

to Norway by the "Bratland," and that a further order for 10,000 tons has been received at the mines. Two steamers, "Brad" and "Mons" are due at Sydney about Sept. 1st for further cargoes for Norway. In this instance Cape Breton coal is being substituted for English coal.

It is significant of the reversal of trade conditions brought about by the war that Cape Breton coal can be shipped to Norway and sold in competition with English coal—or rather in default of English coal—and that Cape Breton coal cannot compete with United States coal in the Montreal market.

A VAIN PETITION.

The most arresting article in a late issue of the Springhill paper was a letter of a correspondent. Here is the letter, unnecessary words omitted. "I am a church member and member of a labor union. I try to be consistent. I attended prayer meeting the other evening and was called on to pray. Among my supplications I humbly asked that in view of the fact that a majority of the workers were day laborers, and in all probability would be reduced to five days a week that God work on the hearts of our statesmen to do something to reduce the high cost of living. At this point a man in the audience got up and said he could not listen to such talk. He told me I was no friend of labor. Said he: 'How can the Lord reduce the high cost of living without reducing wages.' " And we too, not facetiously not lightly, but, in all honesty ask "How can He?" — Maritime Mining Record.

LARGE COAL EXPORT ORDER.

Philadelphia.—It is reported that a New York firm has been successful in placing with Pocahontas operators a contract for 500,000 tons of coal a year, for three years, or a total of 1,500,000 tons, for export to Great Britain.

Assurance was given that bottoms for transatlantic shipment would be available, and the entire contract is reported to have been at a fixed price. Export coal of this high grade is commanding \$1 to \$1.50 premium over the domestic price and it is assumed that this would be attractive to Pocahontas region shippers in a long-term contract such as the present instance.

WORLD'S DEEPEST OIL WELLS.

Of four deepest oil wells in the world, two are in West Virginia, one in southwestern Pennsylvania and the other in Germany. Deepest well is the J. H. Lake, of the Hope Natural Gas Co., which was abandoned at 7579 feet.

Second deepest well is the M. O. Goff drilled 7386 feet, about eight miles northeast of Clarksburg, W. Va., also by the Hope Natural Gas Co. Third deepest is at Czuchow, Germany, and is 7348 feet deep. Fourth is the R. A. Geary, drilled to a depth of 7248 feet, in southwestern Pennsylvania, by the People's Natural Gas Co., according to the United States Geological Survey.

In comparison with these depths, other depths reached by wells or mines are insignificant. Deepest mine in the world, for instance, is shaft No. C of the Tamarack mine in Houghton county, Michigan, which has a depth of 5200 feet.—Boston News Bureau.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED. INTERIM REPORT, 1st JAN. —17th JUNE, 1919.

The Interim Report of the Hollinger Company covering the 6 four-weekly periods from 1st January to 17th June, shows income and disposals as follows:

Income	\$3,166,625
Expenditure	1,646,868
Dividends	\$1,519,757
	738,000

Added to Surplus \$781,757

Current assets, plus bullion assets, total \$3,346,575, which less current liabilities, leaves a surplus of \$2,853,043.

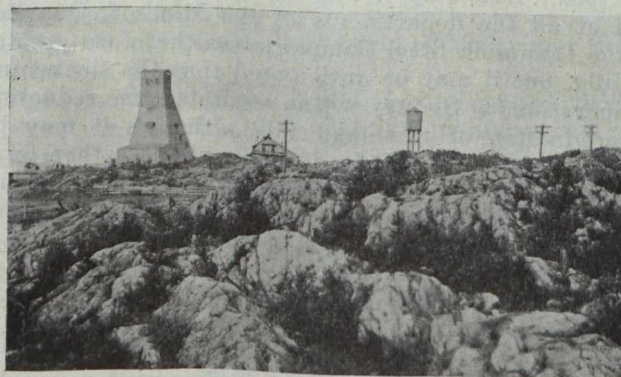
The number of persons employed totalled 1,344 at 17th June against 1,311 at March 25th, an interesting feature being the slight decrease in the non-productive



A Quartz Outcrop of the Hollinger Property.

force and an increase of 40 men in the mining class. The number of miners obtainable is understood to be less than could be employed, but the labor troubles in the Cobalt and Kirkland Lake camps have helped the situation to some extent.

The mill ran 69 per cent of the possible running time, treating 316,386 tons of which 50,477 tons came from development. The average value of the ore treated was \$9.93 per ton. Cost of treatment totalled \$4.95 per ton.



An Unusual View of the Hollinger.

We believe the world will better know how to behave itself and keep the peace when it has learned that imports are the only international currency that pays for exports and that all schemes to blink, dodge or sidestep this fact can lead only to dispute and conflict. Trade is barter, money is but a poker chip, and the thought of money as wealth in itself gives life to the old proverb: "The love of money is the root of all evil."—Stephen Bell, in "Commerce and Finance."