



*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*  
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 17      March 13th. 1907      STELLARTON, N. S.

...DOMINION...  
**Iron & Steel Co'y,**

LIMITED.  
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

**FOUNDRY  
 PIG IRON.**

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 Open  
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**STEEL**

**Brands :**

"Dominion."

"D.I.S.C."

Blooms, Billets Slabs.

**Rails** Weighing 56 lbs, per  
 lineal yd. and heavier

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(ESTABLISHED 1730)

Works: HAYMILLS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

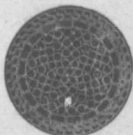
AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Patentees and Manufacturers of

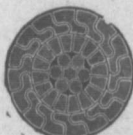
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Manufacturers of all Kinds of WIRE ROPES for

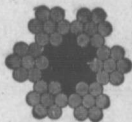
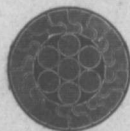
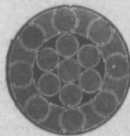
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Power, Steam Ploughing and General  
Engineering Purposes.



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

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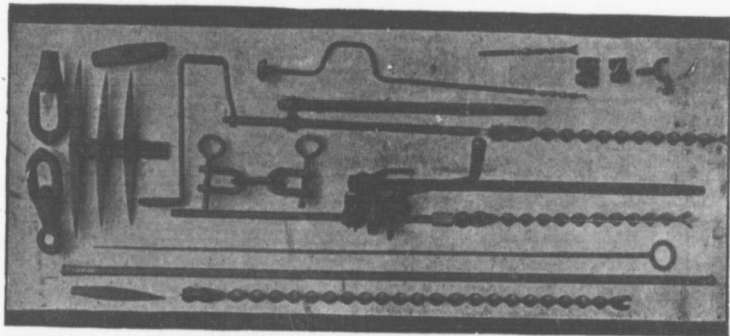
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—DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF—

**Miners High Grade Tools.**

Augers, Mauls, Wedges, Copper Needles, Tamping Bars, Cones and Swivels for Wire Ropes, Drawbars, Mountings, all kinds of forgings for Pit Machines

Cumming Coal Boring Machines,  
The Popular Cumming Picks,

**Boring Machine Parts always on hand.**

**Any Kind of Pick to Order.**

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# PAY ROLL

Plug Tobacco

## WANTED.

At the several collieries of the Dominion coal co. Limited, skilled coal miners and mine laborers.

Apply on the works Or by letter

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd

### THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Sole



Manufacturers.

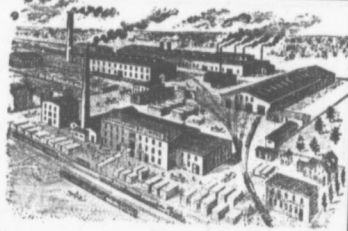
GARLOCK'S STEAM, WATER and AMMONIA  
—PACKINGS.—  
ASBESTOS SECTIONAL COVERINGS.

## Hamilton, Ontario.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

**'XTERRA'** COLLIERY LAMP OIL.  
For Marsaut, Muesel, Deflector or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME LOW PRICE  
**E. WOLASTON, Dutton St MANCHESTER**  
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.,  
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RAILWAY STREET and MINING **CARS,**

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FORGINGS & Fittings for Stores, Schools, &c  
CASTINGS — A SPECIALTY.

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Curry & co., Ltd. GENERAL**  
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HALIFAX, N. S.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Tuesday January 15 1907 trains run daily, Sunday excepted,) as follows:—

7—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—	
No 144 Mixed for Hopewell .....	5 56
No 79 Mixed for Trenton .....	6 30
18 Mixed for Hopewell .....	6 56
18 Express for Halifax and St. John .....	7 40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing .....	7 40
62 Mixed for Pictou .....	7 45
56 Mixed for Mulgrave .....	8 59
19 Express for Sydn Y .....	11 10
25 Mixed for Pictou .....	11 15
56 Mixed for Truro .....	12 55
130 Mixed for New Glasgow .....	13 40
30 Express for Halifax and Montreal .....	13 45
140 Mixed for Pictou .....	15 30
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing .....	16 50
25 Mixed for Ho ewell .....	18 10
65 Mixed for New Glasgow .....	19 50
17 Express for New Glasgow .....	21 25
66 Express for Pictou .....	21 40
7—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON	
79 Mixed from Hopewell .....	6 30
79 Mixed from Trenton .....	6 56
61 Express from Pictou .....	7 30
18 Express from New Glasgow .....	7 35
21 Mixed from Hopewell .....	7 35
56 Mixed from Truro .....	8 50
100 Mixed from Pictou Landing .....	9 20
28 Mixed from New Glasgow .....	10 55
27 Mixed from Pictou .....	10 55
56 Mixed from Mulgrave .....	12 35
19 Express from Halifax and St John .....	11 10
129 Mixed from Pictou .....	12 30
30 Express from Sydney .....	12 30
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing .....	12 10
17 Mixed from Hopewell .....	12 50
65 Mixed from Pictou .....	12 50
66 Express from New Glasgow .....	21 25
17 Express from St John and Halifax .....	21 30

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard Nine Twenty four O'clock is mid-night. Moncton, N. B. JAN. 9th. 1907  
NOTE: A special train (with Buffet Sleeping Car attached) will leave Truro every Saturday for Sydney and Sydney Mines after arrival of No. 54 (Maritime Express from Montreal. Through dining and parlor cars will be attached to train number 10 leaving Halifax 7.00 o'clock and number 1 leaving Sydney at 7.30 and breakfast, luncheon and supper will be served on trains in both directions.

**WIRE  
ROPE**

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

Manufactured by **Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.**

AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.

**MONTREAL STEEL WORKS Limited.**

STEEL CASTINGS  
FORGINGS,  
SPRINGS,  
FROGS,  
CROSSINGS,

We make a Speciality of cast Steel **WHEELS**

and other  
Steel Castings for

**MINING PURPOSES.**

**INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL Plants.**

(Under the patents of Saxby & Farmer, Limited, of London Eng)

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Works, South 23d, 24th, Jane and Mary Streets.

Office, 2227 Jane Street.

Screens, Screen Bars, Screening Plants Complete,  
Car Dumps, Cars, Car Wheels, Larry Wagons, Hitchings, Etc.

LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Coal and Coke Works Equipment.**

**Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for**

'White's' London Portland Cement.

'Gartcraig' Scotch Fire Brick,

Allan-Whyte and Company's Wire Ropes.

'Firths' and 'Black Diamond' cast Steel.

'Bennett's' Safety Fuse and Detonators.

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General Hardware, Metals Plumbing and Mining Supplies.

HALIFAX, N. S

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY,  
LIMITED,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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**MERCHANT BARS,**

**SHEETS AND PLATES**—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths  
up to 50 inches

**HEAVY FORGINGS,**

**HAMMERED SHAFTS**

.. NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TOO LARGE FOR US. . .

**Steam and Electric Car Axles**

**Fish Plates and other Railway Materials.**

**Tee Rails - 12, 18, and 28 lbs per yard**

**Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.**

Also MINERS and SHIPPERS of

**The Famous Old Mines "SYDNEY"**

COLLIERIES :  
SYDNEY MINES

**COAL**

SHIPPING PORT  
NORTH SYDNEY.

**An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal.**

**Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash,**

**Unrivalled Facilities for Bunkering at North Sydney.**

***The Best House Coal.***

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QUICK DISPATCH LOADING—BEST RESULTS STEAMING.  
Two points that always appeal to Shipowners.

—SAILING VESSELS LOADED PROMPTLY.—

**For Prices and other Particulars. apply to.**

**Head Office, New Glasgow, N. S.**

**SMITH'S PURE FRUIT JAMS.**

- Strawberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Raspberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
- Gooseberry, 12 oz. and 1 lb.
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**SMITH'S PURE JELLIES,**

- Red Currant,
- Grape,
- Quince,
- Crab Apple.

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Halifax, N. S.



**Double Strength  
Culvert Pipe a  
Specialty.**

**Canadian  
Sewer  
Pipe  
Co'y,**

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—ST. JOHN, QUE.—

**Mining & Mill Supplies.**

**Valves,  
Fittings,  
Packing,**

**Steam Goods  
—of every—  
Description.**

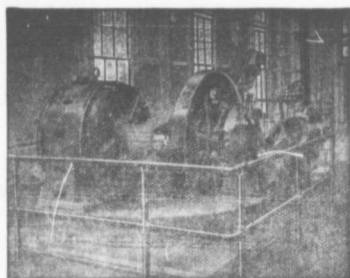


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Tubes,  
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Plates,  
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Tees, etc.  
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RIVETS.**

**Iron Pipe for  
Mining Purposes.**

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
—LIMITED,—  
**MONTREAL, QUE.**  
—Established 1852—



Westinghouse Inertia Motor, driving Ingersoll-Sergent Compressor

**WESTINGHOUSE  
MOTORS**  
for Mine Service.

Have you ever considered the possibility of increasing the efficiency and economy of your apparatus by using individual motor drive? The results are surprising.

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

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

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

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

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

**Jeannesville  
Iron Works Co.,  
Hazleton, Pa.**



**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
**Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,**  
**Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.**

**Titles direct from the Crown**  
**At Moderate Royalties.**

**GOLD AND SILVER.**

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

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

**Minerals other than**  
**Gold and Silver.**

—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

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

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

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

FOR INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

**HON. W. T. PIPES,**

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, HALIFAX, N S



# MINUDIE COAL COMPANY, L't'd.

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

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

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or

Stationary Engines, for Domestic or General use

\* **CLEAN AND CLINKERLESS.** \*

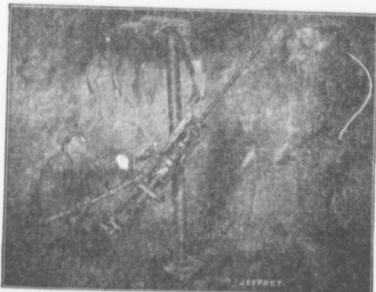
Direct connection with the I. C. R.

Colliery **RIVER HEBERT, N. S.**

Mine Manager—HY. McCARTHER. Business Manager R. S. HIBBARD, River Hebert, N.S.  
 GEO. H. BISSET Sec'y Treas. Head Office, Ground Floor, Temple Building, Montreal.



**No Big Repair Bills**  
 after Jeffery Rock Drills have been Installed.



Operating in Mines.

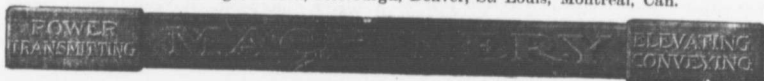


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Catalogue on Drilling Machinery,  
 No. 76, Free,  
 with others on Elevating, Conveying, Mining  
 Screening, Coal Handling.

**Correspondence Solicited.**

Use Jeffery Electric Locomotive for Freight Haulage.  
**The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.**  
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## Sullivan Rock Drills.

Costs less for Maintenance,  
and drill faster than any  
other Drill on the Market.  
May we tell you why?

CATALOGUE 51.

### Sullivan Machinery Company.

I. Matheson & Co., Limited, Agents. New Glasgow, N. S.,  
Claremont, N. H.

Chicago, Ill.



## A. & W. MacKINLAY Miners Wanted.

LIMITED.

Rule and Print Special Blank Forms  
for Mining and other Industrial  
—Corporations.—

BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern and  
made in any Style of BINDING  
Loose leaf supplies of all kinds made to  
order.

135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

### HALIFAX. N. S.

Steady Employment, Good Wages,  
and Free Land for Homes for Coal Miners,  
at MINTO, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Provincial Government will  
give 10 Acres of Land FREE to Coal Miners  
who will settle at Minto, N. B. The conditions  
being the erection of a house and the occupation  
of the land for three years, and working in any  
of the Mines. For further information apply  
to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager,**

New Brunswick Coal and Railway, (operated for  
the province of New Brunswick by a Government  
Commission.) Norton, N. B.

### 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.

Works —SYLVESTER

Head Office —STELLARTON.

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

## Coal Miners Wanted

—at—

### Minto Mines. Minto N. B.

APPLY TO

G. H. KING,

CHIPMAN, N. B.

Experiments show that in an ordinary Davy  
safety lamp the flame of the lamp will pass through  
the gauze when the air is travelling 300 feet  
per minute. The Clanny lamp is likewise unsafe  
when the current travels 480 feet per minute.  
With either of these lamps it is seldom possible  
to detect less than 2 per cent. of gas in the mine  
air.—Science and Art of mining.

Titanium in steel is very rarely met with, it is  
doubtful if any firm at the present time makes a  
steel of this character. Titanium is one of the  
most difficult metals to deal with on account of  
its high melting point. It occurs in many makes  
of pig iron, but its practical value in connection  
with steel has yet to be found.—S. A. of Mining.

To Ho....

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 9, No. 17. Stellarton, N. S., March 13th. 1907. New Series

In drawing pillars, care should be used to take out all the coal possible. Not only is this commercially important, but also it insures a more even breaking and settling of the covering strata. If portions of pillars are left, the pressure from the overburden instead of causing the cover to break and fall, rides over upon the pillars and frequently causes a serious squeeze that almost nothing will stop when it is started.

Peacock Bros., Canada Life Building, Montreal, send us a calendar of Hadfields Steel Foundry Co. Ltd., Sheffield, Eng. Birds eye views are shown of the works at East Hecla, Tinsley and the Hecla works, Attercliffe. The foundry at the former place covers six acres and is described as the largest in the world. Length 1020 feet.

#### ELECTRICAL COAL CONVEYORS.

It has been found that the electric coal conveyors at Tyne Dock, designed to meet the difficulty of shipping coal into large vessels when light and high out of the water, are answering their purpose admirably. A great advantage claimed is that the trucks are emptied at the ordinary level, so that the delay incidental to any system of raising them to a higher level is avoided, the coal being carried by the conveyors, working on the principle of an endless belt, at an upward angle, and deposited at any height desired. Coal can be shipped with the greatest ease at any height up to 45 feet above the water level.

An engineer in charge of a boiler should fire evenly and regularly, a little at a time. Moderately thick fires are most economical, but thin firing must be used where the draught is poor.

## CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

# ...EXPLOSIVES...

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite,

Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine.

**PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.**

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

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

**CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.** HEAD OFFICE  
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AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

AUSTEN BROS. HALIFAX.

# WALKER BROTHERS (WIGAN,) LIMITED

Wigan, England.

## Air Compressors, Ventilating Fans, Winding Engines.

Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

Walker Brothers (Wigan) Limited; Manufacture.

The following companies have installed **WALKER BROTHERS** Air Compressors, in capacity Ranging up to 6300 cubic feet of free air per minute, all of which are provided with **WALKER PATENT AIR VALVES**.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., Ltd.

DOMINION IRON & STEEL CO., Ltd.

BELMONT GOLD MINE Ltd.

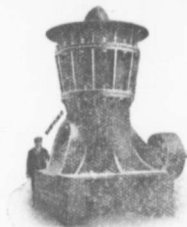
INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Ltd.

CAPE BRETON COAL IRON & RY. CO. Ltd

SOLE CANADIAN  
REPRESENTATIVES

**PEACOCK BROTHERS** CANADA LIFE B'G  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

# HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co., SHEFFIELD Limited.



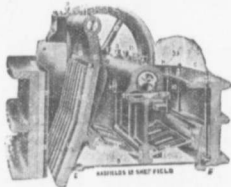
PERFECT GYRATORY  
STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL  
BRONZE BUSHED,  
SELF OILING

## WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE  
CRUSHING ROLLS,  
ELEVATORS,  
and Gold Mining Requisites.



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.

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

**PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.**

**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.

March 13, 1907.

THE announcement, last week, that the feud between the Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel companies had come to an end was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is well for the companies and for the province, indeed, it may be said for the Dominion, that a "way out" was found. The feud was neither a dignified nor a pretty sight. The fact that there is to be a settlement is proof that an open quarrel could have been averted if a little forbearance on the part of both companies, perhaps, had been exercised. If a firm peace is procured and maintained there are times of great prosperity before both companies, of which by and bye the shareholders of both companies will have abundant proof.

\* \* \*

THOUGH the coal shipments for the first two months of the year may be somewhat disappointing, there need be no misgivings as to a continuation of the prosperity which has characterized the trade during recent years. There should be no diminution, rather a substantial increase in the local trade, and all indications point to an exceptionally busy year in the St. Lawrence trade. Already one company has sold over a million and a quarter tons in the Montreal district, and it is reported that much more could have been sold did the anticipated output justify such a proceeding. While it is satisfactory to be assured of a large volume of business, it is equally so to know that the prices realized are the most satisfactory in years. If the output for the year does not far exceed that of any previous year, it will not be on account of scarcity of orders, but lack of laborers. At the present moment, and for the winter shipments, the several companies have all the labor necessary; such may turn out not the case when the rush of water shipments is on.

\* \* \*

THE House of Assembly has passed a bill confirming the Styles Mining Co. as possessors of five mining areas which had been applied for by Mr. Emmet on the ground that the leases had lapsed from efflux of time, and because the company has failed to make application for them as prescribed by the statute. The leases had become forfeited. There is no doubt as to that, but seeing they had been allowed to lapse through an oversight, or through a misinterpretation of the law, the question resolved

itself into one of Equity. The question was, "The Styles Co., or their predecessors, had held the leases for thirty-five years. Since the law came into force in 1886, substituting rental for a certain amount of work yearly, the company had paid rental, and tendered payment for 1906, 1907. Though a little late, should the Government declare the leases forfeited and hand them over to a new applicant, or should they restore them to the original holders?" The committee reported in favor of restoring the leases to the original holders. Of course, there are two sides to the question. For Mr. Emmet it was urged that as the original lessees had held the areas for thirty-five years, and practically done nothing, it was about time some other body was getting a chance to develop the areas. Mr. Fuller, the secretary of the company, on being asked for what purposes the areas were being held, and it being suggested to him by the chairman that it was for the purposes of sale, guilelessly said, "Yes, for the purposes of sale." This, to the minds of some, was a damaging admission, but evidently the committee attached little weight to it. Whether the Government is doing right or wrong in restoring the leases is open to debate. The precedent may be a very dangerous one. A breach of the law through ignorance or inadvertence is, of course, not so heinous an offence as a wilful breaking, but is nevertheless a breach. It is doubtful if the Legislature should have the power to step in when a law has been broken, and say, "There are circumstances connected with this case which warrant us in passing an Act that the law on the statutes shall not apply to it." Fortunately in this case of the Styles Company the areas involved are not of great commercial value, so far as known. Indeed, at least one member of the committee was of opinion that to hand over the areas to Mr. Emmet and collect from him the rental might induce him in the future to be more careful in the desire for forfeited leases. We are of opinion that the Government should insist that the Styles Co. should be given a definite period to develop and work the areas. On their failure to do so, they should be handed over to any person or corporation who will give bonds to work the areas. Further, we are of opinion that the Government should take some steps to ascertain the value of the seam or seams in the area, and that such information should be communicated to any intending purchaser, in fact, given to the intending purchaser before the transfer of the leases. This might be in the best interest of seller, purchaser and the province.

A CORRESPONDENT who visited Blackrod, in Central Lancashire the other day, learned that the Blackrod English Miners' Association have not succeeded as yet, in finding financiers to back them up in their ambitious scheme for restarting certain local collieries which were closed fourteen or fifteen years ago. The miners were willing to sink £1,000 in the project.

## Rubs by Rambler.

PERHAPS ON no one point have the coal companies—the “Coal Barons” as they are severely if not sarcastically termed—come in for more censure from those whose knowledge of the coal trade is wholly superficial, crudely rudimentary, than, on the difference in the price of coal to large corporations, as compared with the price charged local consumers. From the unmeasured censure heaped upon the coal operators of this province, from the many reckless statements made in a portion of the press, the average Nova Scotian might almost be excused if he came to the conclusion that, not only were small consumers hardly dealt with, but that this was the only country in which there were two prices, a lower for the larger consumers, and a higher for the smaller. No one on behalf of the operators has sought to deny that smaller consumers pay higher than the large, just as no one thinks of denying that the I. C. R. pays more for its coal than the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. I have already, in previous issues, pointed out that the bigger coal companies can well afford to charge less to the two last named than to the first. The chief reason being that the G. T. R. buys five times more in quantity from, say, the Dominion Coal Co. than does the I. C. R. Another reason given was that the smaller shipments to the I. C. R. are spread over 12 months of the year, while the shipments to the G. T. R. or C. P. R. are confined to a period of about six months. At the present time I wish to show that if there is a big difference—in the opinion of some—between the price paid by the common people and the corporation, the coal companies, if they sin in the discrimination, are very small sinners, indeed, as compared with the operators in Great Britain. Be it noted that I am referring to the price charged by the coal companies, and not by the dealers, in these remarks. It has been dinned into our ears, as a crying shame, that coal can be landed and sold in Montreal as cheaply as it is sold at the mines in C. B. The price of coal at the mines in C. B. is \$3.00 per ton in small quantities; the price in Montreal is, in large lots, \$2.75. I am taking the lowest figure. I take it that \$2.75 in Montreal is equal to \$2.00 at the mines. We have thus a difference in price, as between the smaller and larger purchases, of a dollar per ton. That may be about right, or it may be far too great a difference, but I am not arguing that particular point at this time. The difference in price, note it well, is a dollar a ton. Mr. Enoch Edwards, a British M. P., has been directing attention to the difference in the price the coal masters charged the railways compared with the price charged the local small consumers. The price to the railways is from 6s 2d to 7/, or, say, from \$1.50 to \$1.64, while the price charged local consumers is 15/, or, say, \$3.60 per ton. How does that strike

the continual barkers in Nova Scotia? If the small consumers are badly treated here, then they are shamefully treated in Britain. Here the small consumers have a fifty per cent. discrimination against them, while in Great Britain they are charged considerably over 100 per cent. more than the large consumers. These figures, I readily admit, furnish no proof that small consumers in Nova Scotia are fairly, not to say generously, dealt with, but they should disabuse the minds of some of the belief that Nova Scotia is the one country in the world where the small consumer is wholly at the mercy of the coal barons or coal kings and is cruelly dealt with. Instead of complaining, the Nova Scotian small consumer should be grateful that his lot is so much more pleasant than that of his kin across the sea.

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It looks, almost, at the present time, looking at it from a provincial standpoint, as if by and by we might have in this province Government by Commission. A commission is asked for in order to find out how they work the old age pension scheme in Germany and the other countries where it is in vogue. A commission is asked to inquire into the conduct of mining matters generally in the province, including the cost and the price of and the profit on coal. And a commission is asked to effect an adjustment in the matter of coal mining leases, so that the areas of several of the larger companies may be placed in one block, and not lie in scattered territory, where they are little good to the holders, and a hindrance to economic mining. It is scarcely worth while appointing a commission to inquire into old age pension schemes abroad. We have sufficient knowledge of them to know that they can not be made applicable to this, in a sense, young country. If it was attempted to establish in N. S. such a system as exists in Germany, then would follow in the minds of some who now clamor for a pension scheme, a revulsion of feeling that would make the word hateful. Tell our sturdy miners that a pension scheme as they have it Germany means a dole of about a dollar a week, and he will frown down the idea that he wishes to be a participator in any such scheme. There is scarcely need of a commission, in view of the fact that the Federal Government has a scheme on hand, and I am glad to think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright took the ground that the RECORD took from the beginning in the matter of pensions. Neither Sir Wilfrid nor Sir Richard believe in any scheme that might tend to pauperize the men, in any scheme that might look upon a pension as a charity. Sir Wilfrid's views are exactly those expressed in the RECORD many times within the past two years, and for the enunciation of which the RECORD was held up to the reproof of the workmen, viz., that any scheme of annuities should involve payments by the workers themselves, and proportionate payments by the employers and the Government. Sir Richard is wise too in dropping out the word pension, and substituting annuity. Old

age annuities." The workmen do not want, least the sturdy ones among them do not, to be recipients of the bounty of individuals or of the Government. In any scheme, they wish to be active contributors. Of course I am not in ecstasies over the idea of even an annuity scheme. I am willing to accept it merely, in the existing state of society, or in the present condition of things, as a necessary evil. If a man has moiled and toiled for forty odd years, if he has had a fairly thrifty wife, and has not himself been a wastrel, there is something wrong if by the time he reaches sixty or seventy he has not a good sum laid by. I am much more in favor of giving men opportunities to do well for themselves, that is, to give them fair opportunities to work, and to save, than of bestowing pensions upon them. If they have had these, and not used them, I am not sure the state is underobligations to put itself about greatly on their behalf.

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ASSUMING the *Herald* to be the mouthpiece of the local opposition, the platform of the Conservatives in local affairs consists of three main planks, namely, the elimination of political corruption; government operation of public utilities, and the suppression of the liquor traffic. This may be called a partly socialistic programme, or, to be more exact, two-thirds moral and one-third material. The one who constructed the platform must be credited with not a little shrewdness in the placing of the planks. The elimination of corruption from politics comes first, and necessarily so. If our political methods cannot be made clean, then Government operation of coal mines, factories and railways would prove more a curse than a blessing. We are told that the second plank includes the running, the operating by the Government, of a railway from Halifax to Louisburg, and the working of a coal mine. It may include the raising of poultry, but it is not so stated, but let that pass. When the Conservatives were in power in Ottawa, I remember how furiously the Liberals denounced the I. C. R. as a hotbed of Toryism, and as being run in the interest of that party, and not of the people. I have no doubt there are Tories now saying that in this respect the Liberals have far outstripped their predecessors, and I have as little doubt should the Tories again come into power, the Liberals would have cause to say the same hard things they did from '78 to '96. I do not believe in the I. C. R. being made a vote-hatchery or nursery, or pension, or hospital for either political party, and as nothing short of a miracle will prevent the party in power, Grit or Tory, from making the I. C. R. subservient to its political purposes, I thoroughly agree with the architect of the local Conservative platform that the first thing to be done is the elimination of corruption. And that involves the shelving of the second plank for an indefinite period, for by the looks of things it will be many a long day before our politicians will seek the country's good

before that of the party. I would like well to see a railway from Halifax to Louisburg, and better still to see the Government take a hand at coal mining, but in saying so I am free to admit that I do not believe either experiment would be pleasant and certain sure, neither would it be profitable.

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THE *Halifax Herald* would have us believe that its knowledge of subjects affecting the British people is extensive. Yes, indeed, it is "great" altogether. Referring to the resolutions passed the other day, in the House of Commons, calling for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England, the *Herald* sapiently remarks:—"This is a new and notable event, but the Government takes no responsibility for it or part in it. This resolution evinces a frivolous disregard of the principle of national churches, which is little to the credit of the present British House of Commons." Frivolous, indeed. Can a church be called national which is not the church of the people, which has not a majority of the people as its members? The Church of England claims to have something over two millions of members, and it is notorious that its church rolls are loosely kept. The non-conformists number over two millions, exclusive of the Salvation Army. If members of the churches and of the Sabbath schools, the only two classes of which a register is kept, are added together, it is a fact that the non-conformists outnumber the Episcopalians by one or two hundred thousand. Why, then, should the majority be called upon for the upkeep of the church of the minority, in whose tenets they do not believe? Why should the poor non-conformists, poor relatively, be asked to support the church of the rich, and of the titled classes? Is it not an anomaly, a gross injustice, that there should be a big batch of Bishops in the House of Lords, simply because they are Bishops, while no minister of the vast army of non-conformists is entitled to a seat there? It strikes a Canadian that the British common people are long suffering, else ere this they would have abolished the seats of the Bishops in the House of Lords, if not the whole House, bag and baggage.

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I ASKED, in last issue, how it happened that bank cheques were made payable to blank or bearer, instead of to blank or order, seeing that nine-tenths of all cheques written have the word bearer erased and the word order written in its place. I am told the explanation is every simple. If the word order was printed in the cheque, and the word bearer substituted, in making out the cheque in writing, the cheque would thereby be extended and not limited, as in the case of the substitution of the written word order for the printed word bearer. Why not, then, leave a space blank for bearer or order to be written by the maker of the cheque? That would save an erasure. Law truly is a deep subject.



It is somewhat singular that, in referring to the cost of production, those who have been denouncing the coal companies as being extortioners, have absolutely neglected to take into consideration an allowance of profit for the element of risk. The Record, of course, has repeatedly called attention to this, but the press, in discussing the matter, have ignored the point. It is a little surprising that it has been left to the press outside this province to call attention to the matter of risk, and to claim for the operators profits to be set specially apart to meet the unforeseen, and yet almost certain risks in mining. On the subject of profits, the *Toronto News* says:—"As regards the Dominion Coal Co., it should be remembered that in coal mining the unforeseen is forever happening, and in every year a goodly proportion of the earnings should be set aside to meet just such emergencies, and also a reserve against the life of the mines." This is solid sense, and shows that at least one of the daily papers has grasped the situation. On the other hand, the *Toronto World* imagines that the profits of the coal mine operators are excessive, and calls upon the Federal Government to reserve in the West the ungranted coal lands for operation by the people, and that a similar thing should be done by the local government in the East. If the Government should go into coal mining, which it will do in this province when it despairs of any other cry being as effective, it will require to set a goodly proportion of profits, should there be any, which I very much doubt, against the unforeseen. The talk of the provincial press as to the high cost of coal has led many people to jump to the conclusion that they are paying dearer for coal than what they are in reality. In illustration, let me point to a little incident which happened in a city office the last week. When in the office I was asked by two gentlemen to explain the present high price of coal. I said it was not so very much higher than formerly, about fifty cents a ton, when both declared it was double the former price. One said he paid six dollars a ton, the other, over that price. I challenged proof. So coal dealers were called up, and the price found to be \$5.15 delivered. This would not satisfy one of the gentlemen, so he called to his own office for the price, and was astounded to be told that he was confounding the price of anthracite with bituminous. At this moment another party dropped in. Asked what he paid for his coal, he said he had got his supply in the fall and had paid \$4.85 per ton. The following evening I saw one of the gentlemen who had taken part in the discussion. He said he had made further investigation and frankly acknowledged my figures were right and that he was wholly in error. It is amazing how some people jump to wrong conclusions, who have figures at hand which would keep them rightly informed.

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THERE are so many different kinds of socialists that one is at a loss to know what socialism really is. There are some who call themselves socialists who

are really reformers only, and who would bring about changes and remove inequalities gradually, while there are socialists whose methods are wholly revolutionary and who would change things instantly and by any and every means. We have socialists whose hobby is the running by the Government of three or four only of the public utilities, while there are others who would have the Government engage in all manner of business. The aim of some socialists is an equal distribution of wealth, which, of course, involves confiscation, while others more moderate wish the Government to put a check on profits, and to prevent monopolies. The kind of socialism which I favor is that which calls upon the Government to give every man an opportunity or a fair chance, and leave it to himself to make proper use of it. If in the spiritual realm we are called upon to work out our own salvation, why not in the material world also? An honest and innocent "Christian Socialist," writing in the papers, tells us what socialism will do. In part, he says:—"Socialists will mine and haul all the coal, elevate and mill all the grain, raise and refine all the oil, transport all the freight and passengers, butcher and distribute all the meat, cut and prepare all the lumber, make all the boots, shoes and clothing that the peoples wear. In short, do all the work now done by companies, at much less cost to the people of time and money.

Of course we would lose something. We would lose the "boss," that big fellow that seems to own the earth; and of course we would lose the rich man. This would appear at first sight to be a serious loss, but reflect for a moment. The Government would need money and the rich man would be glad to lend. So in this way, we could keep our present rich men, so that our loss would be that the number could not be increased, and we may come to see that our loss is a gain." From the first quoted paragraph it is seen that a socialistic government will engage in every kind of business short of little huckster shops. In the second paragraph we are told we would lose the "rich man," and yet we wouldn't lose him for he would lend his money to the government and get interest. But isn't the socialist altogether wrong when he imagines that under any system of government we will lose the "rich" man. The world is not a baby. It has seen many civilizations, and yet in none has it seen the elimination of the rich or of the poor. So long as we have brains of differing weights and qualities, so long as we have men full of initiative, impulse, vigor and ambition, who need no goad to urge them to work, and on the other hand, men listless, lifeless and callous, if not criminally slothful and thoughtless, so long shall there be degrees, marked degrees of wealth or of poverty.

Premier Murray, in answer to Mr. Gillies' request for a commission to enquire into the working of pension schemes in Germany, New Zealand, etc., said he would accede to the request. As I have already hinted, I do not expect the commission will be productive of much if any good. Conditions in Nova



Scotia have no similarity with those existing in Germany. There, wages are low compared with rates ruling here, and of course old age allowances are in proportion to wages. The commission may have one beneficial, unlooked-for effect. It may, when its findings are published, remove some of the glamour which surrounds the question, and which has made it popular with the impulsive. An extension of the present Relief Societies objects to include old age annuities is all that we require in Nova Scotia. This extension could be easily made, and its accomplishment would give Nova Scotia the very best scheme yet propounded in any country. This may seem to some strong language, yet I am convinced of the truth of what I say.

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Mr. Tanner has introduced an amendment to The Coal Mines Regulation Act, which aims at repealing a couple of amendments made a year ago. Previous to 1906, penalties in certain actions recovered for infringement of the Act, went to the complainant or the person aggrieved. Last year, by an amendment, penalties were ordered to be paid to the government. Mr. Tanner wishes the Act on this point restored to its former reading. I do not agree with Mr. Tanner. The possibility of securing fifty or a hundred dollars may incite to petty prosecution. I have some respect for the man who prosecutes because he desires to see law rigidly enforced; but I have no liking for the one who prosecutes for selfish gain. And then when there are, as there are in some parts, impetuous lawyers, prosecutions might be incited by the lawyers by what there was in it for them. The second amendment seeks to restore an amendment which was struck out last year. The amendment introduced last year permitted of one employee taking action against the company for a detention of a portion of his wages for supplies, etc., instead of his requiring to secure twelve employees to join him before proceedings could be taken. Probably a good deal could be said for and against in any discussion of this point. I would rather side with an honest employer than a dishonest employee, and I think as only dishonest men are the prosecutors, at least in a great majority of cases, it should not be made too easy for them to institute proceedings against the company whom they have wronged, whose goods they took, and for which they seek to evade payment. Mr. Tanner's bill will have no bearing on the mainland collieries, and it is funny that he should have introduced it.

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For continued reference to socialism I make no apology, as the air is full of the subject at the present time. Is socialism growing? From recent happenings the ready answer should be "No." In Germany recently, in the elections the socialist met severe reverses. The elections more recently in London seem to indicate that a majority of voters are in opposition to whatever savors of state socialism or collectivism. Why has socialism not prospered in Germany? We are told the answer is, because there

it has been opposed by its most powerful enemy. And what is that? The answer that the most powerful enemy of socialism is patriotism may be astounding, but it is a correct answer. Socialism has very little chance in Germany or in Britain, while in France and Italy a revolution may occur at any time. In France not because socialism has become strong, but because the "upper" classes have become weaker and effeminate. It is asserted that in those countries where socialists have increased in numbers they have weakened in strength and influence. They have been weakened by the accession to their ranks of the misfits and the discontented. Referring to socialism in France, an eminent authority says: "Like all parties and like all schools, during the course of history, Socialism has been directed by the wish to be numerous, and the wish to be strong." The following sentence from the same authority, is striking:—

"When the whole world is made up of Socialists, there will be no more Socialism, and even now there are so many varying degrees, shades intermingling as in the neck of the dove, that it is almost impossible to distinguish colours."

Those of us who are social reformers, recognize that the toilers labor under many disabilities and difficulties. While seeking to remove these we do not hold out the hope that the time will ever be when every man on the face of the earth will have enough and to spare, at least not until the drones are driven out.

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The following is the amendment proposed to the Company's Doctors' Act. Though for several years prior to 1906, the Doctors' Act worked satisfactorily, an amendment was introduced and carried last year, which virtually made it impossible for a large number of men at any of the bigger collieries to call an additional doctor, if from any cause they wished to dispense with the services of the incumbent stationed at the colliery, or if they thought he had more work than he could well attend to. In fact, it created a sort of monopoly. The Record at the time opposed the amendment as being opposed to progress, and as interfering too freely with the liberty of the employees. The lodges of the P. W. A., after they fully discovered what the amendment really meant decided to have it repealed. The amendment now sought for perhaps goes to the other extreme. It makes it too easy for a few captious, perhaps, men to bring in an additional doctor when there is not sufficient practice for one. In the Record's opinion, there should be a system of gradation. When there are a thousand men at a colliery, twenty-five per cent. of that number may be quite sufficient to warrant the granting of a request for a doctor; but in a colliery employing, say 200, to give every 50 of the number the power to call a doctor to be paid through office may be conceding too much. The amendment reads:—

3. The employer shall be bound to recognize the specification of the employees when at least twenty-five per centum of the persons employed at

any mine unite in specifying some qualified medical practitioner whose services they desire, in which case such medical practitioner shall be recognized by the employer as a regular medical attendant of the company, and the employer shall upon request of any qualified medical practitioner resident in the vicinity of the mine or manufacturing establishment from

time to time furnish to such practitioner a list of the employees from whose wage the monthly deduction is made, and shall pay over to the medical practitioner or practitioners specified as the medical attendant or attendants the amounts deducted from the wages of the employees who have united in specifying such practitioner as a regular medical attendant.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES

As the figures are not to hand, the coal shipments for February are held over until next issue.

An electric fan has been installed at the old shaft at the Hub colliery.

It is stated that Dominion No. 3 will shut down for a time for additional repairs.

The new bank-head for the Emery at Reserve Mines is completed and looks fit.

After being driven 200 feet further, the south deeps of Dominion No. 1 will have reached their boundary line.

The shipments from the Joggins for February fell off to 2,075 tons. It is hoped that by and bye there will be improvement.

A pit box, with ball bearings, has been running in Dominion No. 6 for four months. The box, it is claimed, is easy to move and requires no oil.

A representative of Messrs. Allan, Whyte & Co., wire rope makers, of Rutherglen, Scotland, has been making the round of the collieries in the interest of the enterprising firm.

A delegation, ten strong, of the P. W. A., is expected to reach Halifax this week to interview the government on certain matters to which it will be called upon to direct its earnest attention.

Small ponies, not much bigger than Newfoundland dogs, are used for hauling the boxes of coal in the Longwall working of the Emery at Dominion No. 6.

Except, perhaps, for the broad wheel the Dominion No. 6 pit box is as near perfect as can be. As the box is low it is easily loaded with large or small coal. The three inch wheel, however, is too broad to run easily over dirt and other material lying on the track after having fallen from the roof.

Mr. Thos. Blackwood has been appointed deputy inspector of mines. His particular field will, in all probability, be Pictou County. There are now four active deputy inspectors: Cadegan, Cameron, Nicolson and Blackwood, with Nevilles as advisor to the two Cape Breton deputies. The several mines in the province will now have more frequent inspections than monthly.

The picking belt and screens at Dominion No. 3 are to be remodelled. This will effect a needed improvement on the plant.

The travelling road in Dominion No. 3 has been timbered a distance of 4,000 feet. It is an air course and a travelling way at the same time.

Since the accident to Caledonia "man" engine, it has been running with one cylinder only. The engine at present is used only for lowering material.

The underground haulage at Dominion No. 3 has been in process of installation during the past 14 days. This new addition will ease the main haulage of about half its load.

The proving of the Lingan areas is being carried on both by the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Dominion Coal Companies. What the former are after is mere conjecture.

A young man named Thos. Daekins had his arm badly crushed while working around a pump in No. 3 mine, Springhill. He overbalanced and fell among the moving machinery.

The Hub fire extended over 200 feet after the mine was closed down, or it burned at a rate equal to, if not greater than, the Dominion No. 1 fire after that mine was sealed up.

The No. 13 and 14 landings in Dominion No. 3 have been connected with the slope and are now adding to the output. This will give 30 or more additional rooms for the coming summer's work than ever before.

Lingan became famous as the battlefield of the first in Cape Breton, and longest strike the P. W. A. ever had. It may soon again add to its fame as being the field that settled the fight between the two great companies.

The output of the Springhill mine has again resumed normal proportions, and in fact, an increase is realized almost daily, small, it is true, but very steady. There is also a noted improvement in the attendance of the miners at work, which is the best assurance of steadiness of output, and also best guarantee of prosperity to the town.

There are discussions as to the merits of the new electric pump at Dominion No. 1. It has not a few critics who are not enthusiastic.

The water in the Hub can be pumped out in two months if no heavy falls are encountered. It may be July or August before much is taken out.

No objections can be found to the travelling road at Dominion No. 6. It is good, and has been laid with pit sleepers. This was necessary, owing to the constant flow of water.

Springhill has partially at least, resumed its equanimity. It has of late had good reason to pray to be saved from its friends, these friends being a few very nice folk, of recent residence here.

Mr. Shon, who had charge of the Longwall work in the Emery seam at one of the D. C. C.'s collieries, has accepted the position of underground manager with the Canada Coal and Railway Co.

Mr. Simon Lott, formerly of Dominion No. 3, and latterly of Port Morien, has been appointed superintendent of the Acadia Co.'s Vale colliery. Extensive development work is contemplated shortly around the "Vale."

Two members of one of the lodges of the P.W.A. who gave the lodge wrong information on a certain matter, were treated to a bread and water diet. It is hoped the discipline will not be lost on certain members of the Springhill lodges.

The management of the Springhill collieries is "dropping" those workmen who habitually lose a day or two about pay day through "sickness." The too easily procured doctors' certificate is being entirely ignored, the applicant being referred to the time-keeper.

The water in the International water shaft is giving a good deal of trouble. The work of putting in the guides is now going on. The electric hoisting machinery is on the ground and will be installed immediately, so that the tanks may be used to keep water down.

Mr. Robert Simpson, who economically administered affairs at the Strathcona mine for the past eighteen months, has resigned to take the position of underground manager at the new mine at Maccan. It is the intention to make this a modern colliery with all the latest appliances.

Fires in foundries far away may seem at times no more than a local incident, yet when the patterns of making engines are consumed, and the engine afterwards goes to pieces, as was the case lately at Caledonia, the matter is more serious than was at first apparent, and is not so local after all.

The personnel of the "Board" of city fathers, Springhill, has undergone very little change. The most recent acquisition has already placed himself on record as opposed to the temperance party of the town. He was obliterated, however, a straight majority of the council being true to their temperance principles.

Dominion No. 2 is having considerable success in the drawing of pillars by machinery.

A bore hole was started near the shore at the Hub lately, which will be used for pumping.

The International Mine, C. B., is working steadily, except on very stormy days.

Crushers are being installed at the Harbor seam, Dominion No. 2, and will soon be in operation.

Manager McEachren, who lately took charge of the Reserve, is having the roads in Emery changed.

It is said that Mr. J. J. McKenzie resumes superintendence of the Strathcona mine, East River Hebert.

Wm. Lorimer, manager of No. 2 mine, Springhill, had a hasty call to Boston recently, his eldest son John being seriously ill in hospital, through blood-poisoning, from a wound in the hand.

The coal, beyond the stone trouble at Dominion No. 6, is of quality equal to the product of the other collieries. Most of the leading, or narrow places, and many of the wide places, are on the off side of the trouble now.

The friends of Ang. R. McDonald, U.G.M. at Dominion No. 6, are pleased to see him around again, even if forced to move about on crutches. Angus, while a member of the P. W. A., was popular, and a good feature about him is that as U. G. manager, he retains his popularity.

If the underground workings of a coal mine were uncovered, they would resemble a new town with the streets laid out, minus the houses. If the streets of some of the colliery villages, were as well supplied with water as those underground, the water question would not be, as it is, a formidable problem.

Sinking in No. 3 mine, Springhill, is being prosecuted with unusual vigor. Instead of the 600 feet lift formerly intended, a thousand feet will be developed before levels are broken off. This will give a very large grip of the seam to the westward, and will enable the management to grapple with pumping question once for all.

A decrease of 10,582 tons in coal shipments is shown by the annual report of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1906. This is offset to some extent by an increase in the net earnings for the five months ending November 30th, of \$39,035.41. The amount of the loss in money during the fiscal year is not given.

Springhill has again emerged from the clouds which recently enveloped it. The smallpox epidemic has wholly disappeared. It has recovered from its financial depression, a depression consequent upon misrepresentation, from a source that in other localities would be considered reliable, but which in this unfortunate town, unfortunate only because it possesses such an irrepressible, irresponsible nuisance—what is considered by the citizens the most unreliable source from which information concerning town affairs could emanate.

It is proposed to drive or tunnel or drift from the level on the fifth lift of the Cage pit seam to the Foord pit seam, well to the north-west of the workings of the old Foord pit. The drift will be about 450 long. Should the coal, when struck, prove of good quality, part of the Foord pit seam will be won by way of the slopes. It is thought the tunnel can be driven in three months. It is hoped success will attend this undertaking.

The Record's list of advertising patrons has, this week, the name of two eminent British firms added to it, these being the Messrs. Walker Bros., of Wigan, England, noted makers of fans, compressors, and colliery engines; and the Hadfields Company, of Sheffield celebrated as producers of many various articles from steel, such as crushers, wheels, axes, elevators, rolls and gold mining appliances. The Messrs. Peacock Bros., of Montreal, are agents for both firms.

The Broughton people have not yet lost heart. It is said that Mr. Hampson, the Gladstones' right hand man, is now in England, and will make effort to secure a million dollars for reconstruction of the company. It has been suggested that two of the present slopes be abandoned and only the east slope retained, and that a slope or shaft be sunk nearer the "wash plant." The east slope can supply demands until the coal has secured a footing on the market. The wise course for the reconstructed company will be to go cautiously.

APPARENTLY, colliers in England, wearing their pit garb must ride on the outside of tram cars, whatever be the state of the weather. At the Bristol police court recently, two colliers were fined for entering and remaining in a tramcar, they being persons whose clothing and personal conditions might, in the opinion of the conductor, soil or injure the cushions and clothing of other passengers. William Whitefield, miners' agent, was also fined for aiding and abetting the defendants.

In the Hamilton Sheriff Court, Sheriff Thompson dismissed the claim of a bottoimer against the Chapel Coal Company, Limited, Newmains, for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, on the ground that the accident was directly due to applicant's breach of special rule 3, by opening the gate which fences the mid-working before the cage had stopped there, the direct violation of this rule, he says, undoubtedly amounts to serious and wilful misconduct, and bars any right to compensation.

Mr. Graham Fraser is off on a cruise to the Mediterranean. Mr. Fraser, some time ago, purchased 33 acres of land in Montreal in the expectation of using it some day for a pressed steel car wheel plant. There are only two such plants on this continent. Pressed car wheels are superior to cast wheels, as they admit of a thinner rim with more strength. The rims of cast wheels cannot be made thicker, to give them strength, as the increased width would likely lead to risky crossings of frogs and points.

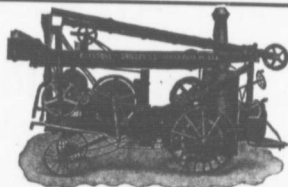
Mr. H. J. McCann has been formally announced as general manager of the Dominion Coal Co.'s stores. On Mr. D. M. Burchell's resignation, Mr. McCann was requested to take hold, was placed on trial, so to speak. This was Mr. McCann's opportunity and it was not unregarded. During his "novitiate" he displayed such untiring energy, such aptitude for business and such shrewdness, unusual in one not a Scotsman, that the directors of the company concluded that he was the man for the post. From this out the stores will not be losing concerns.

And now the "geologists" and other experts declare that Dominion No. 6 pit is not on Phelan seam, but is on one of the numerous and unnamed seams in or adjoining the Cow Bay Basin. Some think of bringing down Mr. H. Fletcher and taking him before two or more justices, make him give his opinion under oath. But what is the necessity for that, seeing it is well-known that Hugh will not swear it is the Phelan, or, for that part, any particular seam. How can any man "swear" to what is fathoms under ground.

No. 2 mine and sinking is now the show place of Springhill collieries. The magnificent seam of coal unbroken by any faults, through which the levels are being driven; the thorough work being done in the construction of bottoms and turn outs, and in the erection of air crossings are all matters of interest to the visitor and of complacent pride to the management. A Jeansville pump is being installed in the lower lift of No. 2, which will do away with all anxiety as to the hauling of the water from this section.

The Port Hood Richmond Railway Coal Co. are planning to do a largely extended business the coming season. Two steamers have been acquired by the company, one of a capacity of 275 tons for the strictly local trade, and one of 800 tons for the Quebec trade. The company anticipate to send a fair quantity of coal to the port of Quebec this year. Owing to sand accumulations at the wharf, shipments will require to be made from the end of the pier. The sooner the breakwater is completed the better for the company. It is not a breakwater, but rather a sea wall to close up one of the entrances to the harbor.

Mr. Emmitt, who secured by alertness, the expired leases of the Minnie Coal Co. and the Port Hood Richmond Railway Coal Co., has generously relinquished all claim upon them in view of the fact that the areas were being worked. He considers he has a good claim on the five "Styles" leases, as they have been held by the same parties, or their connections, for thirty-five years, during which time very little work was done on them. Indeed, the secretary of the Styles Company admitted to the Mines Committee that the areas were being held for the purposes of a sale. This was a very frank admission indeed. A compromise may be in order.



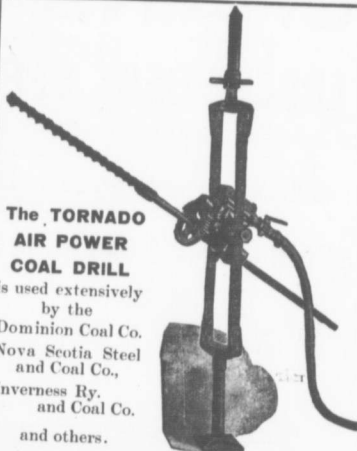
**The KEYSTONE**  
**Percussion Core Drill Attachment**  
 is an economical appliance for  
**TESTING COAL LANDS.**

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.  
 In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stone 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.**

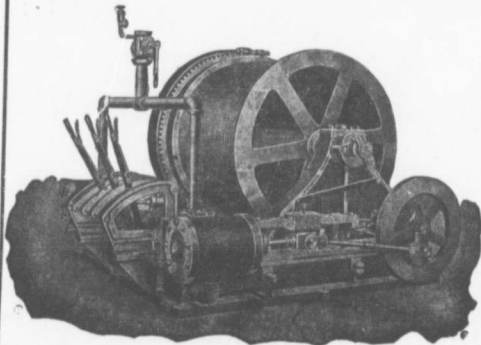


**The TORNADO**  
**AIR POWER**  
**COAL DRILL**

is used extensively  
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 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.**

**"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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**Branch Office, New Glasgow**

**Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, L't'd.**

# CHAINS. CHAINS.

(All Sizes in Stock.)

## "EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for **HIGH CLASS QUALITY** and **WORKMANSHIP.**

They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

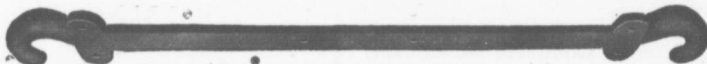
**Makers of every Description of Chains**  
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,

**Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars**

————— **For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.**

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

The Admiralty Strain is 37 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

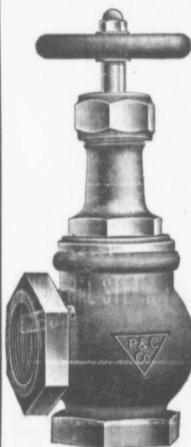


Draw Bar for Coal Car.

**Edge & Sons, Limited,**  
**SHIFNAL, England:**

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

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Our stock of **VALVES** is the  
**LARGEST IN CANADA.**

The Fairbanks "**Renewable Disc**" gives the satisfaction  
that users of Valves are looking for.

**WE carry GLOBE VALVES, GATE VALVES**  
**and CHECK VALVES**

**for all working Purposes.**

**Write for copy of Our new Valve Catalog.**

**PIPE AND FITTINGS**

Our Stocks are very complete, which enables us  
to make prompt shipments.

**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 or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 36, 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 70 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 Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant 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 "peremption" 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 approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of 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.

NOTES.—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 or 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 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 150 x 150 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

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 leases shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

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

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187 Hollis St., HALIFAX

Advantages over Individual Trustees: Permanency, Absolutely Confidential, Trust not imperilled by failure or dishonesty. It does not resign. Equipment for safeguarding securities.

Apply to Bank of N. S. for folders.

## Miners Wanted To Chew 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—

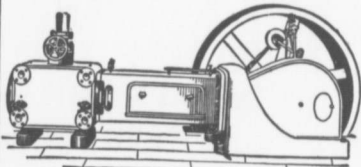
## The Archibald Company, Limited

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

Wholesale only,

TRURO, Nova Scotia.

## Long Stroke Engines.



We manufacture a full line of sizes of the style of engine shown in cut, either Corliss type or with Sweet balanced valve.

They are fitted with Robb-Armstrong automatic governors which give close regulation and high economy.

Oil is forced through piping to all bearings, ensuring positive and copious lubrication.

They are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts exact in fit can be supplied on short notice.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,  
AMHERST, N. S.



For Breakfast Dinner, Supper, anytime  
**Hamilton's Peerless  
 Cream Sodas;**

will satisfy the most exacting demands.

**CRISP, APPETIZING, and WHOLESOME, they are making  
 life long friends wherever introduced, and they  
 cost no more than the other kind.**

Put up in all styles of packages, and sold by all good  
 Grocers, or from:

**G. J. HAMILTON, & SONS.**  
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Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

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

**Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,**

Cablegrams: "Ropery Rutherglen," **Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.** Cables, A. B. C. (4th & 5th Eds)  
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**Wire Ropes** for  
 Winding & Haulage  
 in  
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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.

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 Harbour.

Vessels from P. E. I. and Western Ports, via St. Peter's Canal, will save time by loading at New Campbellton. Smooth Inland Navigation. Quick Despatch.

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

## INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.  
**Inverness, Cape Breton.**

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

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

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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

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

### INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 21, Taking effect at 1 a.m. Oct. 22nd, 1906.

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Read Down	No. 54	No. 54	STATIONS.	Read Up	No. 54
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
L 11 10	L 2 55	F 10 00	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 3 30
S 11 16	S 4 00	F 10 10	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 55	S 2 27
A 11 26	A 4 10	F 10 20	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 42	L 3 30
	L 4 18	F 10 30	TROY	A 10 27	
	F 4 26	S 10 40	CREGONISH	S 10 15	
	S 4 34	F 10 50	JULIUS	F 10 16	
	F 4 55	S 11 00	CRAIGMOIR	S 9 42	
	S 5 10	F 11 10	CATHERINES FOND	F 9 20	
	F 5 23	S 11 20	PORT HOOD	L 9 15	
	A 5 28	F 11 30	GLENCOR	A 9 10	
	L 5 42	S 11 40	MABOU	S 8 53	
	S 5 58	F 11 50	GLENDYRE	S 8 25	
	A 6 01	S 12 00	BLACK RIVER	S 8 15	
	S 6 23	F 12 10	STRATHLOUNE	F 8 00	
	S 6 53	S 12 20	INVERNESS	S 7 47	
	S 7 07	F 12 30		L 7 30	
	A 7 20	S 12 40		A 7 30	
	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	

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

## 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.**

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DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

# BRIDGES

TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES,  
STEEL BUILDINGS  
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES  
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BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

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IF YOU WANT TO SAVE FUEL. Use

## B. & W. BOILERS,

Over 6,000,000 H. P.  
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Patent Steam Superheaters,

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Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Electric Cranes.

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In order to serve its customers in Alabama to the best possible advantage, the Sullivan Machinery Company will establish a Branch Office and Warehouse at number Twelve South Twentieth Street, Birmingham.

The United States exported to Canada last year 2,176,000 tons of Anthracite and no fewer than 5,357,000 tons of bituminous. The increased exports of bituminous to Canada were 100,000 tons in excess of the increase in production 1906 over 1905 of the Nova Scotia mines. The imports of bituminous coal from the States exceed the total production of Nova Scotia coal.

George Patterson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Successor to Sinclair and Patterson—

## JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



*Best all round flour on the market.*

*Uniform in quality. Every barrel*

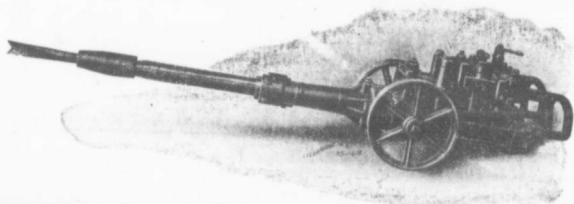
*can be depended upon. This flour can*

*only be had in Cape Breton at the stores*

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**Harrison Improved Coal Cutters.**

Air  
Com-  
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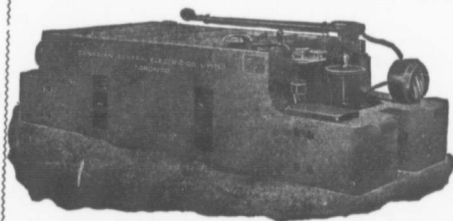


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**Electric Locomotives  
for Mines,  
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Motor operated Air Compressors,  
Complete Electric Installations.

—Write us your requirements—

**Canada General Electric Company, Limited.,  
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District Offices:—Montreal Halifax Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Rossland.

**RUBBER HOSE** for Air Drills, Pneumatic  
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**“REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,”**

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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## ACADIA COAL.

*Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.*

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Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

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Steam AND Domestic

**Unexcelled for General Use.**

Shipments to all points reached by the  
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DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager.

# The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

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**Coal and Gold Mining Machinery a specialty**

Endless Haulage, Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

**Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.**

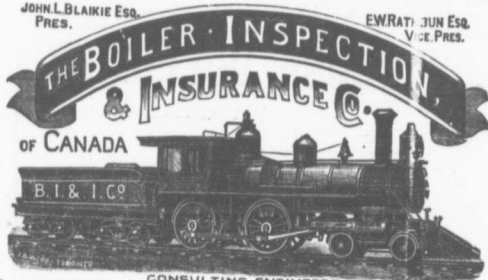
Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville Mines

Estimates cheerfully given.

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WIRE ROPE,  
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Highest Grade of Hoisting Rope made,

Extra Tensile Strength for Heavy Work.

Use Greening's Rope Grease for Lubrication.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
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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.**

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

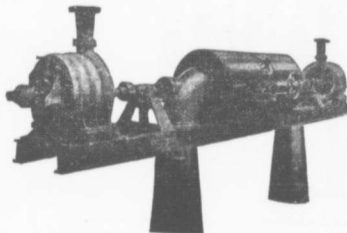
## The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd.

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

### PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for  
Water Works and Mines.



### Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

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

### Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

# Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

Miners of

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

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

## ANALYSES.

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

	STEAM COAL.	GAS COAL
CARBON.....	80 18 per cent.	77 51 per cent
HYDROGEN.....	5 11 " "	5 22 "
OXYGEN.....	7 34 " "	6 72 "
NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR.....	0 56 " "	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,

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R. P. and W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.  
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# 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**

Mined in the Province.

Mines

**SPRINGHILL**

N. S.

Head Office

**MONTREAL**