

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

*Cumberland. \* Pictou. \* Cape Breton. \* Inverness*  
 New Series Vol. 9 No. 24      June 26th. 1907      STELLARTON, N. S.

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**Iron & Steel Co'y,**

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SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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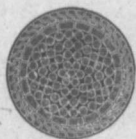
AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

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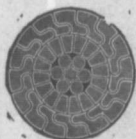
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Manufacturers of all Kinds of WIRE ROPES for

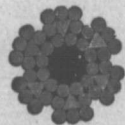
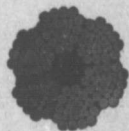
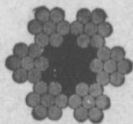
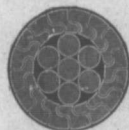
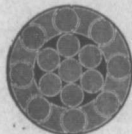
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Bridges, Cranes, Elevators, Transmission of  
Power, Steam Ploughing and General  
Engineering Purposes.



Locked Coil Winding Cable.



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Lang's Lay or Ordinary, Patent Flattened Strand Winding or Hauling Patent Flattened Strand, (non spinning)

**DRAWERS OF** all Sections of HIGH CLASS **STEEL-WIRE.**

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

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Designer and Manufacturer of



**COAL DRILLS** and all Kinds



High Grade Miners Tools,

**MINE CARS AND HITCHINGS,  
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TO CHEW

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Plug Tobacco

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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

### Genuine Garlock Packings

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

### Pipe and Boiler Coverings, ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.

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"Tauril" High Pressure Jointing the Best Sheet Packing yet Produced.

**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.**  
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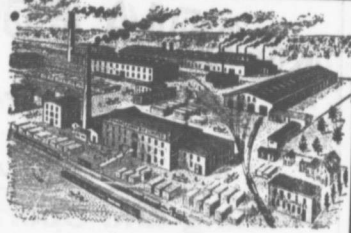
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For Marsaut, Muesle Deflector or Closed Lamp

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**RAILWAY STREET and MINING CARS,**

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Large Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Lumber on Sale.

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Branch **ROBBIE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.** **AMHERST, N. S.**

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On and after MONDAY, JUNE 16 1907 trains run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

### —TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell	5.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.30
75 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
18 Express for Halifax, and St. John	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
66 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Sydney	10.55
29 Mixed for Pictou	11.00
56 Mixed for Truro	12.45
85 Express for the Sydney	15.40
30 Express for Halifax and Montreal	16.00
149 Mixed for Pictou	16.05
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing	16.00
22 Mixed for Hopewell	18.10
65 Mixed for New Glasgow	18.50
86 Express for Halifax and St. John	21.15
17 Express for New Glasgow	21.15
66 Express for Pictou	21.15

### —TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
78 Mixed from Trenton	6.55
61 Express from Pictou	7.30
18 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.35
65 Mixed from Truro	8.00
28 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.50
27 Mixed from Pictou	10.40
66 Mixed from Mulgrave	15.15
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.45
159 Mixed from Pictou	15.25
85 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.30
30 Express from Sydney	15.50
62 Mixed from Pictou Landing	16.10
77 Mixed from Hopewell	16.45
22 Mixed from Pictou	18.30
86 Express from the Sydney	18.45
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.05
66 Express from New Glasgow	21.10

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty four O'clock is mid-night, Moncton, N. B. June 12th, 1907

Parlor Cars between Halifax and Sydney. Dining Car on No. 85 train between Halifax and Mulgrave, on No. 39 train between Mulgrave and South River, on No. 10 train between South River and Mulgrave. On 35 train between Mulgrave and Halifax.

**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.

**Phillips Mine & Mill Supply Co.**

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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.

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**Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for**

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'Firths' and 'Black Diamond' cast Steel.

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General Hardware, Metals, Plumbing and Mining Supplies.

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**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF**

**STEEL**

**MERCHANT BARS,**

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

## Miners Wanted.

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.

## Coal Miners Wanted

—at—  
**Minto Mines. Minto N. B.**

APPLY TO

G. H. KING,

CHIPMAN, N. B.

## Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,  
Fittings,  
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Boiler  
Tubes,  
Steel  
Plates,  
Angles,  
Tees, etc.  
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Steam Goods  
—of every—  
Description.

**Iron Pipe for**

**Mining Purposes.**

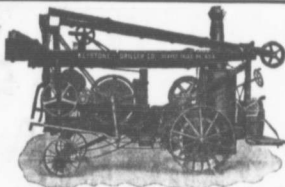
—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO,**

—LIMITED.—

**MONTREAL, QUE.**

—Established 1852—



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

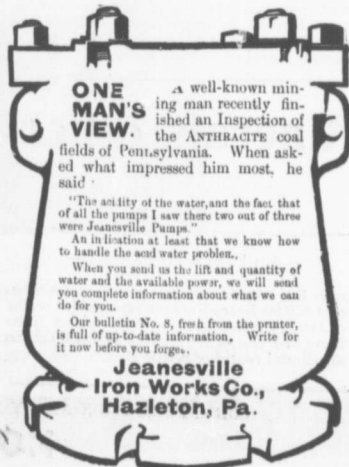
It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and 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.**



**ONE  
MAN'S  
VIEW.**

A well-known mining man recently finished an inspection of the ANTHRACITE coal fields of Pennsylvania. When asked what impressed him most, he said:

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

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

**Jeanesville  
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.

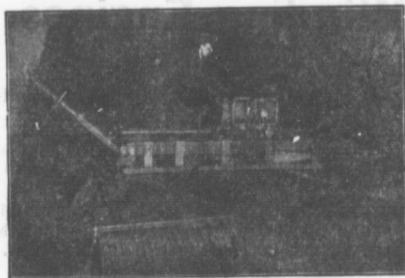
**Colliery**

**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.



## Electric Coal Mining Machines.



Operating in the Mines of Carleton Coal and Coke Co.

**Bulletins Free.**

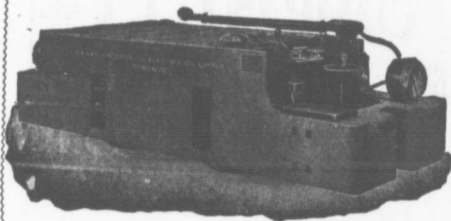
Coal Mining Machines, No. 11

Electric Locomotives, No. 10. 1

**Complete Mine Equipment.**

**The JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.**  
 New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Denver, St. Louis, Montreal, Can.





## Electric Locomotives for Mines, Electrically Driven Hoists.

Motor operated Air Compressors,  
Complete Electric Installations.

—Write us your requirements—

**Canada General Electric Company, Limited.,**  
**Head Office, Toronto, Ont.**

District Offices:—Montreal Halifax Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Rossland.

# 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.

DOMINION IRON & STEEL CO., Ltd.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., Ltd

BELMONT GOLD MINE Ltd.

CAPE BRETON COAL IRON & RY. CO. Ltd

SOLE CANADIAN  
REPRESENTATIVES

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

### Important Notice.

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

Reliable crop reports from the Canadian west are optimistic for another year of plenty in cereal production. The aggregate acreage will probably be in excess of last year owing to the large number of newcomers settling in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The acreage in Manitoba is slightly lower than that of a year ago, but it is easily offset by the increase in the other two western provinces.

The...  
**MARITIME MINING RECORD**

Vol. 9, No. 24. Stellarton, N. S., June 26th. 1907. New Series

GOLDWIN SMITH AND UNIONS.

Than Goldwin Smith there is no more chaste and accurate writer of English this side of the water, indeed he has no peer as a pure and forcible writer in any land where the English language is used. In some quarters Mr. Smith is in disfavor all because he had the timidity to express views contrary to those held by a majority. Prof. Smith has always been friendly to Trades Unions, therefore any criticism he has to offer should be carefully considered. In an interview with the Toronto News Mr. Smith said:

"On the question of the recognition of the unions, it is impossible to lay down any precise rule. A recognition is generally due and wise as well as friendly. But what has the conduct of the particular union towards the particular employer been? There can be no legal obligation to recognize a voluntary organization.

"The evils and perils of industrial war are aggravated by the prevalence of enmity between classes, and of a spirit of social revolution. To sympathize with the dream of the socialist is easy for any one who meditates on the human lot, especially for a student of history. But dynamite bombs are not heralds of the socialist kingdom of universal love, nor are such bitter manifestoes of class envy and hatred as are now being frequently put forth. The artisans are everywhere tending to separation from the general interests of the community, and to the formation of an aggressive power apart. The employers and the wealthier classes generally are represented as a sort of caste holding usurped position, to dispossess them of which violence and confiscation may be rightfully employed. Look over any list of millionaires and you will find that by far the majority of them, far from being members of a caste have risen from lower social grades, not a few from the lowest grade of all. If the industrial conflict, and the social agitation continue, something more terrible than any strike will be the end. "I cannot help saying that I think we have a right to demur to the interference of American labor leaders with our disputes. The influence of the American labor party on legislation, has been hostile to Canadian labor. The politicians would, I believe, have let the alien labor law drop if the unions had not insisted its continuance. To the labor party we owe the manufacturing clause, as it is called, which excludes from copyright in the United States a book printed in Canada."

The story in the papers that the N. S. S. & Coal Co'y. was going to sell the store and the dwelling houses at Sydney Mines was a pure fiction. None of the officials of the company ever heard such a proposal mooted.

In the advertisement of J. W. Cumming, on another page are fac similes of the two medals awarded him at the Dominion Exhibition last held. The medals were given for the best display of a general assortment of tools used in mining. Mr. Cumming has reason to be proud of the high award made by the judges. That Mr. Cumming is in touch with the present day needs of mining men is evidenced by the fact that his business is increasing by leaps and bounds, and that his wares go to all parts of the wide Dominion.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Freight Shed, Charlottetown" will be received up to and including WEDNESDAY, JULY 10th, 1907, for the construction of a brick freight shed at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.  
 Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. June 2nd., 1907. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Intercolonial Railway.

Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for extension of wharf Dalhousie" will be received up to and including TUESDAY, JULY 2nd., 1907, for the erection and completion of an extension of the present Railway Wharf at Dalhousie N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Agent, Dalhousie, N. B., and at the Office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.  
 Railway Office, Moncton N. B., June 17, '07. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Return Tickets will be sold, to all stations at First Class

<p><b>Dominion Day, July 1, 1907.</b></p>	<p><b>One-way-fare</b>                  (made to end in 0 or 5)</p>
	<p>Good going June 28, 29, 30th, and July 1st. Good for return until July 2nd, 1907.</p>

To all stations on the Railway and to Detroit, Port Huron, Sault St. Marie, Buffalo, N. Y., and points in Canada east thereof on the G. T. Ry. and C. P. R. also to points on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Halifax and S. W. Ry., Sydney and Louisburg Railway, Inverness Ry. and Coal Co., Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co., Cape Breton Ry., and P. E. I. Railway.

# 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.

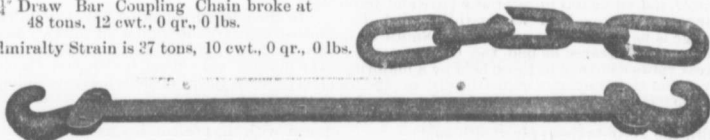
**Makers of every Description of Chains**  
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,

**Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars**

**For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.**

This 11' Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at  
48 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

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



Draw Bar for Coal Car.

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

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

**CHAIN.** We carry a  
**Complete Stock of**  
**Detachable Link Belting and other**  
**ELEVATOR CHAIN.**

**Mine Elevating and Conveying Machinery,**  
Such as

**Elevator Boots, Buckets, Gears, Friction**  
**Clutches, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.**

**Send Us your Specifications.**

**The Canadian Fairbanks Co.,**

**LIMITED.**

**Montreal,**

**Toronto,**

**Winnipeg,**

**Vancouver.**

## 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.

June 26, 1907

### MINERS' EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Two or three months ago a British Departmental Committee began making exhaustive enquiry as to the probable effect of an eight hour day on the coal trade, and those employed in mines. One fact brought out confirms the view of the RECORD as to the general healthfulness of coal miners, though some, at least one recent importation, called upon us in appealing tones to witness the emaciated bodies and the hollow cheeks of the mine workers as they emerged from the cage at the pit-head. It is possible some few of the public were beguiled, but they mistook their audience if they took them all for gudgeons. Among some facts brought out by the enquiry, are the following:—

"Theoretically, the present average day of full work is 9 hrs. 3mins., and the average week 49 hrs. 53 mins. But the present actual average working time underground is 7 hrs. 24 mins. a day, and 43 hrs. 13 mins. per week—that is, less than 5 days of 8 hrs., plus the present average short day (Saturday) of 6 hrs. 13 mins. The present loss of time—13½ per cent.—would, in the committee's opinion, be reduced under an eight hours' system, and the effect of the change would be further mitigated by increased efficiency of labour by mechanical improvements and labour-saving machinery and by the extension of the multiple shift system. Still, the change to an eight-hour day would temporarily reduce output and increase wages and prices, though the co-operation of employers and workmen might reduce the inconvenience to a minimum. The committee suggest that in the first experimental stage the Government should in the public interest retain some powers of suspension, regulation and exception in administering an Eight Hours Act. One notable finding of the committee is that the health and physique of coal miners compares favourably with that of any other class of workpeople, and an eight hours' day, they say, cannot be expected to make any marked change in this respect.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

There seem to be as many differing views on old age pensions as there are on socialism. Some think there never can be a universal old age pension scheme, while others say there can be no proper scheme if it is not universal—that is, participated in by every old person in the state. The Grand Master of the Man-

chester Unity of Oddfellows has views of his own on the subject, as may be gathered from the following taken from the *Christian World*:—

"At the annual movable conference of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity) at Folkestone, the subject of old age pensions formed an important topic in the inaugural address of the Grand Master, Mr. J. Harford Hawkins, of the South London district. The Archbishop of Canterbury and others gave a welcome to the delegates, who represent upwards of a million members.

"In his interesting speech the Grand Master remarked: 'I feel almost disposed to say that in my opinion a universal system of old age pensions is utterly impracticable. To give 5s. per week to everyone at the age of sixty-five, we are told, requires a sum of £26,600,000 per annum. To give the same sum to everyone on arriving at seventy years of age requires £15,400,000 per annum. The providing of either of these sums deals with national politics, and so I refrain; but as a friendly society man, and one who has had a lifelong experience in our work, I believe that we in friendly societies can manage it for ourselves, and can show the country how it can be managed for those who in early life have not been thrifty or provident from either disinclination to be frugal or the inability to save, and are now living on the charity of others. If ever these pensions are adopted,' he added, 'it must be through the medium of friendly societies, and those societies must see to it that no interference with their independent working will be tolerated.'"

### ROBERT BURNS IN A NEW LIGHT.

The following, though it does not refer to mining, must prove interesting to many miners, especially those who are Presbyterians. And if there are any of the unco guid among our readers, how they will be knocked down and out to learn that the paraphrases they have sung so long and so lustily were touched up by the bard they never took with them to the church on Sabbath:—

All genuine students of Robert Burns' works will be interested to know that the Paraphrases, used every Sunday in the Scotch churches, were subjected to the revision of the National Bard, and that many of their best verses owe their metrical charm to his exquisite taste and wonderful imagination. This fact is apparently not known, for Burns's emendations of the Paraphrases have never been mentioned even by his biographers.

Burns' revision of the Paraphrases is not extensive but characteristic. In single cases, a single line gives vigour and impulse to a stanza that had formerly been weak and commonplace. In others a simple epithet imparts life to a spiritless verse.

Two instances may be given in order to show how slight an expense of words was necessary to raise a verse or line from mediocrity.

The second verse of the fiftieth Paraphrase originally appeared thus:

Those bodies, then—corrupted now—  
Shall uncorrupted rise;  
Mortal they fell, but rise to live  
Immortal in the skies

The poetical necromancer endues it with life, and it reads:

Those bodies that corrupted fell  
Shall uncorrupted rise,  
And mortal forms shall spring to life,  
Immortal in the skies.

And the twenty-sixth Paraphrase, which had begun:

O ye that thirst, approach the spring  
Of ever-flowing bliss

receives the bard's magic touch and becomes:

Ho! ye that thirst, approach the spring  
Where living waters flow.

There is really nothing remarkable in the fact that the author of "Tam-o'-Shanter" was connected with the Scottish Psalmody, for he possessed a decided reverential sensibility, despite his frequent entrance into "glauk-it Folly's portals." His early religious training and his melancholy temperament are sufficient to convince one of his capacity for Psalm-writing. Yet, strangely enough, no biographer, or anyone else, seems to have thought of it before.

#### TIN ORE—A NEW DISCOVERY.

From time to time there appear reports of new discoveries of this or that mineral. Few, if any of these discoveries are really new, for in old books giving the geology of Nova Scotia, mention of them may be found. In the case of tin it is otherwise. In How's Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, the reference to tin ore is short, occupying scarce three lines, as follows:—"Tinstone has been found by Mr. Felspan in Tangier, and by Mr. I. Campbell at Shelburne, as I have understood." From this, one would take little encouragement as to tin being among the minerals possessed by Nova Scotia. In this connection, it is interesting to read the following in a late *Morning Chronicle*:—

"Mr. E. E. Bishop, who has just returned from New Ross, Lunenburg County, where he inspected the deposits of tin ore, speaks enthusiastically of the prospects of opening up a new mining industry in that part of the Province. The property is now being developed and the ore shows a high percentage of tin. The indications are most favorable, and should the metal be found in any quantity, the discovery would be very valuable and one for which a bounty has been offered.

"Some time ago Chas. Keddy, of Lake Ramsay, who had been prospecting in that vicinity found a dark mineral which he brought to Halifax, and this upon examination proved to be cassiterite (tin oxide). The property was taken up on the 22nd of October, 1906, under a license to search, by John Reeves, Benjamin Meister,

and Chas. Keddy of Lake Ramsay, and E. E. Bishop, of Halifax. On the 29th November Mr. H. Piers visited Mr. Reeves' place and found the small pit that had been dug about 12 feet long by about 5 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, a couple of feet of the depth being soil. From what he saw there seems to be little doubt that the cassiterite occurs in connection with a dyke of coarse pegmatite.

Mr. Piers in his report to the Mines Department, says:—"The finding of tin *in situ* for the first time in Nova Scotia, in connection with our granites, cannot but be a most interesting discovery, and will lead to a more systematic examination of our immense granite areas which have hitherto been viewed in general as comparatively barren of economic minerals. Certain similarities between these areas and those of Cornwall, tend to strengthen the hope that workable deposits of tin occur in this Province. The high price of this metal and the lack of sufficient supply render the subject one of a good deal of importance and worthy of the attention of our prospectors.

"Mr. Faribault of the Geological Survey Department and Dr. Young, will shortly visit New Ross, and inspect the property."

The above is a little indefinite and it will not be wise to conclude that tin of commercial value is one of the assets of the province. Tin has no place in the following list of minerals given by Prof. How as having been found in Lunenburg County:—Iron pyrites, bog ore, steatite, smoky quartz, azurite, gold, galena, molybdenum, cement, paint stone, amber, mispickel, horn blende, manganese, and ferruginous quartz. If to these tin is to be added, Lunenburg has a collection of which she may well be proud.

#### GOLD MINING IN NEW ZEALAND.

It seems the gold mines in New Zealand have difficulties of their own to contend with. These are recognised by the government and it proposes to come to the assistance of the mines in much the same way as the Nova Scotia government proposed a couple of years ago. The *New Zealand Engineering and Mining Journal* gives the regulations pertaining to aid to prospecting deep levels as follows:—

1. A "deep level" to prospect quartz lodes shall mean prospecting operations undertaken to prospect auriferous lodes down to a depth of not less than 1,000 feet below the level of the natural surface of the ground, or such less depth—in no case being less than 750 feet—as in special circumstances the Minister approves.

(It seems hardly a reasonable thing to limit the lowest depth at which such aid shall be given. There are often instances where a depth of 400 or 500 feet may be just as suitable and ultimately effective. It is not the depth at which the reef is to be tapped which is often the point requiring consideration, either by the State or private individuals; it is rather the distance to be driven that is the main point. In some cases it

may be easier to tap a reef at 750 than in other cases at 500 feet. In Octago especially, where fuel is scarce and expensive, sinking to 400 or 500 feet is an expensive item on account of the water, whilst on the other hand a long drive through hard schist, for, say, 2,000 feet, is likewise expensive, though when in the working of the reef is less than when water has to be continually raised up a shaft.)

2. A "deep level" in alluvial drift shall mean prospecting operations undertaken to prospect alluvial drifts at a depth of not less than 250 feet below the natural surface of the ground, where it is necessary to erect pumping machinery to lift not less than 250 gallons of water per minute.

3. The number of deep levels for the prospecting whereof assistance may be granted shall be confined to three mining districts,—namely, one in the North Island, one in the west of the Middle Island, and one in Otago, and not more than one deep level shall be assisted in any such district at one time.

4. Any person desirous of obtaining assistance for prospecting deep levels shall make application in writing to the Minister, stating the locality and nature of the work proposed to be done.

5. The application shall be accompanied by a plan of the site of the intended prospecting operations, and a statement in detail showing (a) the mode in which it is proposed to carry on such operations, (b) the amount of money proposed to be expended, (c) the character and value of the machinery proposed to be erected, and (d) the total amount of assistance to be required. Should mining operations have been previously carried on in the ground proposed to have been prospected at deep levels, the applicant shall also state (e) the amount of money already expended on such operations, (f) the character and value of the machinery already erected on the ground, and (g) the quantity and value of the gold extracted from the mine up to the date of application.

6. Before any application is granted the applicant must satisfy the Minister that the applicant's proportion of the total amount proposed to be expended is available; and upon being satisfied the Minister shall, if he deem it advisable, obtain a joint report of two or more qualified officers of the public service as to the probability of the operations proving successful, and that the proposed site is in the best locality for testing the deep levels in the district.

7. The Minister may grant assistance, not exceeding one-half the total estimated cost of the proposed operations, or he may decline to grant any assistance.

8. Progress payments on account of assistance will be made from time to time as the work proceeds, on the certificate of an Inspector of Mines.

A PROCESS for rendering steel rustless is announced to have been invented by Mr. Coalett, a Birmingham chemist. He exhibits specimens of steel treated by the process, which, though they have been exposed to all weathers for six months, show no trace of rust.

### Gold Mining Notes.

A subsidiary company has been formed under the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Companies Act, called the Micmac Power Company, Limited, for the purpose of taking over the transmission line which is now under construction, that runs from the Liverpool power house on the Mersey River, to the Leipsigate Gold District. It is the purpose of this new company not only to buy power from the Town of Liverpool, but to take over the Cowie Falls water power, which is already developed, and which is running a pulp mill. In the Cowie Falls mill there are two pairs of Smith-McCormick turbines already installed, developing 1200 horse power. When the pulp mill machinery has been removed and generators installed, this plant will supply additional power to the transmission line, which will be continued from the Micmac Mine on into Bridgewater, a total distance of 30 miles, for the purpose of supplying the Halifax & South Western Railway Car Works, Limited, and other industries with electric power. On account of the large demand for electric power at low rates, it was thought wisest by the capitalists interested to form a subsidiary company, and thus make the proposition a business in itself. The Micmac Mine and other mines in the Leipsigate District will profit by the cheap power as it was originally planned, but the power company will be in a position to supply any manufacturing concerns with all the power they want up to a total of 2,500 horse power, including the power obtained from the town.

The Leipsigate Gold Mining Co.'s property, which is now under option to the Micmac Gold Mining Company, will be supplied with electric power, and also the so-called Crowe & Brown property, and other properties in this district. The transmission line passes directly by the Charlestown Mines, which also may be re-opened and worked. The same capitalists interested in Micmac, are seriously considering opening the old Brookfield Mine, which they have under option, and supplying that also with electric power.

The larger and low grade propositions of Nova Scotia must have the cheapest power obtainable, in order to be successfully worked. Water power turned into electricity solves this problem.

Mr. David E. Blake, an engineer of reputation from Mexico, who is now examining the Micmac Mines, expresses his entire approval of the plans of this power company, and believes with other engineers who have visited Nova Scotia mines, that the Nova Scotia water powers are going to revolutionize gold mining in the province.

Mr. Forbes Rickard, a well-known engineer who visited the Micmac property last October, also expressed his opinion very strongly in favor of water generated electric power.



## Rubs by Rambler.

Those who profess to know all about it say there are two chief reasons for the recent decline of gold mining in Nova Scotia: One reason, the high price of coal, the other the pilfering of gold by the workers,—without a law to punish the abettors of the petty thieving. It strikes me there are two other reasons just as influential as those; the first, and chief, wretched management, and the second, depreciated quartz. I put forth this opinion with the utmost modesty, for I am no gold miner. The gold mines, through the Mining Society, have for years been appealing to both governments for a law dealing with this alleged pilfering of gold. The local government says prosecutions of peddlars who buy the gold comes with federal jurisdiction, and the federal authorities says the Criminal Code gives all the remedy necessary. The gold miners say it does not, and I am forced to agree with them. Now, I think it is within the power of the local government to intervene and give practical assistance to the gold mines. No one can mine gold without a license, why cannot the law be enlarged so as to declare that no one can buy gold without a license. These licenses would be granted by the Commissioner of Mines, and the department would be responsible for those to whom licenses were given. The New Zealand Mining Act of 1905 gives regulations for the purchase of gold by licensed dealers, as follows:—

1. Any person other than an incorporated bank, desirous of obtaining a gold dealer's license shall, at least thirty days before the hearing, lodge with the Warden an application in duplicate, together with a fee of five shillings.
2. The duplicate shall be posted up by the Registrar or clerk in a conspicuous place, and kept posted and intact until the day of hearing.
3. The applicant shall cause a copy of his application to be published in three consecutive issues of a local newspaper, and shall also keep a copy posted in a conspicuous place, on the building in which he intends to carry on his business as a licensed gold dealer.
4. Objections to the granting of the application may be made by any person, in a proper manner, and the Warden or Minister may, if they see fit, defer granting the license until they investigate the objection.
5. The license is issued by the Minister of Mines through the Warden, for one year or till the 31st day of December following, and therefore the license must be renewed every year.
6. An incorporated bank shall apply in writing to the Minister direct for a general gold dealer's license, and on receipt of a fee of five shillings, together with a fee of five shillings for each branch at which gold dealing is to be carried on, when the license may be granted.

7. Such license shall authorise the bank to deal only at the specified branches.

8. The manager, accountant, or officer in charge of the gold buying department for the time being at every such bank or branch shall be deemed to be the "licensee" within the meaning of the Act.

9. A gold dealer's book in required form shall be kept in the registered place of business of every gold dealer, and every branch of an incorporated bank holding a license. Every licensed gold dealer other than an incorporated bank, and in case of a bank the legal "licensee" shall personally conduct and carry out every transaction relating to the purchase or sale of gold, and shall, after every purchase or sale has been effected, enter the particulars in the prescribed Gold-dealer's Book.

10. On or before the fifth day of each month, every licensed gold dealer or bank shall forward to the Under-Secretary of Mines a return, on the prescribed form issued by the Department, showing the particulars in regard to every transaction for the preceding month.

The gold dealer's book requires the following particulars when gold is sold:—

Number of transaction.

Date.

Nature of transaction, stating here whether the transaction was a sale, purchase, advance, or deposit for safe keeping.

Name and address of purchaser or seller.

Particulars of gold bought or sold.

Number of lease, claim, or holding where gold was obtained, and the locality.

Where and how treated.

Value given or received.

Signatures of parties to the transaction, other than the licensed gold dealer.

The return to be forwarded monthly by licensed gold dealers or banks is really a duplicate of the above.

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WHEN one considers how much the welfare of Nova Scotia, and her revenue, depends upon the development of her mineral resources, he must be amazed at the seeming indifference of her governments to render aid, in the prospecting for, and developing of, the minerals with which, it is claimed, the province abounds. Years ago, in these columns, I urged upon the government to assist in iron ore mining, or at least in first prospecting for, and then working the ore, when discovered. The example of Ontario, in this respect, was pointed to, but to no purpose, it was like speaking to a stone wall. We have asked for the establishment of an assay office, where analyses could be had at merely nominal cost, as is the case again in Ontario. But, no. The government had no money to expend or could not be bothered with such trifles. Trifles! why the prosperity of the province depends upon the development of her minerals. Instead of aiding the mining industry, as it should, it looks, at times, as if the government

was bound to bleed it to death. Last year an ill considered bill was introduced to increase the burden on prospectors and others, holders of rights and leases. To some it appears as if the chief object of the government was the casting about for some means, new means, of milking the minerals. Instead of the government putting burdens on the legitimate prospector, it should ease prospecting of all burdens. Indeed it should come to the assistance of prospectors. That is what is done in some countries. The government agreed some time ago to give dollar for dollar in the sinking of two shafts to prove whether gold existed at great depths. Somehow this offer, though the boon was asked for by the Mining Society, was never accepted, for what reason is not publicly known. But why should the government be willing to aid companies or corporations, and not be willing to assist the solitary prospector? For the discovery of minerals, Nova Scotia owes little to companies and much to individuals. It is the individual prospector, or an operation of prospectors, who should be encouraged. In New Zealand it has been decided to give to prospectors a pound for a pound. If a prospector spends a pound of his own in searching for minerals, then he gets a similar amount from the government to assist in the search. And why, indeed, should not the government of Nova Scotia assist? If anything results from the labors of the prospector, the government is sharer in the benefits. It will receive its reward in the shape of royalties. They tell us, they shout it at us with vehemence, that Nova Scotia is rich in very many minerals. Is that really so? What minerals then are being wrought? Some coal, a little gold, and a trifle of iron ore.

I was a little surprised to read in the papers some days ago that a Montreal gentleman had been sent down to Nova Scotia to report on some coal properties. I know the gentleman has had something to do with gold mining in Nova Scotia, but I am certain he never was looked upon as an expert on coal mining. And that he cannot be called an expert, on coal, is borne out by one of the recommendations to the company who engaged him for the work. This particular coal company had thought of sinking a slope on newly acquired territory. I have heard that the "expert" very strongly advised the sinking of a shaft, giving as a reason that "a slope is away out of date in mining." Now, this all depends—on the seam. Some may think I am impudent in referring to a matter that only concerns two parties,—the company and the expert. Is that a fact? Does it, or may it not affect the people? Shortly after the sinking of the Broughton slopes had begun I was taken to task for keeping silence, in the RECORD, instead of speaking out, and showing that—1st, the slope was badly located; and, 2nd, that a shaft, and not a slope, should be sunk. I replied that it was not my business to get ill will; that the government should do the interfering. No doubt I ought to have protested against a slope, in the interests of the coal trade, for the sinking of the slope proved fatal to the success of the company. The officials of the company, in the

present instance, are right and the expert is all wrong. Out of date or not out of date, the officials would have proved their lack of sense had they listened to the expert. If the outcrop of the seam is a few hundred yards from the water's edge, and the dip is seaward, what benefit would be derived in sinking a shaft, and what benefit seeing the pitch of the seam is nearer thirty than fifteen degrees? What sort of grip on the coal could be had with a shaft less than a thousand feet deep, and if a shaft does not give a big grip of coal, what is the good of it? If a company has unlimited capital, to start with, it is possible that, in the long run, even in seams of considerable pitch, a shaft might be the most economical, but for many reasons in numerous instances, the advantages rest with a slope. The management of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is not antiquated, and yet they prefer slopes to shafts. One shaft is enough for them. The newest colliery of the Dom. Coal Co., No. 6, is a slope, and that company, by this time, ought to know which is best. Unless in the case of a seam that has been proved by many bore holes, or in some conclusive manner, the sinking of a shaft involves a great deal of risk. Had the Intercolonial or the Acadia Collieries sunk shafts instead of slopes, in what position would these collieries be to-day? They would have been hybrids, half shafts and half slopes, with two hoisting plants, one above and one below.

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I AM not going to comment at present on the Emmerson-Crockett libel case, but I am going to say a few words on a passing utterance of the *Montreal Star*, in its account of the proceedings:—

"After the interview (with the lawyers for the defence), Lloyd and Dean were never let out of sight of some or other of Mr. Crockett's personal friends." Why? Were the 'friends' of the prosecution not to be trusted, or were they the witnesses from Montreal? Further, says the *Star*, "Both sides are availing themselves of the services of detectives." Again, I ask—Why? I thought the trial was for the purpose of ascertaining whether a man's character had been blackened, and if another man was the culprit. What in the world have detectives to do, in a case of this kind? Who are the 'crooks' they are watching? Are they supposed to be in both camps? Is each side afraid, unless there is a sharp look out kept, that a lot of perjury may be committed? If the real object of the trial is to clear a man's character, why need detectives, and what need of such display of legal talent? I hope neither side wishes to avail itself of mere technicalities, in its efforts after vindication. These days we have too much law. Why, even in cases left to arbitration there is too much technicality, too much form, and too much adherence to the 'rules of evidence.' What should be the one and chief aim, is to get at the bottom facts, and if these can best be secured by a non-adherence to the 'rules of evidence,' then to the four winds with these. It looks at this writing, as if the Emmerson-Crockett suit is nothing less or more, than another poli-

tical squabble, at the finish of which, no matter how it winds up, the public will know about as much as before the fracas commenced. It is really too bad that there is scarcely an occurrence, these days, but is judged of solely as it appears after being looked at through political spectacles. If some are getting tired of the everlasting 'political' game, is it any wonder? The judge in the Haywood trial seems to be a judge in a thousand. He is willing to admit any evidence that

will facilitate an arrival at the truth. There can be no question that these days there is scarcely such a thing as the administration of justice. It may be called that, but really it is the administration of law. The man who is cleverest at putting forward technical objections generally wins. He wins dead sure if the objections are interspersed for the benefit of some scoundrelly defendant. Law is being made to suit the growing needs of a growing army of lawyers.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES

DOMINION No. 3 must be an exceptional colliery, as the outputs are satisfactory. That means much.

THE Drummond colliery still suffers from a scarcity of loaders and to all appearances there is no present remedy.

A LARGE, new Rand Air Compressor is one of the latest additions to the fine plant of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co.

SEVERAL of the Cape Breton collieries are adopting the contract system, in paying roadmakers, land-tenders, etc., and so far have found it to work very well indeed.

A NEW tubular boiler is being installed at the Drummond colliery. There is plenty of power at the Drummond, and plenty of places; the one thing of which it cannot be said there is sufficient, is labor.

MR. HARRY COLL'S paper on the "Sinking and Timbering of the Allan Shafts" has been issued in pamphlet form by the Nova Scotia Mining Society. So also has Phil Moore's paper on "Turbine Pumps." Both papers are excellent.

MR. F. W. WARREN, general manager Duggan's energetic and efficient assistant, has gone on a trip to Brazil. Mr. Warren's health has not been robust of late. THE RECORD hopes the change of scene will have the desired result.

A GEOLOGIST by the name of Ferrier has been down at Mabou prowling and peering industriously in the nooks and bogs and along the shore, in the district. He says he came down on a vacation. He selected a spot which should not only interest but puzzle him. The Mabou shore is as interesting almost as that at the Joggins.

FACSIMILIES of the medals awarded at the Dominion Exhibition to Mr. Jas. Cummings, of New Glasgow, for his most excellent display of mining tools, etc., appear elsewhere in our columns. Mr. Cummings is doing a large and ever increasing business. He seems to know the exact kind of tool best suited to the several branches of mining. His picks are sent to all quarters, far and near, so also with his boring machines.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that these spoken of cottages for the Acadia Coal Co. will not be built this year. The season is advancing.

THE Allan shafts will not furnish the promised— in the papers—10,000 tons for June. Probably the output will reach close on 7,000 tons.

Good work is being done in the sinking of Sydney No. 4. Sinking is being done by hand, and is being done at the rate of about six feet per day. It is said the price paid for sinking is \$2.00 per foot.

MR. GEO. B. BURCHELL, who was manager at the Joggins when that property was worked by the Canada Coal & Railway Co., retains the position under its new owners. Mr. Burchell is manager likewise of the railway.

THE Sullivan machine at the Mabou slope is doing what the management think satisfactory work. The average cut of the machine is five feet per shift. It is expected the work of straightening the slope will be finished early in July.

AMONG the changes of overmen at the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries are the following:—A. Lind, lately of Reserve Mines, goes to Sydney Mines, and is succeeded by D. A. Ferguson, latterly of Broughton; A. J. Scott succeeds J. A. Nicholson at Dom. No. 1, and Nicholson may go to Reserve Mines.

PROFESSOR CARRUTHERS, of Halifax, has been making the rounds of the mining towns in Cape Breton County and conferring with those interested in Technical Schools. He endeavoured to ascertain the differing views as to the best methods for furtherance of the government's scheme of mining schools, trade schools, and a college.

SYDNEY No. 5, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., is doing excellent work, the average output being close on 400 tons per day. This, from a pit that was abandoned very many years ago, as worked out, so far as profitable working went, is highly creditable to the holders. In the old days coal was too plentiful, and therefore no efforts were made to exhaust one pit before attacking another.

A NUMBER of new bridges are being erected on the line of the Joggins Railway. The building of these is proceeding satisfactorily.

CONSIDERING the many drawbacks, the Acadia has been making some remarkably quick water shipments. Ten days ago a steamer docked at the "Landing" in the morning and went loaded at night, with over 3,000 tons of coal. A steamer of 4,000 tons has been loaded in two days. The two steamers employed by this company are doing excellent work.

THE *Eastern Journal* says that the Inverness Railway and Coal Co. shipped "5,000 tons in two days." If the company could keep this up the RECORD would give them credit for making best shipments, comparatively of course, in the province. A haul of sixty miles from the mine to the shipping pier is considerably longer than any coal haul in the province, and goes to show what could be done at Country Harbor if that part had connection with Stellarton.

IT is said that the old Richmond Mine, which has shipped no coal since the sixties, has been pumped out and that the mine is being put in repair preparatory to shipments. Of course there can be no immediate shipments as there are, as yet, no railway connections or water shipping facilities. Those operating at the Richmond Mine, and in the vicinity, deserve to be successful as they have expended, and are still at it—a lot of time, patience and money in an effort to get coal of suitable height and quality.

THERE was a report to the effect that Hiram Donkin, of the Dominion Coal Co.'s staff, was to be made Deputy Inspector of Mines. The report lacks confirmation. The possibility is that Mr. Donkin may be asked to superintend the construction of the Halifax-Guysborough Railway, should the government be obliged to take up the work, in event of failure to secure a company to do so on reasonable terms. Hiram Donkin could build the road easily, from starting point to terminal, at a less figure than twenty-one thousand dollars per mile.

THE Sydney papers published a few days ago a statement to the effect that two dynamite cartridges had been found in the hold of one of their charter steamers, and drew the inference that they had been placed there by some Montreal longshoremen. Here is what the *Montreal Star* has to say on the subject:—

"The Dominion Coal Company characterizes as absurd the story from Sydney to the effect that two sticks of dynamite were found in the bottom of one of the Company's colliers. The company says that the facts of the case are that about two weeks ago a couple of sticks of safety powder were found in the coal, on one of the colliers at Quebec, and it must have been from this that the story started. This safety powder is absolutely safe, and there is no danger from it whatever, and the chances from any disastrous results are absolutely nil."

A NEW fan for the No. 1 Allan shaft is one of the requirements which will receive prompt attention. The present fan is a little light for so deep a shaft.

IT is the intention of the new owners of the Joggins to abandon the present slope. It may, however, be kept open if it can be worked to advantage, that is, to make it pay, until such time as the new slope is a producer.

SOME work is being done at Mabou in preparation for future activity, another kink or crook is being taken out of the slope, which will, when completed, facilitate the work of hoisting. The west levels are also being driven. The reason that coal raising and shipping is not active is due to the fact that the company is being re-organized. The number of crooks is to be considerably reduced.

THE Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. is the second largest producer in Canada, coming after the Dominion Coal Co. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. ranks third as a producer, but the RECORD will not be surprised if in a year or two it shows its heels to the Crow's Nest Pass Co. The average output of the latter Co. is close on 3,500 tons per day, about a fourth of the quantity produced by the Dominion Coal Co. When it comes to profits the Crow's Nest Co. takes no second place.

ACCORDING to the *Sydney Post*, the Dominion Coal Co. are to bore at South Bar in an effort to discover one of the Lingan seams, which is supposed to underlie the land in that vicinity. There have been previous attempts to discover coal in that vicinity, but they were not successful. An area held by lease at South Bar, or thereabouts, was for a long time freely offered for sale as a good "prospect" or a "speculation." There were no takers. If there is coal there, the task of finding it should not be difficult, as the metals are fairly well exposed in more than one spot.

IN last issue, referring to certain statements that had been made as to decreased coal shipments for 1907, owing to the lateness of the opening of the St. Lawrence shipping season, the RECORD stated that there was no necessity for so pessimistic a fear, and held to the opinion that full recovery might be made before the season closed. We further said, "We will be disappointed if there will not be increased shipments to the St. Lawrence notwithstanding the delay. It is all well enough for companies to make big shipments under favorable conditions; it is up to them to show the stuff they are made of by making large shipments in face of a handicap. The coal can be shipped into the steamers fast enough, and if it is as quickly unloaded we hope for bigger shipments than last year in face of the odds." This was a sort of challenge, and it has been taken up. A few days after the foregoing appeared in print the Dominion Coal Co. showed the stuff it was made of by shipping, in one day, close on 19,500 tons of coal. This beats all records. If there are a few big days like that the shortage of the first five months of the year will be more than overcome.

They are having a little trouble at Chignecto owing to a fault that has been met with in the slope. It is one consolation that faults are not peculiar to Cumberland County, but obtrude in all mining localities in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s shipments show an appreciable decline for May, as compared with May of last year, but things are humming now, and it is expected the June shipments will reach seventy-five thousand tons.

The location of the new slope to be sunk at the Joggins by the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co. is between the present slope and the shore of Bay of Fundy. This slope will tap the submarine areas owned by the company. A line of railway will swing off near the Fundy Mine and go down to the new opening.

We have been given a reason why the shipments of the Cumberland collieries—outside of Springhill—do not appear regularly in the RECORD. We had thought that the smaller fellows were jealous of each other. That was an injustice. The real reason, it seems, is that they are ashamed of the smallness of their shipments—in comparison. Pride of course, is not nice, but when one feels ashamed there is hope of better things from him.

THE RECORD was hasty in saying that the furnace at Londonderry was being laid off for re-lining. It is said the furnace is much in need of repairs, but the management are putting off re-lining from time to time, owing to the extraordinary demand for pig iron. The shipments of coke from both coal companies in Pictou were cancelled the beginning of the month, but a train load went forward the other day, as the furnace was still in operation.

"I WOULD not give a fig," says Andrew Carnegie, see himself a partner or at the head of an important firm. Do not rest for a moment in your thoughts as a lead clerk, a foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, 'My place is at the top.' Be king in your dreams. Vow that you will reach that position with untarnished reputation, and make no other vows to distract your attention."

\* \* \*

OUR self-made men, who refused to remain employees or subordinates, are the backbone of the nation. They are the sinews of our country's life. They got their power as the northern oak gets its strength by fighting every inch of its way up from the acorn with storm and tempest. It is the hard schooling that the self-made man gets in his struggles to elevate and make a place for himself in the world that develops him.

\* \* \*

THE largest and heaviest bridge in the world, with an arch of 1,000 feet, and a carrying capacity twenty times as great as that of the Brooklyn bridge, is to be erected over the East River, New York, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The roadway will be 140 feet above the water.

## COAL SHIPMENTS, MAY, 1907.

### DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

#### OUTPUT AND SHIPMENTS MAY, 1907.

		Output—	Shipments—
			Tons.
Dominion No. 1		47 310	
Dominion No. 2		58 091	
Dominion No. 3		35 009	
Dominion No. 4		41 657	
Dominion No. 5		71 455	279 374
Dominion No. 6		18 364	
Dominion No. 8		22 091	
Dominion No. 9		34 970	
		328 947	
Shipments for May	1906		279 374
Decrease for May	1907		330 015
Shipments 5 Months	1907		50 641
" 5 "	1906		999 735
Decrease 5 "	1907		1068 585
			68 850

### CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.

Shipments for May	1907	36 559
" " "	1906	33 912
Increase " " "	1907	2 647
Shipments 5 Months	1907	142 217
" 5 "	1906	190 217
Decrease 5 "	1907	48 000

### INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.

Shipments for May	1907	21 044
" " "	1906	22 124
Decrease " " "	1907	1 080
Shipments 5 Months	1907	74 975
" 5 "	1906	54 458
Increase 5 "	1907	20 517

### ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments for May	1907	24 047
" " "	1906	22 460
Increase " " "	1907	1 587
Shipments 5 Months	1907	112 255
" 5 "	1906	98 457
Increase 5 "	1907	13 798

### INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments for May	1907	24 813
" " "	1906	24 125
Increase " " "	1907	688
Shipments 5 Months	1907	109 523
" 5 "	1906	111 555
Decrease 5 "	1907	2 032

### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

Shipments for May	1907	43 348
" " "	1906	68 594
Decrease " " "	1907	25 246
Shipments 5 Months	1907	163 624
" 5 "	1906	191 355
Decrease 5 "	1907	27 731

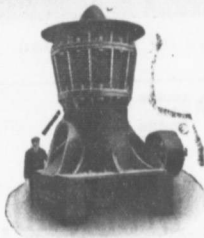
**CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.**  
 Manufacturers of all Descriptions of  
**...EXPLOSIVES...**

**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  
 3 Gracechurch St. London, E.C.

AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA AUSTEN BROS. HALIFAX.

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



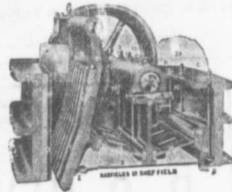
PERFECT GYRATORY  
 STONE CRUSHER.



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** and other Patented  
**STEELS.**

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

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

Mr. Jennison, M. E., was in town last week gathering information about the Stellar oil coal, which was worked to some extent before the U. S. oil wells had caused a revolution in the oil trade. The Stellar coal is rich in oil. The records as to the actual yield of the coal are not so complete as might be desirable.



**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  
H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills.  
Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.

**WANTED, 75**  
**for underground and Surface work,**  
**Best Wages Going.**

Apply in person to Mines Office.

**Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.  
Limited,**

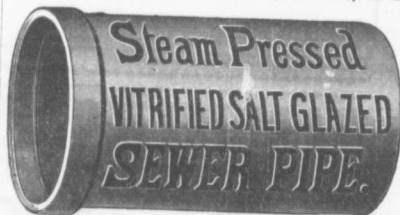
WESTVILLE, N. S.

June, 6, 07.

**The Standard Drain Pipe Co.,  
LIMITED.**

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**Sewer pipes, Culvert pipes,  
Flue-Linings, Chimney Tops, Etc., Etc.**



Prices on Application.

**WIRE ROPES.**

**R. S. NEWALL & SON, LIMITED,**

LINACRE, LIVERPOOL,

and at 19 Royal Exchange Square,  
GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**WIRE ROPES FOR MINING**

AND OTHER PURPOSES.





**Synopsis of Canadian North-West.  
Homestead Regulations.**

**A**NY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 28, 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, in one or less.

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

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

**DEEDS.**—A settler is required to perform the conditions upon 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 320 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 ind. vital, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 100 x 100 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 lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

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

**EMPIRE TRUST CO.**

Head Office  
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX  
Advantages over Individual  
Partners —  
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—

**Brick! Brick!**

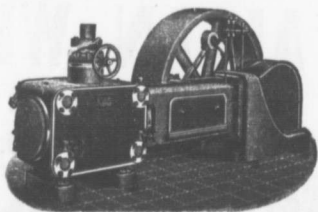
The Westlarr Terra Cotta Company

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, WESTVILLE, N. S.

**ROBB POWER PLANTS.**



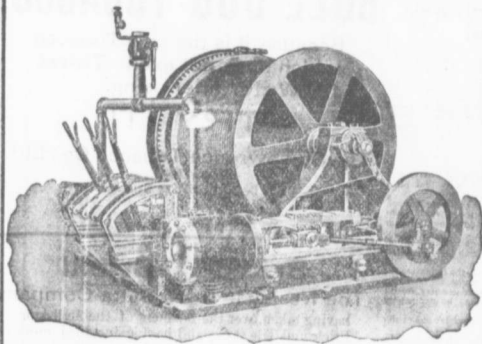
We design and contract for steam power plants and maintain an experienced and thoroughly practical engineering staff that is at the service of our customers.

CORLISS ENGINES.  
HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENGINES.  
MEDIUM SPEED HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

ROBB-MUMFORD BOILERS,  
RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS,  
WATER TUBE BOILERS.

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

## "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.

**Works, Montreal.**

**Branch Office, New Glasgow**

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

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. Coles, A. B. C. (1th & 2th 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.**

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

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

# CAPE BRETON COLLIERY.

NEW CAMPBELTON CAPE BRETON N. S.

SUPERIOR



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 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		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
Head Down	No. 54		Head Up	No. 53
No. 52	No. 54		No. 53	No. 52
a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.
L 11 10	L 3 50	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 09A	A 3 55
S 11 16	S 4 00	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 53B	S 3 27
A 11 20	A 4 13	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 42L	L 3 10
	L 4 18	TROY	A 10 27	
	F 4 20	CREGNISH	P 10 27	
	S 4 43	JUDIQUE	S 10 15	
	F 4 53	CRAIGNOIE	P 9 42	
	S 5 10	CATHERINES POND	P 9 29	
	F 5 23	PORT HOOD	L 9 15	
	A 5 26	GLENCOE	A 9 10	
	L 5 43	MABOU	S 8 55	
	S 5 58	GLENDYRE	S 8 35	
	S 6 21	BLACK RIVER	P 8 25	
	S 6 33	STRATHLOISE	S 8 15	
	S 6 57	INVERNESS	S 7 47	
	A 7 20		L 7 30	
	p.m.		a.m.	

Trains make close connections at P. 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.

## ADVERTISE IN THE MINING RECORD.

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

# BRIDGES

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

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

### Users of Steam

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE FUEL, Use

## B. & W. BOILERS,

Over 6,000,000 H. P.  
in use.

Patent Steam Superheaters,

2,000,000 H. P. in Use.

Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Electric Cranes.

—Circulars and full information on application.—

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Head Office for Canada.....11 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Branch Office.....TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO.

## A. & W. MacKINLAY

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.

George Patterson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Successor to Sinclair and Paterson—

## JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



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

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

**Rand Air Compressors,**  
**"Little Giant" Rock Drills,**  
**Harrison Coal Cutters,**  
**Davis Calyx Core DRILLS,**  
**"Imperial" Pneumatic Tools.**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**CANADIAN RAND COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Halifax Office, 116 Hollis St.

G. L. BURRITT, Agent.

## 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.



**RUBBER HOSE** for Air Drills, Pneumatic  
 Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

**"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,"**

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

**RUBBER BELTING** For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.  
 Unequaled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

MANUFACTURED BY—

**The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Ltd.**

Branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver'

Head offices, 47 Yonge Street, Toronto

# Acadia Coal Company, Limited.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Miners and Shippers of the

CELEBRATED

## ACADIA COAL.

*Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.*

**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER.**

**SHIPPING PORT: PICTOU LANDING.**

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

### MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY & POWER CO. Ltd.

Miners and Shippers of

## CHIGNECTO HIGH GRADE COAL.

Steam AND Domestic

**Unexcelled for General Use.**

Shipments to all points reached by the  
Intercolonial Railway.

Offices and Colliery - - - Chignecto, N. S.

DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager.

# The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

**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.**

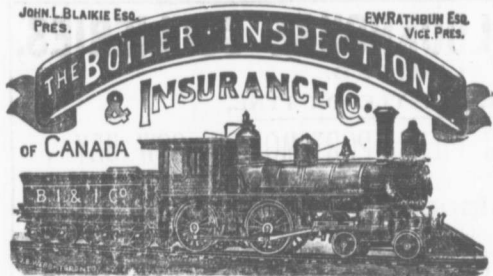
Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville Mines

Estimates cheerfully given

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED**

JOHN L. BLAIKIE Esq.  
PRES.

E. WRATHBURN Esq.  
VICE PRES.



CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
G. C. ROBB CHIEF ENGINEER HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

WHEN WERE YOUR  
.. BOILERS ..  
... LAST INSPECTED I ...

←←←←←

WRITE TO

G. W. JONES, Agent,

Halifax, N. S.

-OR TO-

A. BONNYAN, INSPECTOR

Amherst N. S.

**WIRE ROPE**

All Kinds and Sizes

**GREENING**

and for all purposes

Standard and Lang's Patent

Prices Right. Lay. Prompt Shipments.

Rope Fittings.

Rope Grease.

**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.**

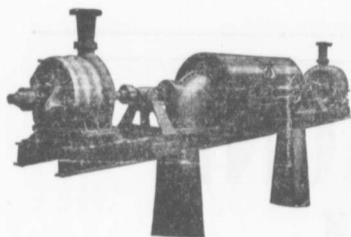
The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

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

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

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

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



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.

## PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for  
Water Works and Mines.

## Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

## Mill Machinery

Etc. Etc.

**Head Office and Works : MONTREAL.**

District Offices:—MONTREAL, 82 Sovereign Bank Building.  
WINNIPEG, 251 Notre Dame Avenue,  
NELSON, Josephine Street,

TORONTO, 810 Traders Bank Building  
VANCOUVER, 416 Seymour Street.  
NEW GLASGOW, N. S., TELEPHONE B'LD.

# Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

✎ Miners of ✎

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

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

## ANALYSES.

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

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

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

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

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

## :: BUNKER COAL ::

*The Dominion Coal Co. has provided unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going Steamers with Dispatch. Special attention given to Prompt loadings. 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,  
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112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.  
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.  
Quebec, Que.

—and from the following agents.—

R. P. and W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.  
Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Newfoundland.  
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# CUMBERLAND

# RAILWAY AND

# COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE  
THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

## FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

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

BEST COAL FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR  
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

BEST GAS COAL

Mined in the Province.

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SPRINGHILL

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