

MARITIME MINING RECORD AND COAL AND METAL TRADES JOURNAL

Dr. R. Bell
General Mgr. Dept.

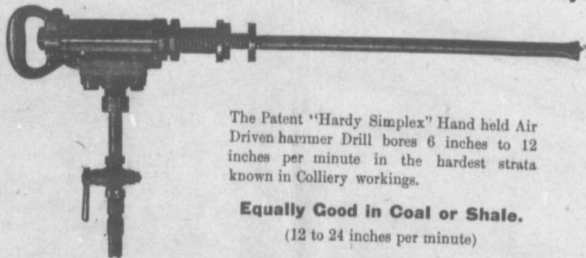
*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*

New Series Vol. 11 No. 4 AUGUST 26th, 1908

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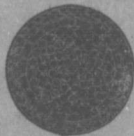
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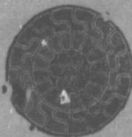
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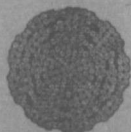
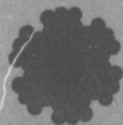
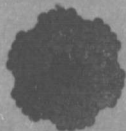
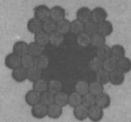
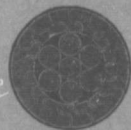
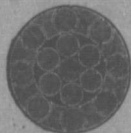
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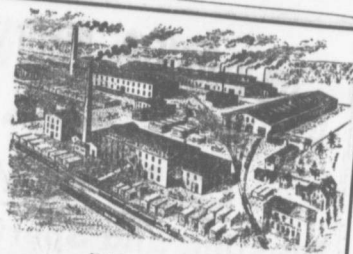
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19 Express for Pictou	8.20
56 Mixed for Truro	11.00
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181 Mixed for Pictou Landing	15.50
22 Mixed for New Glasgow	16.20
65 Express for Halifax and St. John	18.45
17 Express for New Glasgow	19.50
66 Express for Pictou	21.15

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15 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
21 Mixed from Hopewell	7.50
25 Mixed from Truro	8.30
27 Mixed from Pictou	10.40
64 Mixed from Mulgrave	10.45
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	11.15
129 Mixed from Pictou	11.40
83 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.25
20 Express from Sydney	15.35
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	15.40
77 Mixed from Hopewell	15.45
65 Mixed from Pictou	15.45
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17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.00

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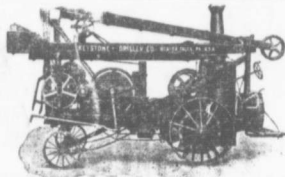


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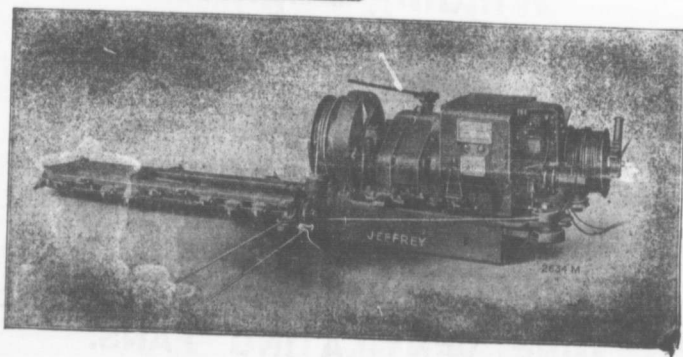
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 11, No. 4 Stellarton, N. S., August 26th, 1908. New Series

TRAVEL, THE GREAT EDUCATOR.

Travel is the great educator, and the Welsh mining student is encouraged to regard the Continent as within his view of the coal industry. He does not, like Goldsmith, take his flute, and go for a vagabond tour, seeking a change and education in the world's ways. He is taken in hand by the organisers of the Mining Classes under the protecting wing of the Glamorgan County Council, and 'conducted' to some new field of experience in order that he may take notes. All things are relative, and no country has all the good or clever things nor all the best ideas and equipment for coal mining. That is the great lesson of the mining students' tours. One year it is Belgium, another Germany; in the year of grace the students are to visit the Pas de Calais coal-field. Twenty-seven students and teachers and an interpreter, the 'South Wales Echo' says, undertake the tour, which travellers are reminded is not a holiday picnic, but a journey of inquiry; and the 'character of British mining students may be judged' by their conduct. They are asked to be courteous, to compare, but not criticise; to search, watch and listen. The educational value of travel is worth something; combined with the instruction the county of Glamorgan mining students' tours are valuable to the whole coal field. It beats otter hunting.

WORSE THAN THE CAPITALISTS.

We hear a great deal of complaint from laborers regarding the low wages and general ill-treatment which it is alleged the working classes receive at the hands of capitalists; but there are two sides to every question. What about the injustice the drunkard does his employer? Is it proper or just that one-third of the miners and employees of a coal mine, for instance, should shirk work for several days following each pay day? The output at the various collieries—Port Hood included,—is seriously affected by this state of affairs; the operators are thus unable to fulfill their contracts, and consequently the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the year. If loose habits and inattention to work on the part of a large number of workmen, make it impossible for capitalists to secure interest on their money, how can the former expect high wages? We reneat that the habitual drunkard and toper should be expelled from all labor organizations, instead of being defended and aided as at present, and until this is done, there will be little or no sympathy with labor organizations in their demand for higher wages. Instead of constantly declaiming against capital, the labor leaders should bombard the real enemy—the Rum Traffic and the Rum seller. (Port Hood Greetings.)

HOMES FOR MINERS.

In connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stones of ten more homes for aged Northumberland miners, the Lord Mayor (Mr W. J. Sanderson) said there was surely no work which received the approval of high Heaven more fully than the providing for the aged poor, and he heartily congratulated the miners of Northumberland that not only did they, by means of their friendly societies and Permanent Relief Funds, secure relief for their members in times of sickness and of accident, but when the power of work was gone and the weakness and weariness of long years of toil had come upon them there were homes found for them where they might pass the remainder of their lives in peace and comfort, and need not contemplate that dread of all honest labor—the Workhouse. The miners of Northumberland and Durham were so far the only industrial classes who had attempted to make such provision for their aged poor, and the amount of self-help and denial which this involved was well worthy of note. The Association was started only eight years ago, and during that short space of time the large sum of over £16,000 had been raised, nearly £12,000 of which had been subscribed by the men themselves, showing clearly that it was a labour of love and an earnest desire to help those who were no longer able to help themselves. He was delighted to read that the courts had decided to divide the balance of the Hartley Relief Fund between the Aged Miners' Homes Associations of Northumberland and Durham, as in no other way could the money have been so well expended, and it was also, he considered, a great compliment to the good management of these Associations. To the colliery owners, land owners, co-operative societies, clubs and private beneficence, the miners acknowledged wholeheartedly their deep sense of gratitude for the generous help that had been given them, and whilst it was invidious to mention names, he could not refrain from referring to Mr. J. B. Simpson, who, in his case, not only gave the land, but built the cottages at his own expense. Already 100 cottages had been built and occupied, and that day the foundation stone of ten others was to be laid on land given by the Corporation over which he had the honor to preside. It was his sincere wish that the work which was so well begun, and which was now so firmly established, might go on and prosper, and that in due time a home would be provided for every aged miner in Northumberland.

The means used by the ancients to break solid rocks were very simple. Pliny says that blocks of iron were rammed like battering rams against the solid masses of rock by the united strength of many workmen, until the rock crumbled to pieces. A common means used to break rocks was fire; by fire the surface of the stone was cracked, and, to intensify the action of the fire, vinegar was poured over the surface.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1907.

In the production of both Anthracite and Bituminous coal, Pennsylvania in 1907 exceeded any previous annual record, as reported by the United States Geological Survey.

The total production was 235,925,749 short tons. The production of anthracite was 76,432,421 long tons (equivalent to 85,604,312 short tons). The production of bituminous coal was 150,321,437 short tons.

Compared with the aggregate production of 1906 which amounted to 200,375,617 short tons, the output in 1907 exhibits an increase of 35,350,132 short tons, or 17.6 per cent. The increase in the production of anthracite coal was 12,787,412 long tons, equivalent to 14,321,901 short tons, or 20.1 per cent. In the production of bituminous coal the increase was 21,028,231 short tons, or 15.26 per cent.

Until 1902 Pennsylvania produced each year more than half the coal mined in the United States, but since then the States output has fallen below one half, by reason of the great increase in production in other States.

Pennsylvania produces more coal than any other single State or country in the world except Great Britain, having in 1907 exceeded for the first time the production of Germany. Pennsylvania's production of coal exceeds, in fact, the combined production of all foreign countries except Great Britain and Germany.

In the production of bituminous coal alone Pennsylvania far outranks any of the other States, the output in 1907 being nearly three times that of Illinois, which was the second coal producing State, and exceeding the combined production of Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio and Alabama—145,801,602 short tons. One county in the State (Cambria) showed an increase of over 4,000,000 tons, and three others (Clearfield, Fayette, and Indiana) each increased more than 2,000,000 tons. Four counties (Allegheny, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland) showed increases of more than 1,000,000 tons each. Only one county (Lawrence) showed a decrease in production, and this loss was comparatively insignificant.

The combined production of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, in which is located the famous Connellsville coking district, was over 58,000,000 tons, an amount larger by 7,000,000 tons than the total output of Illinois. Fayette County produced a little over 29,000,000 tons and Westmoreland a little less than that quantity.

At practically all the mines in the Bituminous district of Pennsylvania there was, during the greater part of the year, an unprecedented shortage of miners and other employees, as well as a marked shortage of railroad cars. It is believed, however, that even if there had been no scarcity of miners and cars many of the mines would have been compelled to run on reduced time, particularly in central Pennsylvania, as the production has increased so rapidly within the last few years that it would have required an even greater demand than existed in 1907 to keep all the mines running to their full capacity. The increase of nearly 35 per cent. in the production of Cambria and Clearfield Counties and of .60 per cent. in that of Indiana County shows the extent to which the development in central Pennsylvania has progressed.

The scarcity of cars enabled the producers to maintain prices during the summer at the highest level

known in normal times, and the business was undoubtedly the most profitable that Pennsylvania operators had known during a summer season. With the monetary troubles in October the demand for coal fell off and prices naturally 'slumped'. The operators finding it difficult to market any but the highest and best known grades.—Coal Trade Journal.

MINE GASES.

A report by Dr. Haldane, to the Home Office, in 1896, on 'the causes of death in colliery explosions' definitely established the fact that the most deadly and insidious gas met with in mines is carbon monoxide, or, as it is quite as frequently termed, carbonic oxide. That the gas existed as a constituent of the after-damp remaining after an explosion, was known many years before 1896, but on the publication of Dr. Haldane's report the indefinite beliefs and general suspicions as to the part played by carbon monoxide were converted into precise and accurate knowledge.

Dr. Haldane showed that from 75 to 80 per cent. of the deaths resulting from colliery explosions, were directly due to carbonic oxide poisoning, and that frequently after-damp contained as much as 17 per cent. of oxygen—quite enough to maintain life—but it contained also from 2 to 3 per cent. of carbonic oxide, a quantity very quickly fatal to human life.

Knowledge and appreciation of the part played by carbonic oxide on the health and life of the miner, has vastly increased since the comparatively recent date of Dr. Haldane's report. It is known now that this gas forms the most deadly constituent of 'gob stink'. The composition of the atmosphere known by this name, is probably as various as the occasions on which it is met with; its name is derived obviously from its odour, but the gas giving that odour is by no means the most dangerous product of underground fires. Many explosives, particularly common blasting powder, carbonate, and several others, form on explosion, considerable quantities of carbonic oxide. Professor Lewes states that 40 per cent. of the gasses resulting from the explosion of common blasting powder consist of carbon monoxide. The headache, the listless and lethargic condition of men working in rock and coal headings, is no doubt due to partial poisoning by carbonic oxide, resulting from the use of excessive quantities of explosives, and inefficient ventilation.

Ordinary illuminating gas contains from 7 to 10 per cent. of carbon monoxide, and in cases where persons have, by intention or accident, been rendered unconscious by inhaling illuminating gas, the popular conception of the exact manner in which these effects have been produced, viz., by breathing irrespirable gas, should be altered, as the real cause is the poisoning of the blood by the carbon monoxide forming a portion of the illuminating gas.—(S. and A. of Mining.)

'Iron cloth' is now used by American tailors for stiffening collars, etc. It is manufactured from steel wool, and looks like horsehair. Another durable material is 'limestone wool'. This is produced by combining certain chemicals with powdered limestone. Cloth made from it cannot be burned or damaged by grease, and is as soft and flexible as the ordinary product of sheeps wool.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

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THE BLOCKHOUSE SEAM—SUBMARINE.

Judged by the tone in which the announcement has been made, there is great satisfaction over the North Atlantic Collieries Coy. having struck the Blockhouse seam at a depth of a hundred and twenty five feet from the surface. If we are not in error the bore hole was put down not far from the shore. It is generally agreed that there is a fair quantity of the Blockhouse seam containing coal of an excellent quality and of good height under the waters of the Bay. The strata dips seaward at a very easy angle, say one in nineteen. The question arises: Can this coal be won, seeing the thickness of the strata where the coal goes under the water is only 125 feet, or twenty-five to fifty-five feet less of strata than mentioned as the necessary cover by the Mines Acts. The clauses in the Mines Acts, having reference to cover, were inserted many years ago by Mr. Poole, the then Inspector of Mines, if we mistake not. He took his cue presumably from Britain or Belgium, where submarine mining was then carried on to a very limited extent. The practice of mining coal from under the water had only began, and greater restrictions were placed upon the getting of submarine coal, than were found necessary by extended practice and experience. While in Britain the government restrictions have been relaxed, indeed we are of opinion they have been wholly removed, there has not been any material modification in the law in N. S. In this respect we are behind the times. The opinion is growing, among those most familiar with the subject, that the time has come for a revision of the law relating to the working of submarine coal. Indeed it is a question seriously discussed whether the government is in a position to make a law that can be general in its application. Should the government assume the responsibility of saying to a lessee how he shall work his submarine coal? Whether is the government, unfamiliar with conditions, or the lessee, who knows what the cover over the coal and between it and the water is composed of, the best judge as to how the work shall be prosecuted. In Britain as we understand, the full responsibility is thrown upon the lessee. We do not say that the government should have no supervision, that it should not, when it has reasonable grounds for fear that the cover is insufficient, have the right to step in and say, 'You cannot enter under the water under a

given thickness of strata.' But we do say that when the government or its officers know little or nothing about the formation of the strata, and its probable action in event of a fall-of roof—that the lessee should be given large discretionary powers. Take the case of this Blockhouse seam. The coal under the ocean cannot possibly be won, if the present law, in reference to thickness of cover, is to remain in force. At least it would not pay a company at the present time to mine it. The law ordains that where there is not less than 150 feet of strata a narrow place may be driven—from the land at its connection with the shore, or at the point where the tunnel goes under the water, and that a wide or ordinary place may be driven if there is not less than 180 feet of cover. There can be no arbitrary law in reference to the cover necessary to secure safety. It all depends on the nature of the strata. A hundred feet of a certain kind of strata would be much safer to work under than three hundred feet of some other kind. In Britain the present custom of the Woods and Forests department under whose oversight water areas are leased, is to throw the full responsibility on the lessee. It has been found perfectly safe to work under a cover of only 75 feet. Our law also talks of 'solid measures' or strata. Well there are some who might prefer to work under a cover of 100 feet of broken measures, provided there was a fair admixture of fire clay, to working under four hundred feet of solid measures. Was it not at Caledonia mine, very many years ago that a crack extended from the then bottom of the mine up through 'solid' measures to the surface, not far from where the manager's house stands. In the case of the Blockhouse submarine coal, experts and not the government should decide the thickness of strata, or cover, under which the work could be reasonably and safely carried on.

Sixty miners were imprisoned for nearly twenty-four hours in an Ayrshire coal mine through an outbreak of fire, which did £10,000 worth of damage. The entombed men were all brought out by a rescue party without serious injury.

The new steel dredge 'Delver' of the Dominion Dredge Company is now at Mabou, for the purpose of carrying out the conditions of a contract entered into with the Department of Public Works through the recommendation of Dr. MacLennan, M. P., to dredge the entrance to the fine harbor of Mabou to a depth of eighteen feet at low water which will enable steamers with a capacity of four or five thousand tons to enter the harbor for cargoes of coal or plaster. The dredge will be engaged at Mabou for about six weeks after which she will proceed to Cheticamp where she will be engaged in widening and deepening the entrance to that commodious harbor during the balance of the season. The contract price for the dredging at Mabou and Cheticamp will exceed (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars. The dredge 'Delver' is the largest one in Canada. She is built of steel. The scows are also steel. She cost complete \$150,000. She has a capacity of removing over three thousand cubic yards per day.—Eastern Journal.

TRADE UNIONISM vs. STATE REGULATION OF WAGES.

R. L. Outhwaite, writing in the London Leader says:—

The strike on the state-owned tramways of New South Wales, which is now in progress, is an event of more than local interest, and will carry with it a lesson to all interested in social problems.

According to a Reuter cable: "The labor council representatives state that the strike is a trial of strength, which will make or break trade unionism. Victory or defeat is, they declare, the only issue."

The peculiar significance of the struggle lies in the fact that trade unionism is not threatened with extinction at the hands of 'capitalism', but by a force which trade unions have themselves in the past created, as a move in the direction of socialism.

For the same cable announces that "Mr. Wade the premier states that he is taking action against the Tramway Union under the industrial disputes act, under which persons participating in strikes are liable to heavy fines, and, in default, to imprisonment, and unions are liable in an amount not exceeding £20 of the fine imposed."

This act came into force on July 1st. of this year, and has been denounced by the N. S. W. labor council as "a repugnant measure that aims at the subjugation of trade unions, the enslavement of their members, and the surrender of long-cherished principles."

It will, therefore, be seen that the contest is one between trade unionism and state regulation of wages. How Australian workers have arrived at being thus 'hoist with their own petard' may be briefly indicated.

The rise of the political labor parties in the various Australian states dates from the defeat of the great maritime strike of 1890, after which the men determined to send their representatives to parliament to achieve their desires by legislative enactment. The immediate result in New South Wales was that in the elections in 1891 thirty-six labor representatives were returned to a house of 141 members. For the same reason (the failure, in this instance, of trade unionism) the new party was captured by the socialists, and one of their first demands was for the state regulation of wages and conditions of employment. This demand was given effect to by the passing of the compulsory arbitration act. The act, however, proved to be ineffective in preventing strikes, for the workers when it pleased them flouted the awards of the courts.

The labor party for a long time controlled the situation in the New South Wales assembly by holding the balance of power, but by the coalition of the two opposing parties, the ministerial and opposition, they were forced into direct defeat. Then came the legislation necessary to make effective the enforcement of the principle of the state regulation of wages, and this took the form of the trades disputes act.

So it has come about that trade unionism is threatened with extinction by the logical carrying out of a principle introduced as a step towards socialism.

What is emerging from the present conflict is a perception that socialism is destructive of trade unionism, since once the power of the state is invoked by legislation that power must be made supreme and enforced on employers and employees alike. Trade unionism for the enforcement of a co-operative demand comes to be an anomaly and if it exists for this purpose does so in defiance of the state.

Those who compelled the employers to surrender their individual liberty to pay a wage are finding out that they have surrendered their own individual liberty to refuse to accept it, when the state has determined what it shall be; hence what they correctly term their 'enslavement'.

The workers have invoked the state, and now, when they revolt against its decree, the industrial dispute logically takes on the aspect of a rebellion, and they run the risk of being crushed by a machine mainly created by themselves, and deriving its force from a sentiment they have as socialists engendered. So it is that this New South Wales labor dispute has a far reaching lesson to convey, and herein lies its significance to trade unionists and to those who believe that the cause of progress cannot be advanced by palliatives entailing the surrender of individual liberties into the hands of the state.

The Clyde built Cunard liner 'Lusitania' finished a sensational run across the Atlantic at 9.30 o'clock last Thursday night. The big turbine not only lowered all records for the trans-Atlantic voyage by nearly four hours, but she also broke three other records. She made the passage in four days and fifteen hours. The best previous time, made by her, on Nov. 8 last, was four days 18 hours and 40 minutes. On the whole trip of 2,781 miles the 'Lusitania' made an average speed of 25.65 knots an hour, a new record, the previous one being 25.01, made by her on her record trip of last November. The third record broken is that for the greatest day's run—650 knots up to noon on the 17th, in which run she also set a new pace in steaming an average of 25.66 knots for the twenty four hours. In these days of fast passages between America and Europe, and vice versa, it is necessary that a vessel shall get out every ounce of steaming power that is in her in order to keep within the first flight. According to a cable received by Messrs H. & A. Allan, the Victorian has set a new figure for the voyage between Montreal and Liverpool, and has rushed across the Atlantic full steam ahead at an average speed of a fraction over eighteen knots.

That there will be a good trade revival this fall across the border is now accepted as reasonably certain, but no boom is expected. As for the boom in stocks, that is looked upon as a move on the part of large interests for political purposes, and to enable those who are heavily loaded to sell out. Naturally there is considerable outside business attracted from abroad, and bankers here and there assert that money will continue to be plentiful at a low rate of interest, and that this will still further encourage home interests to develop and expand their present business output along whatever direction it may seem the most profitable.

- Rubs by Rambler.

Some of the arguments used in favor of an eight hour day for miners, do not apply with much force to Nova Scotia. As a rule miners in Nova Scotia do not work so long hours as to prevent them seeing "their gardens, homes and families by daylight". Mr. Churchill in speaking in favor of the bill introduced into the British parliament used the words quoted as an argument in favor of the bill. In summer months our mine workers have not only time to look around but to engage in sports and attend places of recreation or amusement. A good majority I fear, do not see their gardens for the good reason that they do not incline to agricultural or floricultural pursuits. Many of the mine workers have plots of ground attached to their houses, but the inclination to till the land seems lacking. Some give as a reason that they are too tired, but that is scarcely a sufficient reason, as many after work engage in a healthy physical sport as football, etc. It would be nice were the love of gardening more general in the colliery villages of this country. Gardens would be a source of pleasure and may be of profit. Again men in Nova Scotia are free from many of the discomforts prevalent in countries where very thin seams are worked. In the long on hands and knees with lamp on cap." In perhaps all of the mines with a couple of exceptions men can walk in an upright position to their places. We do not work seams of coal as yet in N. S. of a less thickness than say four feet, while in Britain, seams as thin as eighteen inches have been worked. Mining and shovelling coal, while one is on his knees, cannot by any stretch of imagination be looked upon as comfortable work, and certainly those engaged in such should not be called upon to work so long hours as those who can work standing on their feet, or in any free position they may choose. The discomforts of mining in low seams do not form any argument in any advocacy of a shorter day for mine workers in Nova Scotia.

The advocates of government owned coal mines—as they have them in Germany for instance—have not been prominent of late. Nor have the advocates of the control by the State of all public utilities. Perhaps the former are beginning to realize that if the government worked the coal mines in N. S., coal could not be sold at a cheaper rate than at present. And perhaps it has struck the latter that before there can be government control of public utilities, a control that would redound to the benefit of the people at large, there must be, indeed, a great uplift in the morals, the honesty, the integrity, the fearlessness of the politicians, from those who do business in the 'wards' to those who have seats in parliament or fill offices in the government. A few 'utilities' are now controlled by government, and we are deafened with criticisms as to dishonesty and incapacity of the management. The slander pot is seething as it is, what it would be

were there a few more utilities to make political capital out of, goodness only knows. Surely there are scandals and tales of graft galore now, without adding to the crop which would surely follow had governments a larger number of 'spending' departments. Those who advocated the government 'control' of coal mines in Nova Scotia, said such would bring cheaper coal, higher wages and contented workmen. It is not positive that either of these would follow. In Sydney, New South Wales, they have State owned tramways. The employees ought to be contented and happy, but they are no more so than if the tramways were run by a private corporation. Some 3,000 of the 4,300 tramway men employed by the State lately struck work because the government refused to appoint a special committee to consider their grievances. Business was at a standstill for four days. The strikers were indignant. They got into their head that they were the State and the members of government there only to do their bidding. The strike collapsed, and a majority of the strikers are not quite so ready to shout for State control of public utilities as they were some months ago.

The Glace Bay correspondent of the Halifax Herald writing to that paper says: "Those lodges which gave a majority to the P. W. A. have instructed the delegates—to Gd. Council—to stand by the old organization." That is right and besides it is natural. Further the correspondent says: "Some of the P. W. A. men are in favor of amalgamating with the Mine Workers so that the society may be given a trial, then if unsuccessful the old society will be in a better position inasmuch as the men will have tested both." The old saw "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" is almost universally accepted as safe to follow. I thought that all those in favor of the U. M. W. were so because they were cock sure that the U. M. W. was by far the larger and the richer society. I do not think it was claimed that it was better and wiser. It seems as if there was some uncertainty about the benefits to be derived from absorption. Why do those in favor of the U. M. W. use the word amalgamation. There is to be no amalgamation. A mixture of copper and zinc is not called copper though that metal predominates. It goes by the new name brass. A mixture of the P. W. A. with the U. M. W. is not going to effect any change in the nature of the product. It will still be U. M. W. When the big boilermakers society in Britain joined the big engineers society, the enlarged society was not called the Engineers or the Boilermakers society, but the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Boilermakers. When certain lodges of the P. W. A. consent to go over to the U. M. W. the enlarged society will not go by the name of the Amalgamated Society of Nova Scotia and American Mine Workers, it will carry on work under the American name only. Members who are thus willing to sink their identity have not much spunk. They surely are fusionless fellows. If a trial turns out unsuccessful then they will come back, will they, to the P. W. A. What a confession that would be. Nothing less than they had fooled without looking, had been the veriest fools for their pains. Those who go over will display a lack of

plink; those who come back, after failure, a lack of proper pride.

"These men"—those favorable to the U. M. W.—"say the referendum vote should be followed, or the whole vote was a farce". Well, what else was it. If 'farce' is a hard word call the vote ill advised, hasty legislation. The loyal P. W. A. men agreed to it in a moment of weakness. "The others say the referendum vote was illegal, and therefore not binding." Correct; these men are level headed. The vote served no practical purpose. The result of it only showed how the wind blew, and enabled the P. W. A. men to discover the localities where the foes of their own household lodged.

The majority obtained for the U. M. W. at the 'referendum vote' was not composed of British subjects, of those who had at heart the welfare of Nova Scotia and her workers. Subtract from the vote the Belgians, the Huns, the Russians and the Poles, and there is no doubt the P. W. A. had a big majority of men owning allegiance to the British flag. Whichever way the vote be looked at it could not decide for the loyal P. W. A. It indicated the numbers willing to sink their identity, that is all. These men are at liberty to go to an alien society; and the P. W. A. at perfect liberty to carry on business at the old stand, in their own way, and without being subject to any foreign potentates. The P. W. A. men have every justification for their determination to remain by their society; while those who would like the society to become Americanized have not a leg to stand on. Their manly course would have been to have resigned from the P. W. A. if they thought it was a failure. If they were disloyal they had no right to seduce the level and loyal hearted men. The vote was illegal, therefore those who disregard it are honorably upholding the constitution of the society, which has done wonders for the miners of Nova Scotia.

.. ..

Some kindly soul, in the counsels of the Liberal party, or of the Morning Chronicle, should whisper in the ear of that paper to bury or burn that old rooster, which makes its appearance on jubilation occasions. It is not at all a work of art, and has more than a suggestion of vulgarity about it. If the Chronicle staff must have some vent, on special occasions, for their irrepressible joy they might let it exude through the medium of a flag, and not through that of a much ruffled rooster. If Laurier had challenged Foster to a stand up fistie fight, and had fairly and squarely knocked out his opponent, then the rooster might be emblematic of the proceedings. If the Chronicle has reason to glory at the result in the North West it is because it believes it was a triumph of principle. Well, there is no principle in a rooster. He is wholly ignorant of the Marquis of Queensberry's rules, let alone the rules of civilized society. But why should the Chronicle by itself, and through its rooster, have crowed so lustily over the result in Saskatchewan? Why should it give hard working liberals away. The Tories are not all fools, and some of them may come to the conclusion that the Chronicle does not feel positive of its ground when it boasts of a straw as if it were a cable. As the head of the Liberal press the Chronicle should carry itself in a dignified man-

ner. I could quote some old saws showing that loudness may be a sign of leanness and noise of emptiness, but I won't, as this very short homily is in the interest of propriety only.

After this decent men, and far more decent women, will surely avoid travelling in Harvest Excursion trains—from the East. A train load of excursionists, the Upper Province papers declare have brought disgrace on all of Canada. Says the Montreal Star:—

"If half the stories which are in circulation about the conduct of a train load of harvest hands on their way to the West, are true, we may well wonder if we have any law in this country at all. According to these stories, these 'drunken brutes'—as they are frankly termed in the despatches—were guilty of all manner of crimes as they made their way across the country; and yet we do not hear that the railway authorities telegraphed ahead to have the entire party met at some convenient point by an overwhelming police force and locked up. So long as these free-booters stuck to the train, it would have been easy to have arrested them 'en masse' at any point where sufficient police power could have been secured; and yet nothing of the sort appears to have been done. If even a fair proportion of the incidents which are told occurred, the authorities ought to make an example of the scoundrels who perpetrated them which will be remembered for a generation. Crimes are charged against them which should lead to the scaffold; and, if they be proven, the guilty men should go to the scaffold. That they had crazed themselves with drink ought not to be considered for a moment as a mitigation but rather as an aggravation of their offence. A few hangings and a few stiff penitentiary sentences might discourage this sort of savagery for the future."

The Montreal Witness is even harder and delivers itself as follows:—

"It seems as though it were incumbent on the churches of Nova Scotia, without distinction of denomination, to get together and demand or appoint a commission to examine into the conditions out of which has emerged the lawless crowd of harvesters, hailing chiefly from Nova Scotia, which has disgraced Canada before the world. Are there any churches or schools in the regions whence these men come, and if so what sort of religion or morals are instilled into the youth? We presume these rioters are for the most part men in the beginning of life who are the product of present rather than of past conditions, and the conditions seem to be such as badly need reform."

"What sort of religion or morals are instilled into their minds"? The religion may be all right, but the morals, aye there's the rub. Why I have heard, in churches, and in prayer meetings in this very Nova Scotia the moral man scouted as if he was kin to the old boy. We have in Nova Scotia any amount of religion but in very very much of that religion there is no morality. The N. S. comm. on type of religionist may not be an adulterer or a drunkard or profaner, but he forgets that chastity, sobriety, and reverence are not the whole of the moral law, not by a very long way. Uprightness and honesty, and a man speaking truth with his neighbor, are as essential to a due observance of the law as the others. Slander is on no higher plane than drunkenness. The man who doesn't lift stone and throw it with malice propens at his neigh-

bours chickens who have scratched up the lately sown ground may be much more of a saint than the man who prays in a dolorous strain at a prayer meeting, and the man who doesn't swear in trying to put up an old stove pipe is likely a bit more of a christian than the one who never fails to palm off his 'experience'. I have known a session try to discipline one reported to have gone over the bay, and never try to bring to book an adulterer, a liar, and a thief. Why? Why the answer is simple. From the minister down to the organ blower there is a sad, very sad lack of moral courage.

HEALTH OF COAL MINERS.

There is a widespread belief that the coal mining industry is a particularly unhealthy one, while it certainly cannot be denied that it is a dangerous occupation. We learn on the authority of a member of the Mining Institute of Scotland that the health conditions of coal mining have greatly improved during the last forty years. Apart from this, however, it is interesting to study the question of the diseases which have the effect of shortening the life of the miner, and if these diseases, which are common to all, are aggravated by mining conditions to such an extent as to justify the statement, that the coal miner is a short-lived man. With, perhaps, one or two exceptions, there are no diseases peculiar to the miner's calling. These exceptions are an affection of the eyes termed 'nyctagmus', and in a lesser degree that disease of the respiratory organs which usually goes by the name of 'miners asthma'. It is found on enquiry that the death rate of coal miners from alcoholism is particularly low, which may, perhaps, be taken to show that the occasional drinking to excess indulged in by many of them is less deleterious in its effects than the more frequent tipping of men in other occupations. On the whole it has been found that there are good grounds for regarding the occupation of the coal miner as one of the healthiest, as, even after including deaths from accidents, the mortality among coal miners is less than that of most manual occupations. Among the contributing causes towards this result the following may be mentioned: The underground temperature is equable, and, on the whole, not uncomfortably high. The bulk of the coal miners live in rural communities, and have the benefit of fresh air. The coal miner's day is a comparatively short one, and he seldom works every day in the week. It is a curious fact that as far back as 1641 an Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed ordaining colliers and other colliery workmen to work all the six days in the week, the reason given being that they had been in the habit of taking frequent holidays, which they spent in 'drinking and debauchery, to the great offence of God and prejudice of their masters.'

With an impressive and interesting ceremony, the corner stone of the Nova Scotia Technical College, on Spring Garden Road, was laid by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, last Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering. His Honor, in an interesting speech, reviewed the movement for technical education which had led up to the building of one of the finest Technical Colleges on the continent. Premier Murray, A. H. MacKay, (Superintendent of Education,) and President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, and others also spoke.

The British Engineers, a large number of members of the Canadian Mining Institute, a fair number of associate members from different parts of Canada and the U. S., and a limited number of the members of the Nova Scotia Mining Society passed through in a special yesterday en route to Glace Bay and Sydney. The party will visit several of the mines of the Dominion Coal Co. and will call at the Steel Works. The visits will be made Wednesday and Thursday. The inspection of the collieries will be causory necessarily. The crowd is out, in the first place, for a good time and the Record hopes it will have it. The big party will be lunched by the two big companies. No party of men, however observant, can get even an idea of the mining possibilities of Nova Scotia in a mere drive through and past. They may get an impression and that may be worth something.

Seeing that several of the P. W. A. lodges, Lady-smith, Buller, Golden Rule, Unity, Island, etc. etc., have decided to nail the colors of the P. W. A. to the mast, the probability is that there will be no lodges of the U. M. W. organized in Nova Scotia this year of grace. Mr. Patterson, the organizer, cannot possibly go back on a statement made to a Cumberland M. P. P. He told this gentleman that he had not come to N. S. to disrupt the Union. He had come by request, under the belief that all the lodges might desire a change. If he found that the desire for a change was not unanimous then no U. M. W. lodges would be organized. As perhaps a majority of the lodges in good standing desire no change the likelihood is that Mr. Patterson after the 15th. September will see him back to the U. S. after having spent a pleasant holiday in N. S. at the minimum of cost.

At a meeting of the National Executive of the Labour party, representing over a million organized workers, a resolution was unanimously adopted deploring the attempts of war scaremongers to spread alarmist reports as to the relations of Great Britain and Germany, condemning the provocative policies of naval construction pursued by the governments of both countries, declaring that war between the two peoples would be a great crime, and calling on German workers to co-operate with their British comrades to defeat the war propaganda and secure the establishment of international goodwill.

In order to increase the earnings of the Belfast tramways owned by the city, it was decided to change the fares and to make other alterations. Despite the strong opposition of the manager, cent fares were instituted, with the result that in a fortnight the receipts dropped £1,350. Now the corporation has agreed to let the manager have own way and to abolish cent fares.

The wages of a hundred thousand miners in Scotland are to be reduced 6d. a day by the consent of the Scottish Miners' Conciliation Board.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

There were 600,000 tons less coal exported from Canada in 1907 than in the preceding year.

Times are somewhat slack at Springhill and they are not a bit too brisk at the other of the mainland collieries.

As soon as the railway is extended from Dom. No. 12 to Dom. No. 14, the development of the latter colliery will be proceeded with.

Seven thousand miners were on strike in Indiana for some time all over the discharge of a mule driver. Pit drivers are frequently a source of trouble.

Some 70 men, or all the men in the pit at the time were killed by an explosion in a Wigan colliery last week. Another instance of no one left to tell the tale.

The S. S. Wasie, of the N. S. S. & C. Co. fleet took a cargo of coal from Port Morien to Wabana ten days ago. This was no doubt somewhat of a help to the Atlantic Collieries Co.

The output of the Sydney Mines is not as large as those in charge of the sales department could wish. The new mine, Sydney No. 4 should soon show what it can do.

In nine months of 1907, according to the year book, Canada imported from other countries some 5,821,000 tons of coal. The imports for 12 months are considerably over 7,000,000. tons.

It is reported that the union officials of the Pittsburgh district have asked the operators to increase the amount of monthly dues collected from the wages of each union miner from 50 to 65 cents, and that the operators have declined to make the additional deduction.

Mr. Foster, one of the great English submarine experts has arrived in C. B. Mr. Donkin, of the Mines Office and Hugh Fletcher, of the Geological Survey were in C. B. last week in consultation with him. In the multitude of counsellors there is submarine coal area wisdom.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. are doing an unexpectedly large bunker business this year. Indeed so large has been the demand for bunkers that it has interfered with shipments to Montreal, Wabana etc. Two of their boats had lately to be transferred elsewhere for lack of coal to keep them on the move.

It is reported that Lewis, the president of the U. M. W. will not be far from Nova Scotia about the third week in August. How these Americans do agonize over the illused, downtrodden, behind the times, miners of Nova Scotia. Some would like to know what inspires all this zeal. It is to be hoped Mr. Lewis, if he comes, will have a pleasant time, and that arm in arm with Peter Paterson he will return to the U. S. a healthier and a wiser man.

Wm. Watkins of Springhill, the fiercest propagandist of the U. M. W., heard Ira D. Sankey speak and sing, but the 'old man Adam' is too strongly entrenched in William to be dislodged by other than superhuman agency.

With a determination that should invoke success the Standard Coal Co. is again proceeding with the boring at Pettigrew, Cumb. Co. When this hole was abandoned a couple of years or so ago at a depth of some 2200 ft. it was reported that coal had been struck. The boring is now down some 2500 feet but no second seam of coal has been struck.

It is said that the Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. purpose putting down bore holes at the extreme ends of their property. The North slope is rather an expensive seam to work owing to the large amount of stone that has to be taken away. The boring may lead to the opening of a new seam, and the abandonment, for a longer or shorter period of the North slope.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have received sufficient orders for steel and its products to keep the several departments of the works busy till after the new year, and as new orders are coming in daily the probability is for good times for an indefinite period. One of the orders received by the company is for a very large quantity of plates for the Canada Car Co.

The legend on an issue of Bear Brook Post cards runs "Bear Brook Park, New Glasgow". The legend on another set reads "Allan Shafts, New Glasgow." Good, why not make post cards showing our old jail and make it read "Common Jail, New Glasgow". One telegraphing to the Chronicle leaves the impression that Little Harbor is also within the New Glasgow bounds. That's spirit for you.

Just sit up and take notice that, on or shortly after the 15th. of September, those papers which, since the 'referendum', have been inclined to favor the aliens, or have damned the P. W. A. with faint praise, or have made the vain effort to face both ways, will, with one heart and voice, proclaim the victory of the P. W. A. as if it were a personal triumph, and declare they never for an instant thought that it would be otherwise.

The changes in the Dominion Coal Co.'s staff, stated in last issue as likely to occur, have taken place. Mr. P. Christianson is Inspector of Mines of No. 3 district, including Dom. No. 3, 4, 6, 12, and 14. Mr. Norman McKenzie remains in No. 2 district, and Mr. Alex McEachern is appointed to No. 1 district including Dom. Nos. 1, 5, 8, etc. Mr. Alex S. McNeil, formerly U. G. M. at Mt. Melnis mine No. 3 takes charge of International, and Bart Connors retires from there and goes to the Reserve, (No. 5, etc.) where he put in many a busy day. The Dominion Coal Co. is to be commended in its recognition of merit among its own employees, and on this account the staff is, as it ought to be, loyal.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Port Hood Coal Co. people are fortunate in having made a contract which relieves them of all anxiety as to the disposal of slack coal for this year and the next.

Mining is coming to its own in Nova Scotia and the Maritime provinces. John Johnstone, mine manager at Sydney Mines has been elected Grand Master of the Oddfellows.

There must be some new move on at the Inverness colliery. Three weeks ago the management had to refuse many applications for work. Now there is a request for a large number of miners.

Over thirty men from Stellarton left good work, good wages and short hours of labor, to put in twelve to 14 hours in the harvest fields of the North West. Man is a strange animal. If the going gets them wisdom it may not be all loss.

The various interests at Mabou cannot have come yet to a satisfactory understanding, as a number of the workmen have been permitted to go and only the leading places are working. From these, no coal probably can be obtained for shipment. It is a pity the restraining orders came at a time when the mine was beginning to make a fair output.

The Sydney Record says that the pier of the Colonial Coal Co. to be erected in the Little Bras D'Or will be only a hundred feet from the pit mouth. This is near enough for all practical purposes and with an output of 500 tons should enable the company to ship at a cost of about a cent a ton. Could not well be less, and will beat everything on the continent hollaw.

Enquiries have been made as to the possibility of acquiring the Stellar Coal for oil making purposes by parties desirous of entering upon that business. As it is possible there are seams underlying the Stellar coal, the Acadia Coal Co. could not undertake to enter into negotiations even. There are no doubt shales in other parts of this county which should be fair oil producers.

The building of the breakwater at Port Hood is not an unmixt blessing—to the management of the Port Hood mines. It reduces many loaders from the mines who give up a steady job for one lasting a month or two. Government jobs have a great fascination for very many men. The prevalent idea is that government jobs are "soft" ones, and there may be reason for the belief.

The boring at Port Morien to ascertain the 'lay' of the Block house seam so that a shaft might be sunk, struck the coal at a depth of 125 feet from the surface. A small shaft will likely be sunk to ascertain the dip of the coal, before a permanent shaft is sunk. It is to be hoped there is sufficient cover where the seam enters the water to permit of the extraction of at least 50 per cent of the coal. It scarcely pays to take out only 40 per cent, and leave 60, but such is the law at present regulating the working of submarine areas. In Britain no thickness of strata is given as necessary before a place can be worked to its fullest extent.

The 'depression' is beginning to be felt in Springhill in earnest. The machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., have been put on half time, and idle days at the pits are not uncommon.

By careful and competent management, and by the exercise of the keenest economy, the Intercolonial Coal Coy. have been enabled to declare a half yearly dividend of three per cent. When all the uncertainties, and risks are taken into account how many workmen with \$100,00 saved would be willing to invest it in a coal mine and receive only three cents to the dollar half yearly.

Mr. James Ross says when he took oversight of the Dominion Coal Co. seven years ago the output was two million tons. It is now four, and by the end of other seven years he hopes for an output of eight million tons. That means some planning, and it means that the coffers of the provincial treasury will be so augmented that the spending departments will be kept busy.

Says an exchange not unfriendly to labor:—"The C. P. R. strike is engineered by American officials who thoroughly understand this 'striking' business. The pay of the strikers amounts to \$43,000 a week. We all deeply regret this action of the men and the disagreement with the C. P. R. officials, but it is more regrettable to think that this strike is authorized and engineered by an organization in a foreign land."

The railway connecting the new Dom. No. 12 mine of the Dom. Coal Coy., was completed on the 13th inst., or a couple of days sooner than announced in last Record. The completion of the road will enable the company to bring in the heavier material necessary to equip the colliery. It is intended to remove the winding engine at No. 6, which is being replaced by a larger one, to No. 12 to do service until the colliery is advanced in development work.

The Boston Richardson Gold Mining Co., the largest gold mining concern in the province, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The want of capital, during the late stringency, to place the plant in proper shape for turning out larger quantities of quartz, and the lessening value of the quartz are the two chief factors contributing to the unlooked for event. It is to be hoped the quartz may increase soon in value. Three pennyweights to the ton will make the mine a paying proposition. It is a pity this has come at a time when there seemed to be promise of a revival in gold mining which has lagged of late.

Only in polites are the newspapers careful to call a spade a spade or something worse. All the papers that I came across which gave reports of the Bisley meet, told us that the King's prize was won by an Englishman named Gray. Now that was a stupid and unpardonable mistake. Gray is not an Englishman but a Scot and a member of the Scottish Rifles—Lanarkshire. He is a young fellow only 21 years, with no previous spoken of practice and with no record. He has a cool head and strong nerves.

— Around the Collieries. —

Mr. J. R. Cowans went to Boston last Friday.

The name of the new superintendent of mines of the Dominion Coal Co. is Robert Kirkby, not Kirby. He is a guid man frae Fife or thereawa, whose forbears lived forbye the kirk but nae father frae, 'The Guid' than the maist of the several coal companies, their st-ffs. Mr. Duggan wa- in Fifeshire lately, and as he could'nt well engage a Fife lassie he had to content himself with the laddie. The Record extends a welcome hand to Mr. Kirkby.

It is stated by the Eastern Journal that the Dominion Coal Co. has engaged to draw off the S. S. Pors, which went ashore on a soft place in Port Hood Harbor for \$9,000, and that a dredge is being sent from Louisburg to help in the work. The going ashore of the Pors, was not an unmixed evil. Indeed we are of opinion that it happened at an opportune time for the Port Hood Coal Co., and instead of entailing a loss was a benefit, as the company being short of men was also short in its output, and had at the time sufficient tonnage for its needs.

When the Dominion Coal Co., a year or two ago, formulated a plan of building houses for their workmen, which could be acquired on remarkably easy terms, there was a cry against the scheme, and expressions of suspicion that the company was not honest, and unselfish in its desire to see workmen possessors of their own inglesides. The expressed suspicions and the innuendoes did not prevent a number of workmen taking advantage of the offer and now we know that the company intend to do the square thing by those who engaged to purchase houses on the terms proposed. Lately one or two workmen made up their minds to leave the locality where they had purchased houses. They informed the company of their intention and asked that the houses be taken off their hands. The company complied with the request. The men left richer than if they had never taken advantage of the company's proposals. As an incentive to thrift no better plan could be suggested than that offered by the company in the purchase of a home by instalments.

Says the Dartmouth Patriot: "Strikes are the last resort and should not be declared unless it is otherwise impossible to prevent an injustice. Strikes always result in great loss and terrible hardships, not to the men alone but to the wives and families. Frequently they are forced by unscrupulous employers who take advantage of favorable conditions to secure a reduction of pay or other onerous conditions. Trade unions have done much good on the whole and have unquestionably secured far greater consideration for the working man, who in times past, before he had learned to combine, was forced to submit to many injustices. On the other hand their leaders have on many occasions ordered a strike when it was not justified. In recent times strikes as a rule have been warranted although it is difficult for the ordinary man to find any justification for the series of strikes that have occurred at Springhill. The worst feature is the inconvenience and oft times suffering which strikes bring upon innocent persons altogether outside the trades affected.

President Lindsey, of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., estimates that the company's mining property in the vicinity of Fernie B. C., was damaged to the extent of about \$200,000 by the forest fire that devastated that region last week, and that the loss sustained by the company through the destruction of part of its extensive timber interests will not be less than \$1,000,000.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

September 2nd. to 10th. Inclusive.

Return Tickets will be sold from all Stations in Nova Scotia

at

FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE.

With 25 cents added for Admission Coupon.

Good Going September 1st. to 9th. Inclusive.

Good for return until September 12th. 1908

For Special Fares and Dates see small Bills.

Intercolonial Railway.

— Tender. —

Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Stores and Office Building Riviere-du-Loup" will be received up to and including TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1908 for the construction of a brick building with concrete foundation at Riviere-du-Loup, P. Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office Riviere-du-Loup, P. Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with

D. POTTINGER,

Railway Office,

August 14th. '08

General Manager,
Moncton, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TORONTO.

August 29th, to September 14th, 1908]

Return tickets from all stations, Campbellton, and East, including the Prince Edward Island Railway.

FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE.

August 27, 29 and 31—Sept. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

FARES TO TORONTO.

August 28th, and Sept. 4th

From STELLARTON \$21.25

All tickets good to return, leaving Toronto, September 16th, 1908.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

100 Good Miners,

to work for the Inverness
Ry. and Coal Company.

— Apply at the colliery to —

M. S. BEATON,

Inverness, Aug. '08

Manager.

Amatite

ROOFING



This advertisement will bring to your attention the *best and cheapest ready roofing* on the market. Here is how we prove it the best.

In the first place Amatite is made in one standard thickness, whereas other ready roofings range from a thin, flimsy half-ply to a three ply thickness.

The three-ply thickness (which by the way is only one sheet of felt) is the only kind that can be compared with Amatite.

But right here is the point. Amatite is better made, has better water proofing material, and weighs more per square foot than the three-ply grade of other makes, and *costs much less.*

These facts make Amatite the most desirable roofing made.

But in addition to its superiority in material and manufacture Amatite has one distinction which makes it stand out above all others. *It has a real mineral surface.*

It is hardly necessary to state the advantages of such a mineral surface, the freedom from painting or coating, the perfect protection against all kinds of weather, the great durability.

This mineral surface is embedded in a layer of Pitch, the *greatest known waterproofing material.* Beneath this in turn are two layers of the best grade of wool felt—cemented together by more Pitch, making the whole a roofing that is *absolutely water-proof.*

No other ready roofing can compare with this mineral-surfaced, water-proof, durable roof. That's why we say—*'Don't buy your roofing until you have seen Amatite.'*

Free Sample & Booklet.

Send for Free Booklet and Sample to-day. It will pay you to get acquainted with Amatite. Address nearest office.

The CARRITTE - PATERSON M'FG C'O'Y., Ltd.
St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

A firkin of butter two centuries old has been dug up by a farmer at Tyrone. The hoops and staves of the firkin collapsed on being lifted, but the butter is in a perfect state of preservation.

"FENERTY" SHOVELS

-FOR-

Miners, Contractors and
 Heavy Work.

"GILMOUR" SHOVELS

-FOR-

General Purposes,

MANUFACTURED BY

The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co
HALIFAX, N. S.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
 SPECIAL SIZES AND SHAPES MADE TO ORDER.

BRATTICE CLOTH

TARRED AIRPROOF

ALSO

FIRE-PROOF.

—OOOO—

As Used by the Leading Scotch-English
 and Welsh Collieries.

PROMPT DELIVERIES.

DRUMMOND, McCALL & CO.

MONTREAL and LONDONDERRY, N. S.

Plumbago

for all

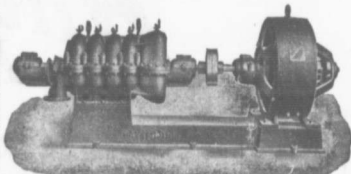
Purposes.

The
Dominion Foundry
Supply Company,
Limited.

Montreal and Toronto.

Westinghouse

Motors for Mines



Westinghouse Motor Driving Dayton Turbine Pump.

A Motor exactly suited to the conditions is essential in the correct solution of any power problem. A wide selection is afforded by the many types of Westinghouse Motors, among them you are assured of finding the motor to exactly meet your requirements.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO.,

—LIMITED—

Office and Works, Hamilton, Ont.

Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. Sovereign Bank Bldg., Montreal.
 439 Pender St., Vancouver. 183 Granville St., Halifax.
 222-223 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

Priestleys
Mohairs
 — and —
Lustres

Have Excellent
 Wearing Qualities.

WILL NOT COCKLE
 :: WITH RAIN ::

Best for —

SPRING AND SUMMER
SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

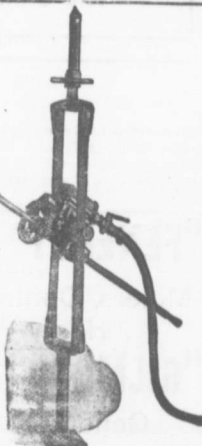
All Ladies who wish to look well
 wear **Priestlys Dress Goods.**
Greenshields Limited, Sole Agents.
Montreal, Canada

The TORNADO

AIR POWER

ROAL DRILL

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



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



Synopsis of Canadian North-West.

Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 2 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 16 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 100 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at the Sub-agent's office may be wired to the 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 lets have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persecution" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

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

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homestead is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

W. W. COBY.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL. Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or society on the same output. 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 \$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 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 \$200 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$10 renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of 100 years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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

Miney's 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 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.

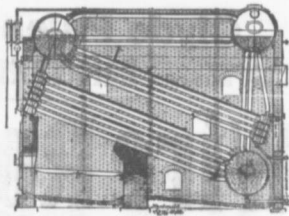
Works—SYLVESTER

Head Office—STELLARTON.

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

ROBB-MUMFORD

WATER TUBE BOILERS



FREE EXPANSION OF TUBES.

PERFECT WATER CIRCULATION.

DRY OR SUPERHEATED STEAM

HALF THE USUAL NUMBER OF HANDHOLES.

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, L^{td},
AMHERST, N. S.

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 CSupplies of all Explosives to be obtained from
Agents for Nova Scotia **AUSTEN BROS.,** Halifax

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y**Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,**Cablegrams: "Ropery Rutherglen" **Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.** Codes, A B C (1th & 2th Eds)
A. L. Lohrs 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 1,700,-
000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

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

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

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

GREENING

**WIRE ROPE,
"Acme Brand."**

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.
HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS!

WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE
For Everybody.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

The DOMINION **WIRE ROPE** CO., Ltd., Montreal

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. 24, Taking effect at 1 a. m. JUNE 28TH., 1908.

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Head Down			STATIONS.	Head Up	
No. 52 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.	No. 51 p. m.		No. 53 a. m.	
L 11 15	L 2 50	A 11 05	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 8 35	
S 11 27	S 3 05	S 10 57	PORT HAWKESBURY	S 8 27	
A 11 40	A 4 08	L 10 37	PORT HASTINGS	L 8 10	3 10
L 4 15	L 4 15	A 10 22	TROY	A 10 22	
P 4 25	P 4 25	S 10 22	CRIGNISH	S 10 22	
S 4 35	S 4 35	F 9 32	JU DIQUE	F 9 32	
P 4 50	P 4 50	S 9 32	CRAGSHOLE	S 9 32	
S 5 05	S 5 15	F 9 18	CATHERINES POINT	F 9 18	
A 5 35	A 5 35	L 9 02	PORT HOOD	L 9 02	
S 6 22	S 6 16	S 8 40	GLENCOE	S 8 40	
S 6 28	S 6 28	S 8 15	MABOU	S 8 15	
S 6 45	S 6 45	S 8 01	GLENDYRE	S 8 01	
S 7 02	S 7 02	S 7 45	BLACK RIVER	S 7 45	
A 7 15	A 7 15	S 7 22	STATHLORE	S 7 22	
P 9 1	P 9 1	L 7 15	INVERNESS	L 7 15	
		S 6 30		S 6 30	

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jet, with I. C. B. 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.

North Atlantic Collieries,

LIMITED.

Mines and Loading Piers, Port Morien, C. B.

Miners and Shippers of **Cow Bay Basin Coals.**

EXCELLENT FUEL FOR

Domestic, Steamship
and Railway Use.

Recent analysis of the coals in several of the seams in this Basin—which will be persistently developed—show them to be remarkably low in ash and sulphur.

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

Loading Piers at Port Morien C. B.

Quick Dispatch.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Mines Office, Port Morien, C. B.

Babcock & Wilcox, Limited.

PATENT WATER TUBE BOILERS.

Over 7,000,000 H. P. in use, Fired with all kinds of Fuel

Steam Superheaters, Feed Water Heaters, Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Steel Chimneys, Water Softeners and Purifiers, Electric Cranes, Piping.

Our Text Book "Steam" Free to users.

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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.

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.

**Air Compressors, Rock Drills,
Imperial Pneumatic Tools,
Air Appliances, Coal Cutters,
"EVERYTHING IN AIR MACHINERY."**

BUILT BY
CANADIAN RAND CO., LIMITED.

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

**WHEN WERE YOUR
BOILERS**

..... LAST INSPECTED

WRITE TO

G. W. JONES, Agent,

Halifax, N. S.

-OR TO-

A. BONNYAN, Inspector

Amherst N. S.

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

Unequalled 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

—AND—

JOGGINS

Steam

—AND—

Domestic

COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipment by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy

Collieries., CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager, MACCAN, N. S.

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

DRUMMOND

COAL

High Grade Fuel
for Steam, Domestic and General
Purposes.

COKE

From Coal Washed by Latest Process,
Growing more popular daily—and considered
to give as good results for Foundry purposes
as the United States Article.

FIRE CLAY

of Fine
Quality

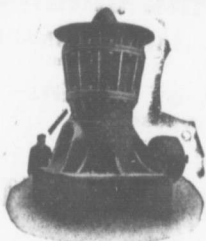
FIRE BRICK

Better than
Scotch seconds for
Ladle lining etc.

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INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD.,
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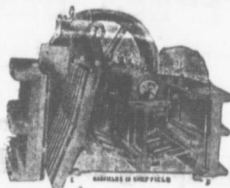
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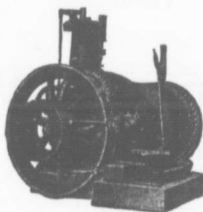
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The Cheapest and
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Can be started and stopped
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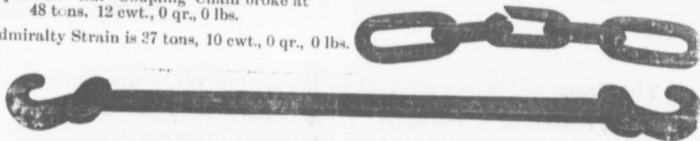
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This 14' Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at
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FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... 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 %

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The year Round

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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 " "	1 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.

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Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

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