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Maritime Mining Record

March 22 1916

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OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

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"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal
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"SPRINCHILL" Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.
Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery,
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—AT—

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7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.



BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

Dominion Coal Co., Limited,
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Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.
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Unexcelled for STEAM Purposes.

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High Grade Fuel
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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.

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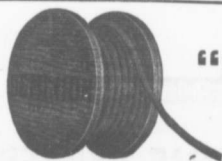
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Better than
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Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.

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Get the "Safety" Habit

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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
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BUNKER COAL Shipping facilities of
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at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and
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Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness,
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INVERNESS RY. & COAL COY

Time Table No. 31, Taking effect at 12.01
JUNE 28TH., 1914

SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.			STATIONS.			NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.		
454	462					463	461	
P. M.	A. M.					P. M.	A. M.	
8 55	12 45		POINT TUPPER.			3 40	11 00	
9 30	1 30		INVERNESS JUNCTION			3 55	11 05	
9 55	1 55		PORT HAWKESBURY			4 10	11 10	
	10 15		PORT HASTINGS			4 25	11 20	
	9 27		ROY			4 30		A. M.
	9 44		CLYBURNH			4 35		
	9 57		CRAIGMORE			4 45		
	1 08		JUDIQUE			5 00		
	8 56		MARYVILLE			5 15		
	8 43		PORT HOOD			5 30		
	8 30		GLENCOB			5 45		
	8 20		MARCO			6 11		
	7 50		GLENVIEW			6 30		
	7 40		BLACK BIVER			6 45		
	7 32		WYATTSBORO			7 00		
	7 18		GREENSBURG			7 15		
	8 56							
	A. M.					P. M.		

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

CHIGNECTO High Grade
—AND— **STEAM**
JOGGINS. AND **COAL.**
Domestic

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

Collieries:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

R. J. BELL, General Manager, JOGGINS, N. S.



**Manufacturers
of
Wire Cloth
and
COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
ORNAMENTAL, IRON AND WIRE WORK.
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Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Stafford-
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'XTERRA' COLLIERY LAMP OIL
For Marsant, Muesel, Delecto, or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE
E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. MANGHESTER

Sole Representatives for Canada, **AUSTIN BROS.**
Limited, Halifax, N. S.

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Apply to Intercolonial Railway and Coal Company
Cape Breton, I. McCall, I. H. A. Y. General Manager

LATCH & BATCHELOR

LTD.,

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers
of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

**LOCKED COIL and
FLATTENED STRAND
WIRE ROPES,**

Hay Mills,

Nr. **BIRMINGHAM.**

Agent:—

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



LANG'S LAY ROPES.

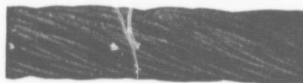
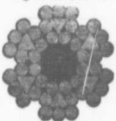


Fig. 26. WINDING.



Fig. 3. HAULING.



PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



Fig. 4. WINDING.

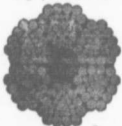
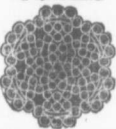


Fig. 13. SINKING.



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

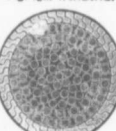
1. Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
2. Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope.
3. Spliced easily and more effectively.
4. Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

Fig. 13 for Sinking & Fig. 11b for Cranes, &c., are non-twisting.

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.



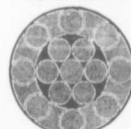
Fig. 19a. WINDING.



LOCKED COIL ROPES.

Indispensable for deep shafts.
Stronger than any other rope of same size.
Entirely free from twist.
Smooth surface reduces wear to a min. am.
Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig. 20. GUIDE.



CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, Minister.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

Building and ornamental stones of Canada, (Quebec), Vol. III, Report on, by W. A. Parks, Ph. D.

The Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Report on, by S. C. Ellis, M. E.

Peat, lignite, and coal; their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer, Report on, by B. F. Haanel, B. Sc.

The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada: Vols. I & II, by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.

Electro plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T. Kalmus, Ph. D.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

MEMOIR 15. The clay and shale deposits of Nova Scotia and portions of New Brunswick, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.

MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolm.

MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.

MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.

MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.

MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.

Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

To Be....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., March 22nd., 1916.

No. 18

THE SHORT TONNAGE PROBLEM.

(Christian World.)

All Governments are afraid of the liquor interest, but we really would point out to the Government that if industries are to be made to suffer because of the nation's need of shipping, one industry must not be favoured more than another, and that if any industries are to be hit harder than others they should be those least necessary to the public welfare. The brewing industry always pleads that it employs a great number of men and that to interfere with them would throw great numbers of their employees out of work. The printing industry probably employs quite as many if we take into consideration all its branches, and as for fruit we should be quite prepared to leave even those who use the public-houses to decide, if it comes to the pinch, whether they are to be deprived of some of their beer or their children are to be deprived of their oranges, bananas, apples, and so on.

It seems to us that it would not be difficult, as more tonnage is wanted, to decide on restrictions on a certain set of principles. Room must first of all be provided for food. So long as this can come from Canada or the United States, it would appear to be better policy to fetch it from there than from the Argentine, for a vessel could make two journeys to North America while it was making one to South America. As between Canada and Australia it would be better to fetch it from Canada, for the vessel could make three journeys there while making one to Australia. We do not want Australia to suffer at all, and we think the Government should buy up their wheat and stock it for use after the war. The essential thing at the moment is to economise on tonnage.

Restrictions on the consumption of alcohol have long been resorted to by our two chief Allies. We have restricted hours of opening, and we have imposed some extra taxes, but the consumption has been very little affected. The country will surely not stand tonnage being occupied by brewers while other businesses are smashed up for want of it. The President of the Board of Trade is a sincere temperance reformer, and he understands, as few men do, the shipping industry of the country. If he adopts the principles that commend themselves generally to fair-minded citizens in his anxiety to re-lease shipping for the absolute necessities of the land, and then allows the other to be used equitably as between the remaining industries, he will have deserved well of the nation. We cannot think that he will be satisfied to restrict the importation of fruit and wood pulp, while doing nothing to restrict the materials of which beer is made. Even in our

own land, where it is complained that we do not produce sufficient food, and could produce a good deal more, more than half as much barley is grown as wheat. This is largely because brewers prefer English barley if they can get it; but at this time something could be done both to provide food for the people and to release tonnage if more land were put under wheat and less under barley. The liquor trade, as we have said, is powerful, but it is not so powerful during war time as it is in peace time. Two recent elections at which trade candidates have taken the field as a protest against the limitations that have already been imposed, have shown that the people care very little for the protests while the war is on, and we hope that the Government will take no more notice of the protests of the liquor trade than it takes of the protests of any other trade, but will be guided by principles that will commend themselves to the country at large. To take away 60 per cent. of the raw material of the printing trade and to leave the liquor trade untouched would be acting in anything but a fair way.

We cannot understand, as we have said in our leading article, why the brewing interest should be treated with special partiality by Government. The Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance quite properly calls attention to a glaring illustration of this. While every household—where sugar is a simple necessary of life for children—is being urged by Government to restrict severely the quantity of sugar consumed, not a word has been said to the brewers. Yet in the nine months ending September 30 last the brewing and distilling trade consumed 310,734,368 pounds of sugar—that is, about 8,000,000 pounds a week, which is equivalent to about 44 pounds a year per family of five persons, without making any allowance for the large number of men who are out of the country. It is perfectly fair to say to the Government: If it is necessary to restrict the use of sugar, you should insist on the brewers and publicans limiting their consumption just as severely as the families of the people.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, speaking at Manchester, said that the problem scientists had to ascertain was how to release the energy of radium, and use it for our own purposes. It would be possible to obtain from one pound of radio-active material as much energy practically as from one hundred million pounds of coal. Fortunately, at the present time we have not found a method of so dealing with these forces, and personally he was very hopeful we should not discover it until man was living at peace with his neighbor.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

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

Advertising Rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents

R DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

March 22, 1916.

CLOSED COAL MINES.

Mr. J. C. Douglas, M. P. P. for Cape Breton, gave notice in the House of Assembly last Friday of the following motions:—"that an order of the house do issue for a copy of all correspondence between the government or officers thereof, and all others, in respect to the property of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway company at Broughton, Cape Breton county, during the year 1915 and 1916 up to the present time, together with all correspondence from the mines department or officers thereof, of members of the government, to this company, its officers or agents, or inspectors of mines, or others, in reference to the conditions, operations and productions of the said company."

Mr. Douglas has also tabled a series of questions relating to the colliery at Bridgeport, Cape Breton, asking when it was closed down, and the reason therefor; whether there is any correspondence on file relative to the matter, and whether the government has any intention of taking steps to see that the colliery is reopened.

Mr. Douglas follows these questions up with others relating to other mines which have ceased operations in different parts of the province. He asks for a statement of the number of coal mines now closed, with particulars as to location, the date and the reasons of the closing, and the steps, if any, the government has taken to get them in operation again.

He also tabled questions relating to mining certificates. He asks the government for the names of the districts or territory over which they severally have jurisdiction. He also asks for a statement of the number of certificates issued in each case, with the fees and salaries received by the issuers thereof. He also seeks information as to the number of certificates refused, with the names of the persons to whom they were refused, and the reasons for the refusals.

Mr. Douglas also seeks information as to the names, addresses and nationality of all persons granted mining certificates in the year 1915, and asks whether the examinations on which the certificates were issued were held in public, and if so, when they were held, and at what stations."

It is well to have at least one member of the House of Assembly who manifests keen interest in the coal industry. What Mr. Douglas is after, presumably, is for an official declaration as to the closing down of the collieries named, for we have too high opinion of Mr. Douglas' intelligence to assume

that he is not aware why the work at Broughton was abandoned. The chief reason for the closing of Broughton was shortage of capital, and the inability to procure it owing to the outbreak of the war. There may have been other reasons, known to the Department of Mines, which the questions may disclose. As for Bridgeport, it was known years before it closed that its days were numbered, due solely to the fact that the coal was becoming exhausted. No doubt there is some coal in the old pit, and Mr. Douglas may wish to put the Department to the test as to its knowledge of why the pillars, etc., have not been removed. It is not to be thought of that Mr. Douglas wants a commission to find the quantity of coal that might still be available at Bridgeport. If there were a likelihood of any torics being appointed on the commission it would be another story, but knowing that commissions are composed of staunch grits, people do not see why Mr. Douglas should be so solicitous to provide nice little jaunts and fair emolument for political opponents.

Do Mr. Douglas' questions, as to certificates and examinations, imply that he would like to see the examinations open to the general public? Examinations in public would not tend to the comfort of the candidates, nor the edification of the auditors. The examiners do not examine the candidates. They hand the candidates papers on which are printed questions to be answered by each. The principal duty of the examiner is to prevent any surreptitious references to tables, etc., or copying the one candidate from the other. The answers to the questions by Mr. Douglas may, of course, be more or less informative.

Commenting on Mr. Douglas' questions propounded in the House of Assembly, the Herald says:

"The large number of coal mines which have been closed down in the last few years, or for one reason or another have been operated in a very restricted way, has had a marked effect on the falling-off in the production of coal. The opposition take the ground that the government has been singularly remiss in looking after the mining interests of the province."

And then the Herald refers to the mines closed down in addition to Broughton and Bridgeport, viz: Port Hood, Mabou, and Thorburn. The Herald, in asserting that the closing down of the mines has had a marked effect in the falling off of production, is probably in error; at least the assertion must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. Had the men at these mines been thrown idle then there might be cause for the assertion. But the fact is that when Bridgeport shut down the men were absorbed in other collieries of the company. When the Drummond colliery was closed, on account of the fire, many of the men found work in Stellarton, and the same may be said of Thorburn. The falling off in shipments at some points, owing to closing of the mines, tended to increase shipments at other points. The falling off in shipments in the early part of 1915 was due to lack of orders. There were increased shipments the latter part of the year, and these would have been much greater but for the scarcity of labor. How much would shipments increase if the whole dozen closed mines were to reopen next week? Very little, for the reason that the

collieries presently working cannot procure all the labor they need. The reopening of mines at the present time would not, owing to labor scarcity, appreciably increase outputs, as a whole. That is the Record's view, and therefore it has not been clamorous for commissions. Of a course the Record regrets the inconvenience to which the dwellers in and around the closed mines have been put. That inconvenience is not a wanton imposition, but, from a business standpoint, unavoidable. It is possible to imagine a case where the closing down of a mine instead of tending to a diminution of output actually tended in an opposite direction. At colliery X of a certain company the output per miner is five tons a day for each of 100 men. Colliery XX of the same company is short handed a hundred men. Colliery X is closed down and the men transferred to colliery XX. With what result? An increase of 50 tons a day, as the output per man in XX, owing to better mining conditions, is 5½ tons. This may not be wholly a supposititious case.

COAL MINING ACCIDENTS.

A conference was held in Halifax Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, which, though obscured, possibly, to a certain extent by the debate preceding on the extension of the N. S. Temperance act, is bound to have, unless the Record is greatly mistaken, far reaching results.

Of late in the Record there have appeared several articles bearing upon the frequency of coal mining fatalities in the province. In one of these articles it was suggested that the mine operators, the Deputy Inspectors and officials and workmen of the company and representatives of the P. W. A. not necessarily workmen, and one or two others, known to take deep interest in the subject should meet on common ground and talk the subject of accidents calmly and despassionately over.

Of the Department of Mines it may be said that it is not too proud to take suggestions coming from outside. From remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Armstrong, Commissioner of Mines, at the opening of the conference, it was made plain that the articles in the Record, and some remarks on the Mines Report by the Record editor in the Legislative Council, were in a measure responsible for the conference. In giving the names of those present at the conference we do not claim that the list is complete. Possibly the name of one or more delegates has been omitted. The omission may be rectified in next issue: D. H. McDougall, General Manager, Dominion Steel and Coal; Mr. Tonge, Chief Mining Engineer; T. J. Brown, Chief, Supt. N. S. S. & Coal Co., and John Johnston, Mines Supt., Sydney Mines; Relief Funds; Auditor, etc., of the Dom. Co.'s Relief Funds; Genl. Manager Maxwell, of the Int. Coal Co.; Jos. Johnston, Superintendent Inv. Ry. & Coal Co.; J. Nicolson, Manager, Springhill; J. S. Burton, Manager Minudie Coal Co.; A. McEachern, District Supt., New Waterford; J. Douglas, M. P. P.; R. H. McKay, M. P. P.; Hon. Robt. McGregor, M. P. P.; R. H. McKay, M. P. P.; Robt. Drummond, M. L. C.; Messrs. Paul, Gray, McNeil, Nicolson and Davies, Deputy Inspector; the Hon. Commissioner of Mines and Deputy Commissioner Donkin; S. B. McNeil, G. M., and John Moffatt, G. S., P. W. A., and Messrs. P. McIntyre, Jas. R. McNeil, Stewart, McIvor, Hulbert, McIsaac, D. Macdonald, H. Mc-

Kinnon, M. McNeil, Anderson and Fergus Byrne.

The Hon. Commissioner of Mines opened the proceedings in a few apt remarks. He welcomed the various members of the conference; was convinced that they had all met for a common purpose, namely, to discover means whereby it might be possible to lessen the number of accidents in the coal mines, and assured the meeting that the government was ready to accept all suggestions that might tend to so desirable an end. He asked Mr. Drummond to make some remarks based on the suggestions he had made in the Mining Record and the Legislative Council. After the request had been complied with the meeting was ready for a general discussion. There was no adherence to parliamentary rules. No notice of motions required; anyone and everyone was allowed to have his say in his own way. Not once did the permanent chairman, Hiram Donkin, require to call a speaker to order as being away from the subject.

T. J. Brown, of Sydney Mines, who has of late years developed into a pleasing and informative speaker, his remarks being the more interesting from the fact that he says things open at times to challenge, said that until he came to Halifax he was not aware of the true object of the gathering. Coming up in the train and seeing so many connected with coal mining there, he wondered what new devilment was on foot. Looking over the audience he was compelled to confess that it was a wonderful gathering. Here were officials of the mining companies and workmen, officers of the P. W. A. and members. Here were interests supposed to be antagonistic, all blended harmoniously together, with one common aspiration, namely, to make "safety first" a living fact, and not a sickly fiction. He could not imagine that just such an assemblage could be called together on any other part of the American continent. He sympathized wholeheartedly with the objects of the gathering, and accepted all present that his company were ready to accept any reasonable suggestions likely to aid in the prevention of accidents. After Mr. Brown, re- succession from Messrs. D. H. McDougall, McEachern, Moffatt, John Johnstone and others. The epithet of the remarks of the several speakers we hope to be able to give in next issue. We cannot, however, conclude these, prefatory call them, remarks, without emphasizing the fact that not a jarring word fell from the lips of the numerous speakers. The several speakers realized that this was not the occasion for the expression of fantastic views, but one in which there was room only for that which might prove of immediate practical value.

THE TRUMPH OF KING COAL.

It is possible, aye probable, that not one man in a hundred, in this Nova Scotia of ours, whose future is bound up with the production of coal has anything like a full conception of the wonderful part coal is playing in this great war. Some know that at a big work in Cape Breton, tonol, which plays a part in the manufacture of a high explosive, is being produced. More know that from coal is produced aniline dyes, but we venture the opinion that few are aware that these dyes and high explosives are intimately connected. No excuse therefore is necessary for publication of the following in

reference to aniline dyes taken from the Manchester Guardian of a late date. A perusal of the article will bring home to readers this fact that if King Coal is great in Peace, he is also wonderful in War:—

Mr. Milton S. Sharp, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bradford Dyers' Association, said that the establishment of the synthetic dye industry in this country was vital to our national safety. Dyes and high explosives were very closely correlated. Benzol, toluol, carbolic acid, sulphuric and nitric acids were the raw materials from which dyes and high explosives alike were made, and it would indeed be a tragedy if they failed to learn the lesson the war had taught—namely, that ability to produce unlimited quantities of those articles was one of the first essentials of any hope of success in warfare. The complete, self-contained, and independent manufacture of aniline dyes within the United Kingdom was essential to the commercial and martial protection of the State.

The raw materials from which aniline dyes are made being the same as are used in the manufacture of high explosives, picture to yourselves (the Chairman continued) the enormous advantage Germany had by reason of her huge, highly-organized and ably administered colour-works, producing all the raw materials required for the making of high explosives, and able immediately to divert much of their colour-making plant to their manufacture. What was our position? Why, exactly the same as our position in regard to the army. We had to improvise an army. We had also to improvise our production of high explosives. We have done both, and to a degree which our enemies will find to their cost and sorrow before very long.

The country will probably never know how much it owes to the High Explosive Department of the Ministry of Munitions presided over by Lord Moulton, and officered by a body of strikingly able and energetic men, to whose commanding force it is due that the danger from a shortage of high explosives has been so effectively met.

What I desire to urge with all the force of which I am capable is that we must never again jeopardise our national safety by the risk of shortage of high explosives, and that, whatever it involves, we must establish the aniline dye industry in this country. Until we do this we shall always be at a great disadvantage as compared with Germany. I am confident if public opinion could once understand the situation it would be practically unanimous in demanding the most thoroughgoing and drastic action, quite regardless of cost.

On my last journey to Germany, just before the outbreak of war, I visited all the large colour works, and it will bring home to you what terrible instruments such works are for enabling the German Government to carry out its policy of frightfulness when I tell you that one company alone, then employing about 10,000 men chiefly in the manufacture of aniline dyes, today, I am credibly informed, are employing about 14,000 men almost entirely on the manufacture of high explosives. Only those with some knowledge can realise the facility with which a color works can be converted into a high explosive factory. Another works visited at that time employed about 9,000 men in the manufacture of aniline colours and pharmaceuticals. I have information to which I attach entire credence that today

those works are engaged almost solely in making T. N. T. and picric acid for the German Government.

During the course of the same journey I gathered that 75 per cent. of the collieries in Germany had coke ovens installed. When it is realised how vitally important the distillation of coal in coke ovens is in relation to the manufacture of aniline dyes and high explosives, it will be seen how this alone gave Germany an enormous advantage over us in the early stages of the war, as the by-products from the coke ovens are amongst the most important materials for making colours and explosives, whereas in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war only some 25 per cent. of our collieries had coke ovens installed.

I was also told that three of the principal German colour-making concerns, who pool their products, had shortly before increased their capital by £2,250,000 for the purpose of erecting a works for the production of ammonia from the air. At that time they estimated they would produce 130,000 tons of ammonia per year; it has since been stated that this production has been increased to 200,000, and is now being converted into nitric acid. The raising of so much capital for such a purpose is noteworthy even on the surface; but it is even more striking in the light of our now certain knowledge as to the preparations of Germany for war. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the use of such a plant in the event of war was duly taken into consideration. It has been said that the supply of high explosives to the German army would by this time have ceased had it not been for that plant. It is quite possible that the stocks of nitrate of soda would now have been exhausted, and without nitric acid no high explosives can be made.

How can the establishment of colour and chemical works be accomplished here? No one with any knowledge would venture the opinion that it can be attained through British Dyes, Limited, alone. I wish to speak with great respect and the deepest gratitude for what that company has done. Faced with a tremendous task, made incomparably more difficult by the prior claim of explosives upon the raw material, it has done really splendidly. The want of raw materials has hampered the efforts also of all the British, Swiss, and French makers. When such difficulties disappear, I am sure British Dyes, Limited, would not claim that they alone will have the power to free us from German domination in this, the greatest "key" industry—a key not only to export business aggregating £200,000,000 a year and to the employment of some 2,000,000 people, but, what is of far greater moment, also to the national safety. Indeed, I make bold to say there are few things which this terrible war has made more clear than that both from the economic and national defence standpoints there is no question of greater urgency than the rapid establishment of the aniline dye industry in this country. It certainly calls for further and immediate action by the Government and Parliament.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Looking over the British Weekly I came across the following by Dr. Jowatt. It struck my fancy, and, as its reference may be said to be on the price of liberty," a subject claiming much attention these

days of prohibition agitation, possibly it may impress readers as timely and to the point:—

Evil never surrenders its hold without a sore fight. We never pass into any spiritual inheritance through the delightful exercises of a picnic, but always through the grim contentions of the battlefield. It is so in the secret realm of the soul. Every faculty which wins its spiritual freedom does so at the price of blood. All our finest virtues smell of battle-smoke. Apollon is not put to flight by a courteous request; he straddles across the full breadth of the way, and our progress has to be registered in blood and tears. This we must remember, or we shall add to all the other burdens of life the gall of misinterpretation. We are not "born again" into soft and protected nurseries, but into open country, where we seek strength from the very terror of the tempest. "We must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God."

And it is even so in the life of the nation. Whoever knew a social evil yielded without terrific struggle? When a nation grapples with one of its iniquities the evil spirit eries and rends it sore. Every noble law upon our statute books which widened the empire of freedom was won through blood. Social or political freedom does not descend upon us in our sleep, gently distilling like the dew. Freedom comes to peoples through convulsions, through tempestuous contests, through long and weary tramping in the noon and midnight. The opposing devil fights for every inch of the way. We have never passed into any splendid liberty with untattered flags, and unstained uniforms, and undented shields. The men who have won our inheritance have been badly knocked about, and the scars of their fight have become the emblems of their glory. And today the road is no whit easier. Freedom is still the perquisite of blood. If we set ourselves to oust some evil possession the established spirit will cry and rend us sore. In these roly realms we get our blessings at a price.

But the worst convulsion is usually just when the final conquest of an evil is almost assured. It is in the last gasp that our antagonist reveals extraordinary reserves of strength. The hardest conflict is always just before the devil is expelled. Let us therefore tighten our belts when our enemy calls out all his force. Just then the bonds are breaking. Just then the tyranny is falling. At him again! In these high realms the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

"Tread all the powers of darkness down
And win the well-fought day."

The iron industry, next to coal, is the most important to Nova Scotia. A writer claims for it that it is the key industry of the world. The topic presently agitating many is "What is to happen after the war?" The following, taken from a British paper—I neglected to preserve the name—gives a British view of the subject, and, as all views are sought after at the present time, to almost everyone should be interesting:—

What conceptions of such subjects are we to entertain after the war? If we learn the lessons of the war aright, and if we care to exert ourselves, we can produce houses and all other kinds of goods at a rate which has never been before attempted. The United Kingdom is a great natural workshop, and it is high time that it was fully employed in

the exercise of its overwhelming advantages. Outside the United Kingdom we have the great rich territories of the British Empire, yielding in amplitude nearly every necessary material needed by man. No other nation possesses such a remarkable heritage, and we shall be very much to blame if we further neglect the proper development of so large a share of the world's territory. I do not hesitate to express my opinion that, given the proper application of enterprise, the national income of the United Kingdom can, within half a generation of the end of the war, be increased so greatly that the nation will be able to look back upon the trade and production of the years before the war as comparatively insignificant.

The British people have suffered in recent years from a lack of realisation of the new scale of world endeavour. Let me illustrate my meaning by a striking instance which goes to the root of the matter. The iron industry is the key industry of the world. In the time of many of those who read these lines Britain was easily first as an iron producer. She is now a bad third. Between the years 1885 and 1913 the British iron production rose from 7,400,000 tons to 10,500,000 tons, an increase of nearly 3,100,000 tons, while in the same period that of Germany increased from 3,600,000 tons to 19,300,000 tons, and that of America from 4,000,000 to 31,000,000 tons. If we go the right way to work we can increase the iron production of this country to 20,000,000 tons a year within ten years of the conclusion of the war, and this increased production will signify a corresponding development of other industries, for iron is man's chief tool.

Chiazza Money, who is claimed to be one of the best authorities on financial matters in the British Empire, in an article in the British Weekly on war profits, incidentally refers to the Canadian system as introduced lately by Hon. Theo. White. He does not say hard things about it, as the critics at Ottawa attempted to do:

Common sense seems to dictate that we should treat all kinds of business alike, and that any firm, whatever its business, which has the good fortune to make greater profits in war than in peace should pay heavily towards the cost of the war. Our legislation recognizes the principle, but applies it in two different ways, distinguishing between munition firms and other undertakings. There is no element of justice in the distinction, because at this time the munition works are, above all, essential to the national welfare. Apart from the justice of the case, it is manifestly inexpedient to have two different forms of taxation in respect of excess profits.

Canada has levied a different sort of excess profits war tax. Instead of judging the excess war tax by a standard of pre-war profits, it is simply related to an arbitrary standard of seven per cent. on the paid-up capital. Let me illustrate the difference between the Canadian method and ours. Suppose a British company before the war was making a profit of twenty-five per cent. per annum and that it is now making exactly the same profit. It would not, in these circumstances, be liable for excess profits duty because, although its profits are great, they are not in excess of the normal or peace profits. Under the Canadian plan, however, twenty-five per cent. of the profit above seven per cent. will be taken by the State, so that if the capital were £200,000,

the division of profit would be as follows:—	
Capital	£200,000
Profit earned, 25 per cent.....	50,000
Taken by company: 7 per cent. + 75 per cent. of remainder.....	41,000
Taken by State: 25 per cent. of all profit over 7 per cent.....	9,000

Whether or not the Canadian plan takes more than either of our plans (as I have explained we have two) depends entirely upon the circumstances of the particular case. In the illustration cited the British firm gets off while the Canadian firm pays. If, however, the illustration taken were one in which a big excess profit as compared with peace profit were made, then either of the British taxes would take more than the Canadian.

Apart from these differences, the adoption of these various excess profits taxes is a significant sign of the times. Never before in wartime, I think, have such imposts been levied. The old conception of war being a happy time for military and naval contractors has gone by the board, and it must be added that, on the whole, the firms who have been subjected to this special impost have met it in the right spirit. There have been grumbings here and there, but I think the majority of business firms are prepared to meet this inevitable increase of the excess profits duty as a national necessity.

* * *

AMENDING THE MINES REGULATION ACT.

On the 8th of March Bill No. 44, An Act to Amend Chap. 8 Acts of 1908 'The Coal Mines Regulation Act,' was introduced into the House of Assembly by the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works and Mines. Fashions change, and the fashioning of amendments to acts shows this in a remarkable degree. For instance in Rule 7 twenty-four lines of printed matter are employed to make an amendment of two words. Instead of saying "after the word 'or' in the third line insert the words 'noxious gases,'" the whole section is printed with the two words added. I am not criticising the innovation, I am only calling attention of the uninitiated to the new fashion.

An amateur, or say layman, looking at the length of the bill and told what it sought to accomplish, might be apt to exclaim "Much cry, little wool." The hyper critic looking over the bill and divining its import would chuckle and rub his hands gleefully together. Now what could a hyper critic say? Well, he would read aloud Section 1, "An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless inflammable or noxious gases to such an extent that all underground places in the mine . . . shall be in a fit state for passing and working therein." Commenting on the section he would say "In a mine there is inflammable, and there are noxious gases," and in so saying he would be correct. Then he would read aloud Rule 2 (1) "In every mine in which inflammable or noxious gas has been found within the preceding twelve months a competent person . . . shall inspect with a locked safety lamp every part of the mine, etc.," and after reading it asks "If noxious gas only has been found tell me how one is to look for it with a locked safety lamp. Why a safety lamp at all? The safety lamp was intended solely for the purpose of detecting inflammable or explosive gases. Davy in puzzling over a safety lamp did not make attempt to discover

a lamp that would detect inflammable, and at one and the same time give warning of the presence of carbonic acid gas—a noxious gas."

If I remember rightly Rule 7 of Sub-section 1 of Section 46 reads, "In every working approaching any place where there is likely to be an accumulation of explosive gas no lamp other than a locked safety lamp shall be allowed or used." Now that is as plain as plain can be, but it is not plain when the amendment says no lamp but a locked safety lamp shall be allowed where there is an accumulation of "noxious" gas. In short a hyper critic would say that the linking of locked safety lamps and noxious gases so prominently together might do all right as a joke, but was not a live business proposition. Then after musing for a while the hyper critic would say—"I see the one who drafted the bill thought it well that the word 'to' should be inserted between 'commencing' and 'work.' That's all right, it is grammar, but why leave it out between 'commencing' and 'work' in the third next line and also in sub-section 2. And then he would read Rule 6:—"If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of the mine or any part thereof that by reason of inflammable or noxious gases prevailing in such mine or in such part thereof, or 'for' any cause whatever." (The word 'for' has been substituted for the word 'of'), and he would ask: "Is that better grammar or better English?" and add: "For my part I think 'from' is the better word, thus, 'If 'from' any cause the mine is dangerous,' is better than 'if for' any cause,' etc. Assuming the audience got tired by this time and asked "Are you nearly finished?" the hyper critic would answer, "One more point and I am through for the occasion." Look at the concluding lines of Rule 6. The Rule originally read "Every such report shall be recorded in a book which shall be kept in a mine for the purpose." "In a mine" was bad, but is this new sentence better? "Every such report shall be recorded in a book which shall be kept in the office of the operator of the mine," etc. The "office" of several of the coal companies is a mile or more from the mine. Surely it is not meant that the report be kept in a book in the general office, and surely it is not meant that it may be kept in any old book, though that would be complying with the letter of the law.

The hyper critic if asked if he had any grouse against the Department of Mines would vehemently protest, and declare that he did not hold either the energetic Commissioner of Mines, or his zealous deputy, responsible for these little idiosyncracies, but the one who drafted the bill. A draftsman is paid for drafting and why should not his work be criticised?

Twice as the horse-bus in an Irish city slowly wended its way up the steep hill the door at the rear opened and slammed. At first those inside paid little heed, but the third time they demanded to know why they should be disturbed in this fashion. "Whist!" cautioned the driver. "Don't spake so loud. He'll overhear us." "Who?" "The boss. Spake low. Sure Oi'm deceavin' the crature. Every toime he hears th' door close he thinks wan o' yez is getting down to walk up th' hill, an' that sort o' raises his spirits."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

It is said the government has been approached in the matter of additional grants to the Relief Funds.

Up till the end of last week the report of the Vale commission had not been filed in Halifax for inspection. There are many curious as to what the findings of the commission may be.

A colliery superintendent informs the Record that though the shipments for the two months of 1916 show decided gains he is afraid that by and by there will be a serious falling off in summer shipments, due to labor shortage. The only thing one can do is to hope that he is mistaken.

It is said that of the 2,400 men recruited from the ranks of the workmen of the Dominion Coal Co. no fewer than 2,100 were workers under ground. No wonder then if there should be a shortage of coal. There is, however, no great shortage in C. B., as there was coal banked last month. There is, however, and it is likely to continue, a big shortage of transportation facilities.

Any spare cash the Acadia Coal Co. will be able to set aside for the purposes of prospecting will probably be spent on their areas in Stellarton. Boring operations here have been attended with so excellent results that it would be a great pity should the work of prospecting require, on account of the expense, to be abandoned. The quality of the coal in the new seams has to be satisfactorily demonstrated.

At the "Vale" inquiry an official of the Acadia Coal Co. expressed a doubt as to whether a hundred men could be got to work in the mine if it re-started. It seems that one who was solicitous about the reopening took round a list among, presumably, former employees and obtained the signatures of a hundred men willing to work. It is not said whether the list has been scrutinized, as yet, as to whether all those who signed are in the "employable" class.

At the mining accidents conference held in Halifax last week, one of the speakers—a Deputy Inspector of Mines—said he was ready at one time to believe all the hard things that were said of coal companies and their officials in reference to accidents in mines. With many he believed that the officials were in large measure liable for all accidents as from false notions of economy they did not place sufficient material at the disposal of their workmen, to keep the working places in a safe condition. Experiences as an inspector had led him to chance these views. While not exculpating wholly the officials, while not giving them, so to speak, a clean bill of health, he was prepared to say that responsibility for accidents rested in large measure on the shoulders of the workmen.

It is said that at one C. B. colliery alone places sufficient to give two hundred men employment are vacant with no one to fill them.

The output of the Drummond colliery has had wonderful recovery since the interference in operations by the fire. It is now up to 500 tons a day. A large portion of this comes from the Scott pit. It is pleasing to note that this coal shows a steady improvement in quality.

Whatever the ending may be the coal trade in 1916 has certainly made a good beginning. The increase for the two months, January and February, over the corresponding months of last year cannot be short, all the collieries included, of a quarter of a million tons. The demand for coal still keeps brisk and there is nothing to lead to the belief that it will not continue.

In a bore hole whose length is say 640 feet there are eight seams of coal, with a total thickness of nearly ninety feet. The seams vary in thickness from 3 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 10 in. It would be interesting to figure out the approximate quantity of coal in these newly discovered seams, and to calculate how much they add to the value of the property. As the outcrops of none of the new seams show on the surface, some one might give an estimate, to the Record, of the probable distances from the bore-hole tappings of the seams to the outcrops.

At the mining conference, referred to elsewhere in these columns, a speaker said with deliberation that he knew of at least two cases where certificates had been given to applicants who had not fulfilled the conditions enjoined by the law. One of these was a certificate as manager—or underground manager rather—to one who had never worked five days in a mine previous to the granting of the certificate. All the Record has to say meantime is that that was a violation of the law, or an evasion, with a vengeance. This happened six years ago. There is consolation in the thought that it could not happen today.

Recruiting in Glace Bay has been stopped. Ten days ago the writer was told by one closely connected with provincial recruiting that the colliery districts were not to be asked for more recruits. Evidently the order to stay proceedings came after the recruiting campaign had been arranged, as within the past week several of the mining districts have been visited by recruiters. If more men are to be called for from among the ranks of colliery workers then the trade of the province must suffer, and possibly coal prices advance. Instead of a recruiter taking his stand on the top of a packing box at "Senator's Corner," or other corners in colliery towns, let him mount a wagon at Iona, Baddeck, Boisdale, Grand Narrows, etc., and exhort "for all he is worth."

Around the Collieries.

A Cumberland correspondent writes:—In a recent issue of the Record reference is made to the cost of coal mining schools in the different counties. Cumberland does not show up well, to say the least. Is it fair to measure success by the number of candidates at the examinations, or rather the cost per successful candidate? As far as this county is concerned, the distance between mining localities adds to the expense, but I am free to admit that this is not sufficient to account for the difference per candidate. There is, however, an important phase of the work for which no credit is given. I refer to the mining science course in the public school. This work, I am inclined to think, was not carried on last year at Sydney Mines, Inverness and possibly not in Pieter County. In any case last year was a particularly lean one in this district, and this year does not promise much better in the way of results, but if a comparison were made for the past eight years, that is during the existence of the present system, Cumberland would appear in a better light.

The Dominion Coal Co. has inaugurated a new system of wages payments. Hitherto the pay days have occurred twice monthly, that means that there were four three weeks' pays each year. The complaint was made that a two weeks' pay was not sufficient to pay for a three weeks' supply. In order to remove that, and such like complaints, the company will pay every second Saturday, thus substituting twenty-six pay days in the year for twenty-four. The complaint as to inability to pay three weeks' supplies, when receiving only two weeks' pay, came in some cases from men earning from forty to forty-five dollars a fortnight. It is pitiful to think that thrift is at so large a discount among some men around the collieries. Earning ninety or even eighty dollars a month a miner should not only be able to keep himself and his family in comfort, but should be able to accumulate a respectable reserve fund. Though it has been drummed into their ears for thirty-five odd years many of our colliery workers have not realized the truth contained in the old Dutch proverb, "He who gets does much; he who keeps does more."

REVISED SECTION PICTOU COAL FIELD.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Notebaert, chief mining engineer of the Acadia Coal Co., we are privileged to publish a section of the Pictou Coal Field revised up to the 1st of March instant. The first part of the section, that is, up to and including the Stellar Oil Coal, is from Mr. Poole's report; the remainder shows what the boring, conducted by the Acadia Coal Co. in the year 1915 and up to March 1st, 1916, has revealed:

Main or Foord Seam.....	38 ft.
Measures	148 ft.
Cage Pit Seam.....	22 ft.
Measures	106 ft.
Third Seam	11 ft. 9
Measures	113 to 270
Purvis Seam	3 ft.
Measures	109 to 130
Fleming Seam	5 ft. 6
Measures	5 ft. 6

McGregor Seam	14 ft. 16
Measures	211 ft.
Stellar Oil Coal	5 ft.
Bore hole began on No. 5 level west of McGregor Seam.	
Measures	34 ft.
Coal and Shale	7 ft. 5
Measures	1 ft.
Coal	21 ft. 9
Measures	14 ft. 4
Coal	3 ft. 6
Measures	128 ft.
Coal	5 ft.
Measures	32 ft.
Coal	1 ft.
Measures	0.4 in.
Coal	5 ft. 2
Measures	62 ft.
Coarse Coal	1 ft. 5
Measures	83 ft.
Coarse Coal	0.4
Measures	25 ft.
Coal	2 ft. 5
Measures	1 ft. 3
Coal	26 ft.
Measures	48 ft.
Coal	2 ft. 5
Coal and Shale mixed	2 ft. 6
Measures	74 ft.
Coal	20 ft. 4
Measures	36 ft.
Coal	1 ft. 6

PEACE AND PROFIT.

(By the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, in the "Star," London.)

It is one of the remarkable results of war that those who avoid being entangled in it enjoy its profits.

One group of nations bleed and are vanquished, a second group of nations bleed and are victorious, a third do not bleed—and put all the money into their pockets.

I do not blame them, for they can scarcely avoid doing it; in fact, as a Christian one almost looks upon it as a thing for which we should thank God, for if the victors could accompany their song of triumph with the chink of gold, war would become such a popular thing that civilization would exist to the accompaniment of the drum-fire of big guns and the crash of falling buildings. The hope of civilization lies in this fact, that when the victor has sung his paean of triumph and the vanquished his dirge of woe, the peace-lovers walk off with the money.

In this case it will be especially true, because of the terrible cruelty and ferocity of this war.

Every rogue in Europe will take his ticket for America, while the patriot will hang on to the old country; and the wealth of the States will bring them face to face with new difficulties of which at present they are only vaguely aware.

America will be in danger of sinking into the slough of luxury.

Vice kills more than war, and pleasure enervates more than defeat. For the mud of self-indulgence now flows westward. Wealthy America will be face to face with the worst evils of Western civilization. Children will become fewer, the men more profligate,

the women more pleasure-loving, till America falls like Europe, into some great cataclysm, or, like the people of ancient Rome, she loses her identity in the crowd of promiscuous foreigners who fly to enjoy her wealth and pander to her vices.

This war may be the salvation of Europe, though it may bring commercial ruin, for in Europe we had begun to think that pleasure was the end-all of life. Work was the unpleasant interlude necessary to procure the wherewithal to get pleasure, and now money is leaving us, pleasure must leave us, too. But not happiness; for that is the great difference. Poverty only brings misery when it carries with it a sense of shame, but when it comes as the result of duty, its very rags will seem a robe of honor.

MESOPOTAMIA.

(Correspondence Christian World.)

The Turk is a bad master but an excellent servant, and ruled and controlled by a power which will stand in the relation of protector and mentor he may yet do good service in the world. If that is impossible then let him be relegated to his Asia Minor plateaux and valleys, and let us hear no more about him. He would have played his sorry part in the history of mankind; he would have left his scorched and blakened track. In place of his dominion we shall have a free Thracæ, a free Greece, a free Egypt, a free Syria and Palestine and Arabia, and a free Mesopotamia. Above all, we are justified in looking to a free Mesopotamia, with or without the co-operation of the Turk. It is a country which was once the granary of the East. What is now under Turkish misrule the howling sun-parched wilderness was once a gigantic plain of well-irrigated grain expanses and waving groves of date-palms, and rich gardens capable of supplying the needs of such mighty cities as Ninevah and Babylon. Engineers who have examined the possibilities of making Mesopotamia once more the garden of the East are unanimous in declaring that all that is wanted is a wise expenditure of capital and skill in building the canals, with honesty and courage in those directing the operations.

Into this region, now all agog with our expedition to Bagdad, comes the news of Erzerum, comes the news of the fall of the greatest Turkish place of arms in the North-east. It will be regarded by the Arabs and by the Turkish garrison of Bagdad as a far greater blow than the capture of Bagdad itself would have been, and we expect a revival in consequence of our rather diminished prestige in Mesopotamia. The linking up of Berlin with Constantinople and the Gulf has received its death-blow, and the vision of German power in that region, which was so alluring to the merchants of Berlin, has faded, or will speedily fade, into thin air. And there is not an Arab in all Irak, not a merchant in all its bazars, that does not know this already.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.

Output	Feb.	1916	24 198½
	"	1915	13 990
Increase	"	1916	10 208½
Output	2 mos.	1916	46 448½
	"	1915	32 392
Increase	2 "	1916	14 056½

Coal Shipments, February, 1916.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for February, 1916

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	140 471		
Dominion No. 2	72 543		
Dominion No. 4	31 967		
Dominion No. 5	9 831		
Dominion No. 6	22 559		
Dominion No. 7	14 418		
Dominion No. 8	33 595		
Dominion No. 10	11 410		262 583
Dominion No. 11	7 960		
Dominion No. 12	25 619		
Dominion No. 14	25 615		
Dominion No. 15	22 219		
Dominion No. 16	18 807		
Dominion No. 21	10 496		
Dominion No. 22	15 207		
	362 777		
Shipments	Feb.	1916	262 583
	"	1915	172 572
Increase	"	1916	90 011
Shipments	2 mos.	1916	558 508
	"	1915	367 872
Increase	2 "	1916	190 636

—SPRINGHILL.—

Shipments	Feb.	1916	26 392
	"	1915	24 714
Increase	"	1916	1 678
Shipments	2 mos.	1916	53 728
	"	1915	49 816
Increase	2 "	1916	3 912

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb.	1916	37 824
	"	1915	22 714
Increase	"	1916	15 110
Shipments	2 mos.	1916	79 244
	"	1915	51 491
Increase	2 "	1916	27 753

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb.	1916	35 189
	"	1915	18 986
Increase	"	1916	16 203
Shipments	2 mos.	1916	69 304
	"	1915	39 000
Increase	2 "	1916	30 304

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments	Feb.	1916	8 030
	"	1915	11 110
Decrease	"	1916	3 080
Shipments	2 mos.	1916	13 568
	"	1915	21 655
Decrease	2 "	1916	8 087

NATIONAL SONGS.

"No song that was mean has ever been adopted by a nation. Lamentably wrong is the phrase about buying something for a mere song. Old songs are the dearest things in the world; they cost blood and fire and ruin."—Truth.

Addressing a breakfast-hour meeting of employees at a Lincoln works, the Bishop of London said that in the near future they would find women taking their place side by side with men, as citizens and workers, and when a woman did work equally well with a man it was quite obvious she deserved an equal wage. The statement was received in silence. "You don't cheer that," commented the Bishop; "but it will come."

Jerrold's sayings went home like a polished stiletto. His good things are nearly all very cruel. Perhaps the most piercing was said to that harmless being, J. A. Herand, who wrote a long epic, entitled "The Descent into Hell." Full of an author's vanity, Herand said to Jerrold: "Have you seen my 'Descent into Hell'?" "No," said Jerrold with lightning quickness, "but I should like very much to."

"This war is going to make a difference in the life of this country and of the world, a difference for better or for worse which you cannot calculate," said Mr. Lloyd George to a gathering of munition workers in a factory in the London district. "In the old days," he added, "the hustler was regarded

as an alien enemy, who had come to this country to steal the bread of the easy-going Briton; but we have discovered that the hustler is a British-born subject, living among us. John Bull was getting soft, flabby, fat and indolent. He was just slouching along. Then the war came, and now his tissues are as firm as ever, he is alert, vigorous, and strong, he is hitting hard, and is going to work his way through to victory. John Bull is young again; the war has rejuvenated him."

Sir George Paish, lecturing at the London School of Economics, said that we still possessed about £4,000,000 worth of Colonial and foreign securities. At the end of the war Great Britain would stand just where she did at the beginning. She would have sold some foreign securities, and bought others from her Allies, Colonies, and customers, and on balance neither her home nor her foreign wealth was likely to be appreciably reduced. What she would have lost would be her new savings. Of course, she would have created a great debt. In spite of the new debt—or, perhaps, because of it—we might confidently expect that the nation after the war would have as much new capital for investment as before the war.

The Liverpool Licensing Committee have asked the magistrates of the city to treat drunkenness during the war as a very serious offence, and impose such substantial penalties as shall be a deterrent to others.

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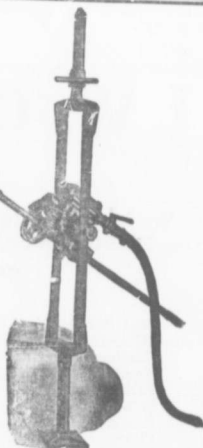
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Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

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

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The first Number of the 'Trades Journal' was issued the first Wednesday of 1880. The 'Journal', while taking a deep interest in the Coal Trade, was more particularly interested in matters affecting the welfare of those employed in the coal mines of the Province. Its aim was to secure for these better working conditions, and to give them the standing in the community to which, it thought, they were entitled.

That much good was accomplished along these and kindred lines is acknowledged by all able to make comparison between conditions as they existed in 1880 and as they exist now.

In 1898 the name was changed to the *Maritime Mining Record*, in order to express more distinctly the place it was intended to occupy. Since then, till now, its pages have been devoted chiefly to coal mining, which is the staple industry in Nova Scotia. With the growth of the trade it has grown in influence, and is now considered the one reliable authority on all matters connected with the coal trade.

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