

sults, as he has carried the change in his mind for over a year. It is said the system will be carried out in other pits, until every mine operated by the Dominion Coal Company will have the coal shot down at night. Men who do the firing at night are paid higher wages than they were paid on day shift. By this night blasting the mine (Dom. No. 4) is in better condition than ever, and the men are not slow in saying so.

been upset. There might be a possibility of increasing their suburban service, but this was the only bright spot that he could see in connection with increased passenger facilities."

# SAINT LOUIS FUR EXCHANGE BUYS DIRECT FROM TRAPPER.

Due to certain complaints being brought to the notice of the St. Louis Fur Exchange 7th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A. of unsatisfactory grading of furs as made by some of the advertising fur houses of that market, where in January over ten million dollars worth of furs were sold, they are now also receiving shipments of furs from the trapper direct, and are recognized and registered under license P. B. F. 30 with the U. S. War Trade Board and all of the Collectors of Customs, thus insuring free passage of furs when addressed to them with the words, "Raw furs of Canadian Origin" on the package or shipping tag. This advertisement appears on Page 15.

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less during the shorter hours more work, and that of the best quality, was put in, we should be unable to hold our own in the new and vast trade competition which would shortly arise. We must produce at a not less rate than our competitors, and the quality of our production must, if possible, be superior to theirs."  
"Lord Claud Hamilton added that it had been the company's intention, on the basis existing three months ago, so to expedite the repairs and renewals of their engine stock as to permit them to resume during their Easter holidays their pre-war normal service. Unfortunately, owing to the 47 hour week, which had since been conceded by the Government, all their plans had

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quantity could not be estimated. Another Scottish expert has expressed the opinion that in only two square miles of territory, in the Pictou County coal field, there is more shale than in the whole of the territory in Scotland, where the oil, from shale, industry is being successfully and extensively carried on. A somewhat cautious man is content to say that there is oil shale in Nova Scotia sufficient to supply the Dominion with oil for hundreds of years.

A Scottish Analyst, accompanied by a Scottish Mining Engineer, both of high repute, visited, prior to the war, portions of the Pictou oil shale field. The Analyst, in a valuable report of his work,—I use the word "valuable" in a sense additional to that generally used when speaking of an address or a philosophical or technical paper—it was valuable in the sense that his report, in conjunction with that of his associate, cost, so I am assured, in the vicinity of \$5,000, and, note well, you are getting it scot free, or, if you will, free from a Scot, something for nothing, which some of you may declare is a thing unrecorded in the annals of Scotland, and which, from hence, will constitute a needed and meritorious precedent. The Analyst to whom I was referring when the interlarded sentence struck me, in his report, among other things, says: "We resolved on taking advantage of the generous offer of the Canadian government (he meant Provincial government) to aid us in our investigation, who sent us a drill which we employed on a seam on the adjoining river side. The core from the core hole reads as follows:

(1) Soil and Gravel 5 ft. 6 in. (2) Fire Clay 2 ft. (3) Shale 33 ft. 6 in. Cannel 5 ft. 3 in. (5) Shale 15 ft.; a thickness of nearly 60 feet of Shale. Laboratory tests of the core give the following results:

No. 3. Oil per ton, 32½ galls. and 35½ lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia. The oil yields are independent of the lighter and more valuable products. . . . which are not recoverable in laboratory tests"  
Curly shales appear in the outcrops. One sample of these, I have tested, yielding nearly 64 gallons of oil to the ton.

Laboratory tests of a number of samples give the following results:

Nos.	7	9	10	12	14
Oil in gallons	60 1-2	61 1-2	59	38 1-4	30 1-2
Ammonia in lbs.	30 1-2	30 1-2	30	71 1-2	35 1-2

The numbers intervening omitted as the samples were from another than Pictou County.

You will notice that No. 12, with 38 1-4 gallons of oil, and 71 1-2 lbs. of Ammonia, is of most remarkably high quality and, consequently, very valuable.

A friend of the speaker sent lately a couple of samples of weathered shales to a noted firm of Analysts in the United States. The return from one of the samples was 17 gallons of oil and 35 lbs. of Ammonia. A very fair return, in my opinion, seeing the shale had been weathering long before Pictou was inhabited by a white man.

Our oil shales are richer than those of Scotland, and, so far as yield is concerned, comparable with any of the shale of any industrial country.

A specialist from Colorado, where, at the present time, great efforts are being put forth to establish the oil shale industry, reported, on two samples of stuff that had been sent him, on the mere presumption that