

**CANAL BANK, POINT ST. CHARLES MONTREAL—**

# PUMPING MACHINERY.



Fairbanks Morse Duplex,  
Piston Pattern,  
Boiler Feed Pump.

Steam Pumps,  
Power Pumps,  
Fire Pumps.

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

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

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



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

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

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

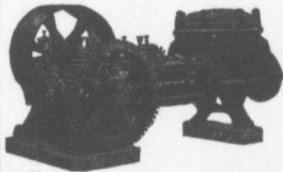
Send for our Catalog 48c, or have our representative  
In your vicinity call on you.

REPRESENTED BY

A. F. LYTTLE, New Glasgow, N. S.

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

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



Fairbanks Morse Horizontal Duplex Power Pump

**The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited.**

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

**Homestead Regulations.**

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

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

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the applicant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persecution" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

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

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

**DEVELOPER.**—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.**

**COAL.** Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$200 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

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

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

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$1000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

## EMPIRE TRUST CO.

Head Office  
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX

AS TRUSTEE:—It is a matter of the FIRST IMPORTANCE that a Trust be placed in the hands of a permanent and undying Trustee.

Appoint this Company yours.

Apply to Bank of N. S. for folders.

# Miners Wanted

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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—

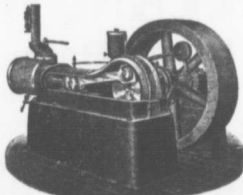
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Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, all kinds of Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings.

Wholesale only,

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## NOT ONE CENT FOR REPAIRS



An experienced Engineer has written us as follows:—

"After eighteen months of hard service, the Robb engines are in excellent shape, running very smooth and without a bit of vibration. Up to this time they have not cost one cent for repairs, the only expense being steam, oil and packing, and this below the average. Perfect alignment, parts well matched, and good design make the Robb the most economical and labor saving engine that has ever come under my notice.

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# HAMILTON'S ZEPHYR

.....PILOT,.....

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Beyond Comparison. The Finest Pilot Biscuit Made.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

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## ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y.

### Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

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Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.

Cables, A. B. C. (14th & 15th Eds.)  
A. L. Liebers 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 Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Ltd., Halifax.

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—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—



# CAPE BRETON COLLIERY.

NEW CAMPBELTON CAPE BRETON N. S.

SUPERIOR



**STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL**  
SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING PORT

The Nearest Coal Port to Newfoundland      Just Inside Entrance Great Bras d'Or.  
Vessels from P. E. I. and Western Ports, via St. Peter's Canal, will save time by loading at New  
Campbelton. Smooth Inland Navigation. Quick Despatch.

**- - J. T. Burchell Manager.**

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

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

### INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 18, Taking effect at 1 a.m.  
June 5th, 1905.

EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52	No. 54	p. m.		No. 53	No. 55	p. m.
8 11 10	8 4 55	A 10 55	TUPPER JUNCTION	A 10 55	A 3 36	
8 11 16	8 4 50	S 10 55	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 55	S 3 27	
A 11 30	A 4 15	A 10 30	PORT HASTINGS	A 10 30	L 10 40	3 10
	L 4 15	F 9 55	TROY	F 9 55		
	S 4 45	F 9 55	CREIGNISH	S 10 08		
	F 4 55	F 9 55		F 9 55		
	F 5 10	F 9 55		F 9 55		
	F 5 25	F 9 55	CATHERINES POND	F 9 55		
	A 5 38	F 9 55		L 8 00		
	L 5 45	F 9 55	PORT HOOD	A 9 00		
	F 5 58	F 9 55	GLENOE	F 8 45		
	S 6 21	F 9 55	MAROU	S 8 15		
	F 6 35	F 9 55	GLENDYRE	F 8 05		
	F 6 53	F 9 55	BLACK RIVER	F 7 50		
	S 7 07	F 9 55	STRAITHLORE	S 7 37		
	A 7 30	F 9 55	INVERNESS	L 7 30		
	p. m.			S. m.		

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

# THE PORT HOOD COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Miners of



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STEAM  
STOVE  
SLACK

## COAL,

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Especial care is taken in preparing our coal for Domestic Uses. For Stoves, Grates and  
Ranges, it has no superior in Cape Breton or Nova Scotia.

For prices f. o. b. at Port Hood and delivered at any point including all stations in the  
Intercolonial or Dominion Atlantic Railways apply to

**THE PORT HOOD COAL COMPANY, LIMITED**

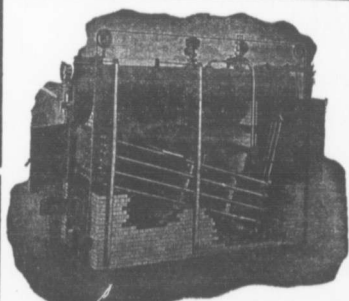
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SUPERHEATERS

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Halifax, N. S.

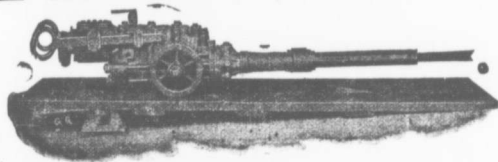
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Successor to Sinclair and Patterson—

## 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  
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**COAL MINING MACHINERY**



"G" HARRISON IMPROVED COAL CUTTER.

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AIR COMPRESSORS

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Successors to the plants and Water Tube Boiler business of The Stirling Company, Barberton, Ohio, and The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Coy., Mansfield, Ohio.

**Manufacturers of**

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**"Monarch," "Red-Strip" and "Lion" Brands, for Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.**

**"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING"**

For Highest Pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air

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Miners and Shippers of the

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Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

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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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**THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO.**

OF CANADA



CONSULTING ENGINEERS

G. C. ROBB CHIEF ENGINEER

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

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BOILERS..  
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Copper, Brass, Zinc, for all Purposes. Special attention given to  
Miners Requirements.

**THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE

# DRUMMOND COAL.

**INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Limited,**

WESTVILLE NOVA SCOTIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE  
MARITIME MINING RECORD Rates Moderate.

# GOWRIE AND BLOCKHOUSE COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

OF NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

MINE AND LOADING PIERS, PORT MORIEN, COW BAY.

CAPE BRETON, N. S.

**Miners and Shippers of GOWRIE COAL.**

The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

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

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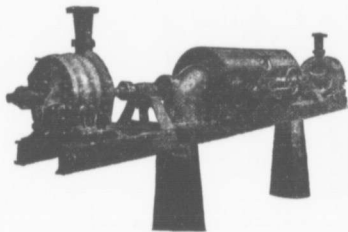
## The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Montreal Que.

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

## PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for  
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## Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

## Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

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

# CUMBERLAND

# RAILWAY AND

# COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

**The year Round**

BEST COAL FOR  
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

**BEST GAS COAL**

Mines

**SPRINGHILL**

Mined in the Province.

**N. S.**

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

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

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

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

## :: BUNKER COAL ::

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

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

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

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

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

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

—and from the following agents.—

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

Peake Bros. & Co. Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
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**G. H. DUGGAN,**

**2nd. Vice President**