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Maritime Mining Record

April 12 1916

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

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“DOMINION” Steam and Gas Coal
and Coal for Household Use

from the well known seams

‘Emery,’ ‘Phalen,’ ‘Harbour,’ ‘Victoria’ and ‘Hub.’

“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,
ensuring Quickest despatch

—AT—

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, C. B. and PARRSBORO, N. S.

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.

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Miners and Shippers of the

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ACADIA COAL

Unexcelled for STEAM Purposes.

Popular for DOMESTIC use.

Manufacturing, Steamship, and Railway
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Shipments by water from Pictou Landing, N. S.

Shipments by rail via. Intercolonial Railway.

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COAL

High Grade Fuel
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COKE

From Coal Washed by Latest Process
Growing more popular daily—and considered to
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as the United States Article.

FIRE CLAY

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FIRE BRICK

Better than
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SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.
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WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE
For Everybody.

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INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine¹ 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,
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INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

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

SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Suprior Dir.	Dir.		Inferior Dir.	Dir.
464	462		463	461
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 35	10 40	PORT TUPPER.	3 40	11 00
3 50	10 55	INVERNESS JUNCTION	3 45	11 05
3 52	10 59	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50	11 11
3 55	11 02	PORT HASTINGS	4 05	11 20
P. M.	9 57	TROY	4 08	A. M.
	9 57	CROGENSH	4 30	
	9 57	CLAGMOOR	4 33	
	8 58	J. DUFF	4 45	
	8 55	MARVILLE	5 00	
	8 55	PORT HOOD	5 18	
	7 54	GLENSIDE	5 33	
	8 25	NABOJ	5 48	
	7 54	GLENSIDE	6 01	
	7 40	GLENSIDE	6 20	
	7 25	BLACK RIVER	6 46	
	7 10	STRATHLORNE	7 05	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 25	
	A. M.		P. M.	

MINING RECORD

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

CHIGNECTO

-AND-

JOGGINS.

High Grade

STEAM

AND

Domestic

COAL.

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
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COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK.
Jail and Prison Construction.
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District."
**Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
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Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

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COLLIERY LAMP OIL

For Marsaut, Mussole, Deflector or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME.

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LATCH & BATCHELOR

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Wire Drawers, Manufacturers
of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

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

Hay Mills,

Nr. **BIRMINGHAM.**

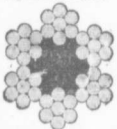
Agent:—

H. M. WYLDE,

P. O. Box, 529.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.

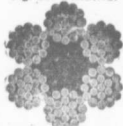
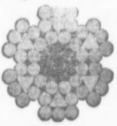


Fig. 1. HAULING.



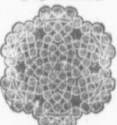
PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



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 ropes.
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.

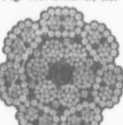
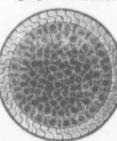


Fig. 15a. WINDING.



LOCKED COIL ROPES.

Indispensable for deep shafts.

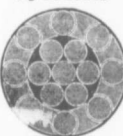
Stronger than any other rope of same size.

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 16. 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. V. Williams.

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

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., April 12th., 1916.

No. 19

ECONOMIZE.

Germany, having taken over her stocks of potatoes to be issued to the consumer only in small lots on the system of daily tickets, having taken over her bread supplies in the same way, and also her supplies of butter and fats, has now nationalized all her textile industries and placed the sale of textile fabrics and clothes under government restrictions. All this has been done with the intention of forcing on the people unusual economies. To further the same purpose the government has forbidden the manufacture of cakes on certain days of the week, and has forbidden the sale of meats in restaurants on certain days. These look to us in Canada like extreme measures that must have been forced on the country by dire necessity, and only submitted to by the people under the belief that they were an alternative to starvation. In Canada we have done nothing at all legislatively, except by provincial prohibition laws, to create economies. Our savings accounts, however, show that a good many of our people have taken the requirements of war to heart and have put by money at a greater rate than has been their previous custom. In Great Britain much more of this has been done than in Canada, and much more has been achieved by the increase in taxation in forcing the people to feel the necessity for it. The last step in England of putting import restrictions on a list of luxuries has probably added a considerable amount to the monthly economy of the British, but it will surely be a surprise to the British to find themselves being held up as examples of economy to the people of Germany by a semi-official German newspaper as in this extract from the *Koelnische Zeitung*:—

"Such measures are making it possible for us to hold out with mathematical certainty. At the same time they fulfil a second purpose, which has not been brought to the knowledge of the people so widely as the need for economizing food-supplies, namely, the duty of saving. This confiscation of textile goods will show even the well-to-do that we are only beginning to save methodically. In this matter England is still miles ahead of us and we must catch up to her. There is method in England in the stoppage of the importation of all that is unnecessary or merely luxurious, and the British consumer has taxes put upon his amusements and pleasures and luxuries, so that the simplest mode of life becomes his first duty."

During the war economy is our duty just as much as fighting. Every person in Canada or Great Britain who saves a dollar, and puts it in the bank by denying himself a luxury or pleasure does a share in helping to win the conflict.—Montreal Witness.

CANADA'S CREDIT.

(N. Y. Financial Post.)

Without any trouble Canada has succeeded in securing another loan of \$75,000,000 through our bankers. Hardly had the fact become known that a syndicate had been formed to underwrite this new issue when from all over the country there began to pour in requests for participation in the new underwriting. The readiness with which the banking interests of the United States responded to the financial requirements of our neighbor to the north must make her people feel a great pride in the high rating we accord to the credit of their Dominion.

While Canada is paying an attractive rate of interest upon her recent borrowing, it is not unusually high. Her various provinces during times of peace have had to pay as high as 6 per cent. to obtain money for various civic purposes, so that the present rate of interest, ranging from 5.30 to 5.75 per cent., is not abnormal considering the condition and the fact that Canada is carrying all the expenses for the maintenance of her troops, and to demonstrate to the whole world her loyalty to the mother country, from which she springs.

Whatever our individual feelings regarding the war may be, there exist none of those differences among our people toward a Canadian loan, such as interfered to a certain extent with a popular reception of the Anglo-French loan.

Geographically Canada is part of our continent; we are all aware of her splendid resources, the virility of her people and her great wealth; all factors which compose the highest grade of national credit, appeal to us. Consequently there is no cause for wonderment at the eagerness with which bankers and investors, large and small, eagerly seek for the Canadian bonds which are selling at a premium over their issuing price.

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying:—

"I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

"Madam," rejoined a witty son of Erin, who happened to be present, "thousands would back me in saying you were meant for an Irishman."

A man whose house adjoined the railway kept a goat tethered in his garden. A friend asked him one day what was the use of the goat. "Use of the goat!" he replied. "Man, the goat keeps me in coals. Never a train passes but the fireman throws a bit of coal at it!"

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 Co a Year. — Single copies 5 cents

R DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

April 12, 1916.

THE MINES DEPARTMENT UNDER FIRE.

Not having seen the last issue of the Industrial Advocate we are indebted to the Halifax Herald for the following article taken from the "Advocate" in rather fierce criticism of the N. S. Department of Mines:—

"A few days ago the Report of the Department of Mines was placed upon the table for the consideration of the House of Assembly. As compared with previous publications of the kind, it leaves very much to be desired, both in appearance and contents. Throughout the Report there is not the slightest evidence of the faintest degree to propose any system of encouragement to gold mining throughout the province, and this much neglected industry is left as it has been since 1892 to paddle its own devious way in the troubled waters of official ignorance, incompetency and indifference. That the industry should survive this long studied neglect is due doubtless more to its inherent and intrinsic worth than from any other particular reason, and that there are a few devoted souls who have persistently advocated its proper consideration by the department. The system which permits a legal man who has no training whatever, from a technical point of view, to become directly head of a department such as this, and which calls for the strongest kind of initiative, is one of the chief causes of the condition of affairs as we find it in this department of Nova Scotia. The gentle art of splitting hairs with such facility that the distinction between either half can only be determined by the most powerful microscope, may be a pastime which appeals to legally trained minds, but it has no place in the work required to construct a system of development of our natural mineral resources. This work calls for broad minded treatment from a man who has vision, who, being acquainted with the facts in connection with his subject, is able to devise plans for bringing about a restoration of at least the former prosperity in this particular industry."

It is no sense of gratitude that impels the Record at this time to extenuate the alleged shortcomings of the present Department of Mines for it has received less consideration at its hands than from any previous heads of this Department. For more than one reason, however, we believe in "giving the Devil his due." We take that phrase to mean "deal justly." Just as there are degrees of vice and of virtue so there are degrees of justice. There is the justice that is stern and inflexible, and that which leans to mercy's side. Though the depart-

ment may have dealt mercilessly with the Record, so long as it deals nearly fairly with the mineral industry as a whole the Department shall have only fair play from the Record. We believe it to be bad policy to keep continually snapping at the heels of the department for the reason that when a substantial charge of omission or commission is made it will be catalogued along with minor complaints and arrest little or no attention.

The complaint that this year's Mines Report is a partial failure is one that will attract few adherents. There are fewer pictures, it is true, but what great information is conveyed in a photograph of a 10 stamp mill, with a group of miners in front of it? There is nothing in the Report, it is said, to give gold mining a boost. True, but neither is there anything in it to tell the coal operators how, with fewer men, they can have bigger outputs, and larger profits; and yet not a coal operator has a kick.

Coal mining is the staple industry of Nova Scotia; largely does she depend on coal for revenue, and yet coal operators do not come complaining that the Dept. ignores the coal trade, and leaves it to its own resources. All legislation, all interference with coal production, during the past half century, has been more restrictive than otherwise. In thirty years the royalty has been increased twice; the privilege of paying royalty on sales has been abrogated, except in the case of companies having "the long" leases, who can avail themselves of the old method or reject it as they choose; governmental and departmental regulations have put the coal operators to thousands and thousands of dollars of expense yearly and yet there is no whine from the operators, that the government gives no direct assistance to coal mining. By the way, the department did grant a request made by one or two interested in coal. They secured a number of Diamond and Calyx drills for prospecting. The gold miners and others took good care that the coal men had no monopoly of these drills.

Up till, say, five or six years ago the Nova Scotia Mining Society was dominated by gold miners. The good of the gold industry was freely discussed, at the stated meetings, and the views of the gold men, through the society, were laid before the government. They asked that the government grant assistance to deep gold mining, and they asked it with so much insistence that the government really thought they wanted it, and agreed to go halvers in the sinking of a deep shaft. That was, say, twenty years ago, and up till date the government has not been asked, we think, to pay the promised tribute. They asked that a high expert be obtained to determine whether the gold in Nova Scotia was worth the candle. The expert was found and made his report, and the gold miners shelved it. They asked that more pictures be put in the Mines Report. This was done with the result that the more pictures of gold camps given the less gold was gotten. The gold mining industry has been with us for over half a century, and if by this time it cannot paddle its own canoe, but has to be coddled than if people set down its value to be sentimental rather than inherent and intrinsic, they are not greatly to be blamed.

The complaint that the head of the Department

of Mines has not had technical training is rather belated, as is the reminder that he is of the legal fraternity. The Record is not going to express an opinion, at this time, as to whether or not the Department should have a lawyer at its head; it is content to call attention to the fact that lawyers have had the pull so long that if one hints at a layman as head the lawyers join hands and shout "vested rights," confiscation, etc. Let it be admitted that the Mines Department is not above criticism, but it should not be charged for not doing the impossible. At periods in its history the coal industry was hard beset, yet the operators never begged assistance from the local government. One might think that gold mining is the one industry that needs no encouragement or, say, protection. Its position is unique. Gold miners do not suffer from competition; there is at all times a ready market for their product, there cannot be overproduction, and the fluctuations in price are not worth consideration. If any industry should be able to make its way unaided surely it is the gold mining industry. We look for new life to the industry when those interested in gold production acquire new courage.

THE MINES ACT AMENDMENTS.

The proposed amendments to the Mines Regulation Act have undergone amendments both in the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. As the bill came to Council the word "to" referred to in last issue had been deleted, and thus made to conform to other parts of the same section. The words "or for any cause, whatever," replacing the words "or of any cause whatever," have been retained, though after consulting with authorities we are convinced the better phrase would be, "or from" any cause whatever, but that is neither here nor there. The instructions as to inspecting with a locked safety lamp for all sorts of mine gases is still retained. The amendment may do no harm, but the good it will do we cannot well imagine. It is held by those in favor of the change that other than inflammable, or explosive, gases can be looked for with a locked safety lamp, and will show on the flame of the lamp. Possibly. But are there not gases to be met with in a mine which would show on a safety lamp only after the inspector had succumbed to the effects of the gas, and gone on other world inspection? We have no authorities at hand to which we may refer, but we will consult them by and by.

The suggestion of the Record, in reference to where the reports of the mine examiners were to be inserted and inscribed, was acted upon but the reformed amendment was perhaps just as unsatisfactory as the amendment criticised. The amended amendment as it came to Council read:—"Every such report shall be recorded in a separate book which shall be kept at the office of the manager of the colliery for the purpose and shall be signed by the person who made the report." This appeared at the end of three separate sub-sections. The word "separate" before "book" was struck out in Council as "every such" report in a "separate book" would necessitate the opening up of a stationer's shop at each colliery.

An amendment suggested by Mr. Douglas in the House of Assembly though involving the change of one word only makes a big difference:

The section now reads:—(Sec. 3, Rule 11 of said section) "Whenever in the opinion of the inspector the precautions required by this rule, with respect to roads over which the product of the mine is drawn by machinery or other mechanical appliance are not sufficient for the safety of the men traveling thereon he shall require the owner, agent or manager of such mine to provide a separate traveling way."

The inspector has now no option. He now "shall" require instead of "may" require.

Another change in this section is the substitution of the word "product" for "produce." This to our mind is a case of a distinction without a difference. Consulting Webster one is forced almost to the opinion that the old word is the better of the two. According to Webster **Produce** means: That which is produced, brought forth or yielded, a product, anything raised, **mined** or manufactured by human labor and skill. **Product**—Anything obtained as a result of some operation or work or by generation, growth, labor, chemical reaction, study or skill. Anything produced, as, the products of the farm. You pays your money and you takes your choice.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

One who gave evidence, before the Legislative Council, in favor of a dry Halifax said he had spoken to many liquor dealers about their business. They all admitted it was a bad business, and they did not like it. Their one chief excuse for continuing in it was that if they did not engage in it others would. That excuse is frequently heard in other directions. Presumably the reason why the Herald sells space to Brewers and Liquor sellers is that if it did not the Chronicle would sell more. Any excuse is held to be better than none.

Mr. Oland, the Brew, fired, with some effect, shot at Mr. Rod Macdonald, the veteran temperance man, when he said, in giving evidence before the Legislative Council law amendments committee, that he had in his Brewery thousands of dollars worth of machinery bearing the stamp of the firm of which Mr. Macdonald was head. Was the shot a clean one? Should machinery not be supplied to Brewers by those who think the brewing business is bad, and ought to be prohibited? It might be unchristian to refuse to sell bread to a brewer, but machinery, that is another question.

The exploitation of "labor," for political ends, is a thing that should not be looked upon with favor by any who have the real welfare of the community at heart. On the contrary the press, and platform orators, instead of seeking to widen any breach that may divide employers and employed, should nightly strive to close it. Many profess to pray for the coming of the day when labor and capital, instead of being antagonistic, will join hands in working for the common good, and yet these same, at times forgetful of their prayers, light a brand and throw it into the ranks of labor to rekindle the embers of a happily diminishing antagonism between the two forces. There are some who seemingly run away with the notion that to assault cap-

ital, in season, and more frequently, out of season, is the only way to wrest from capital what is due from it to the working classes. I read a week or two ago, in the New Glasgow News a defence of that paper against an accusation that it favored the big corporations and, of course, was against labor. There was scarcely need of defence. The Record has been accused of being the organ of the coal companies, but there was no notice taken of the assertion for the simple reason that all K-word readers know that it is neither the organ of the coal operators or colliery workers, but first and before all seeks to be the organ of the coal trade. And readers of the News knew the accusation against it to be other than true. In the course of its defence the News says in substance, "We were not opposed to labor but opposed the domination of Nova Scotian labor by certain people in Indianapolis; we favored and favor a union of the miners in Pietou Co. in a new organization, or in a reformed P. W. A. The P. W. A. is not to our liking for its officials are too friendly with the Dominion Coal Co. and with the Murray government."

Now to one seriously desirous of the advancement of labor these are not accusations against the P. W. A. but commendations. Are we not every now and again being told by those who, one must believe, are sincere reformers that they pray for the time when capital and labor will come together in friendly mood and discuss differences and difficulties that may arise in a calm, judicial and brotherly spirit, and these assure us that they believe when that time comes disputes, ending in strikes or lock-outs, will cease. Well, the coal companies in C. B. and the P. W. A. are attempting to draw together in that spirit and the attempt during a score and more of years has been marked by great success. If it is said "Yes, but the friendliness existing has been bought at the expense of the workmen," then let me demur emphatically to that statement. In the matter of surface laborers' wages, that of riding rakes, that of improvements tending to safety, and comfort, the C. B. companies have not waited to imitate, but have taken the initiative. As to the P. W. A. being friendly with the Murray government, why should it not be? What would it gain by opposition? The P. W. A. is wise in being friendly to the present provincial government, not because it is a liberal, or the Murray government, but simply because it is the government having the power to grant or withhold requests preferred on behalf of workmen by the P. W. A. If people desire to secure changes or concessions from other people it strikes one that to approach them in a friendly and not a hostile spirit is the better way.

JOTTINGS FROM HALIFAX.

In a letter to the Acadian Recorder which that paper did not publish for three alleged reasons, first that the ground had been covered by a previous writer, second that space was valuable, and third that the amendment to the N. S. Temperance Act ordaining that Halifax shall have no license after the last day of June had already been passed, Mr. Rod Macdonald, who is perhaps as well informed on the subject of law and liquor as any man in Nova Scotia, said the third statement made by the Recorder was incorrect as at that time the N. S. Temperance Act was

having the time of its life before the Legislative Council, and in saying so Mr. Macdonald said what was absolutely true though he employed in the saying it a slang phrase used by giddy girls. During four sittings the committee listened to the views of the advocates and the opponents of the measure. Of the many speeches two stand out prominently, one in opposition to the bill by Mr. Mellish, and one in advocacy of it by Rev. H. R. Grant. Solid arguments in favor of the bill were put forth by other speakers, but those against the bill though put forward by lawyers were weak and antiquated. A ridiculous argument put forward by a lawyer was that the sale of milk was not prohibited though some dealers put water in it. The milk business was licensed and regulated, and he asked if the sale of milk was to be prohibited because some dealers adulterated their milk. But milk is not like liquor, an evil thing. The sale of milk may be regulated but the sale of liquor, an evil thing, can not. There is only one thing to be done with evil, theft, murder, etc., etc., that is to prohibit it. This speaker said that prohibition was uncertain; that Christ was no prohibitionist, that he never enacted the ten commandments, and went so far as to say if the ten commandments were to be enacted then Christianity should be given a back seat or words to that effect. Were this lawyer a Bible student he might have called to mind the answer given by Christ to the one who asked:—"What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Another lawyer gave some experiences of a resident in the U. S. In a certain Indian Reserve licenses were abolished, and soldiers were sent to see that the law was enforced. The law was enforced so well that the Indians got mad and from the hills tried to shoot the enforcers of the law—the soldiers. His argument presumably was that had license been granted in that district the Indians would not have resorted to unlicensed places. Well, an honest licenser would not have given the Indian drink, and the result would be that the Indians instead of shooting and potting of the soldiers would have potted off the honest licensee. The speech of this lawyer was better than that of the other. I had not imagined that a lawyer in the province could so clumsily handle a case. The main contentions of the opponents of the bill were three, it was unjust to those who had been granted licenses; it interfered with the liberty of the subject, and the old, old one that prohibition does not prohibit. Of course there was reference to confiscation, and to vested rights, but there cannot be vested rights and yearly licenses.

We are nearing that point, when Asia and the West, retaining the best impulses and moral traditions of the ancient faiths, are combining in a vast Public Opinion, which is not Christian, not Hindu, not Moslem, not Buddhist, not Confucian, not Hebrew, but Human. It is at the bar of this Human Tribunal that Kaisers, Kings, Presidents, Cabinets, diplomatists, soldiers, churches, schools, parties, capitalists, Socialists, pioneers and prophets must stand for scrutiny and impartial award.

The rise of this tribunal is what we see today in the very midst of war. Our fathers never beheld it.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

An electric pump is being installed at the bottom of the deeps in Dominion No. 11.

Box-cars are now being loaded at the central and Sydney banking stations as well as at Nos. 4 and 1 Collieries.

A new boiler has been installed at the Dominion No. 1 brook pumping station. This plant is now in first class condition.

Mr. Gray, Chief Clerk, and some others of the Dom. Coal Co.'s Executive office staff formerly located in Glace Bay, have removed to Sydney to the office of the Dom. Steel Corporation.

General overhauling and repairs when necessary is the text of an order recently issued to all Colliery Managers. Business is expected to be brisk this summer so everything is to be in first-class condition to avoid loss of time through breakdowns.

Mr. Mark Workman, President of the Dom. Steel Corp., and Mr. D. H. McDougall, General Manager, are at present on a tour of inspection of the Company's property. The week of Mar. 27 was spent about the mines and piers in Cape Breton.

The new president of the Dominion Steel Corporation is said to be a very energetic, genial, character. He is getting into close touch with the general features of work. Sydney wanted another Kendall, but they now express pleasure and satisfaction at having secured a master workman.

No. 2 Colliery, Sydney Mines, is being robbed of rails and other material. This is indicative of a shut down. Many attempts have been made to economically dispose of coal from this mine, but all of no avail. It may be opened in the far away future when coal of the kind it produced may be in demand.

Among the changes at Sydney Mines is the giving the oversight of No. 1 colliery to Mr. Peter Christianson. Peter is the kind of Gentle of whom it may be said, in him there is no guile. With a wide experience and a singleness of purpose to do his best, Mr. Christianson will be as he has been everywhere, a successful mining man.

Although there were no recruiting meetings around the collieries miners literally flocked to swell the ranks of the 185th. The miner by nature is a fighter. His everyday battle with unseen foes, lurking around everywhere, and his mastery over them, while at the time he earns his own wages, gives him a self-reliance, and a love of triumph over dangers, which makes him more than half a soldier from the very start. When to this experience is added all the other fighting qualities of the Anglo-Saxon, the Piet and the Celt, where can he be matched?

The transformer which did previous service at No. 3 Colliery of the Dominion Coal Co., is being installed at No. 11 Colliery.

The water is being taken out of the Jubilee mine of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., in order to place the colliery in the producing list.

Most of the material has been removed from No. 3 mine and has been distributed at other collieries as required. The water level leading to Caledonia has been repaired and everything is being left in good condition.

The coal banks of the Dominion Coal Co. contain at present about half the quantity only stored in them at this time last year, and had shipping been abundant even that half would be now filling the air, above busy factories elsewhere, with smoke.

A C. B. correspondent among other things says "That last copy of your Mining Record was chucked full of interesting matter, not even excepting Tom Brown's remarks on the little convention of devilmint which you held in Halifax recently."

A smile passed over the features of the mining fraternity of Cape Breton when they discovered that one of their M. P.'s in Halifax had developed traits of humor seemingly hidden during his past life. This smile faded away when the one authority on Nova Scotia's coal trade hinted that the death of an old worked and worn out colliery was only being registered.

The opinion around the collieries is that there cannot be a genuine desire for deferring the local elections until after the war. The reason given for postponement is that the elections would provoke angry feelings and untimely excitement. The reply to that is that the two political papers, representing parties, are as freely assailing each other, and the party the other champions, as if there were not one election only in progress, but several. Indeed an election might be a good thing if it would lessen the present vicious display of asperity.

The many friends in the province of Mr. J. L. Brass, formerly of the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co., will be glad to know that his "lum" is still "working," and at a brisker rate than ever. Mr. Brass is Assistant General Manager of the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Co., a concern in close alliance with the big Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. His headquarters are at Seattle, where he is kept as busy at the present time as the proverbial nailer. He is fit physically, and that he retains his mental equilibrium is attested to by the fact that he enjoys the reading of the Record. As proof that he is no renegade Scot he addresses the editor as his "Dear Rab."

Around the Collieries.

The last paragraph of the article, in another column, on "Mine Gases and Damps," should be interesting at this time, when extra work is put upon, and expected from, a locked safety lamp.

The destruction by fire a few days ago of the "Broughton Arms" makes one monument less to the idiosyncracies of some coal mine exploiters. Monuments, however, are numerous enough at other points to satisfy the curiosity hunting tourist.

The output of the Drummond Colliery is now at the 500 tons a day mark. Everything is running along smoothly, in the matter of development, and hopes are high that the promised 800 tons a day will soon be attainable.

Dom. No. 1 mine was idle five days recently owing to the breaking of one of the hoisting pulleys and incidental damage to the bankhead. It is many years since No. 1 has had a lay-off owing to accident to equipment and it is regrettable that both coal and earnings should be lost to the Company and the men at a time when both are so badly needed.

Broughton, famous for failures in the past, is now humming with life. The Gallant 185th, the "Green Feather," tramples the heath to the sound of the pibroch, while it feels all the "stern joy" of the battle in prospect. While there is not wanting one clansman from among the host of Maes enlisted, there are no Rhoderic Dhu or Highland Chieftains nor a General Macdonald among the leaders. Colonel Day, Majors Maddin and Harrington are not without the fighting spirit of the Highlander and may, when the bugle sounds the battle call, be found valiant warriors capable of leading the best.

The threatened coal famine at Halifax has been relieved by the arrival, during the past ten days, of a number of coal laden steamers from Louisburgh. That there was a scarcity of coal is not to be wondered at as at no previous time was there such a heavy demand for steamer coal. When a big fuss was kicked up, about three months ago, by the Chronicle and the Board of Trade over the withdrawal of a mail boat a week from Halifax, the assurance was given that Halifax would have more steamer tonnage this winter than ever in its history; and that assurance was no political put-off. The harbor presents an animated scene, and the harbor air is well mixed with the smoke from innumerable steamers big and little. The papers take no notice of the arrival and departure of big boats, and their silence is commendable.

THE UNSEEN BOND.

The following comments of the London Spectator on an article that appeared some weeks ago in New York "Life," a paper that has a large circulation across the line, are interesting and should be closely read by all who wish to have some clear idea where our cousins stand in the present great crisis:—

Some say that American sympathy with the Allies is stronger than it was; others say that it is weaker. For ourselves, we do not much mind

what people say, for so long as the Allies do nothing to forfeit esteem in their conduct of the war the sympathy of the great majority of Americans is bound to be with us. It can fail us only if we estrange those who are naturally and instinctively on our side. There is an unseen bond between us and all Americans who derive racially from Britain. This bond holds the majority of white Americans. It even holds many of those who, though not of British descent, are conscious of practising a scheme of life which is mainly Puritan in its motive and has been passed on from the earliest settlers. It is strange that so little, comparatively, has been said of this racial union between Americans and Englishmen—a union that transcends mere intellectual appreciation, and would probably survive even a certain degree of political condemnation—because we have heard much of racial sympathy with the Germans. "Once a German always a German," is said in extenuation of Americans who have behaved as arch-traitors to their adopted country. We have not hitherto heard any one say in this way: "Once an Englishman always an Englishman." Yet that would be as true fundamentally of British-Americans as it is of German-Americans, though of course sympathy would not be displayed in blowing up bridges and factories in the United States. But now a brilliant band of Americans of British descent have said outright that the unseen bond of race does exist, that it is a powerful reality, that it is a thing to be recognized, and that it must necessarily govern the feelings of the majority of Americans.

The confession appears in a "John Bull Number" of "Life," that very popular illustrated satirical journal, enjoying a very large circulation among what we might call the intellectual rich and the well-to-do professional classes throughout the Union. It is published in New York, but circulates throughout the American Continent. We have nothing in Britain to correspond to "Life." It is like a mixture of "Punch," of a serious weekly journal, and of some other illustrated paper which indulges in more levity than we should find in "Punch." During the war the editorial articles in "Life" have been written with deep and strong feeling, and they have reached the zenith of their sympathy with the Allies in the articles in the "John Bull Number." When the articles were full of unconventional turns of phrase, we liked them the better and thought them the more powerful. Sincere feeling in undress is always a compelling thing, as Lowell well knew when the passions of his soul surged out in dialect. We know that many of these articles were written by Mr. Edward S. Martin. Whether or not the latest article was written by him we do not know, but it is characteristic, and if (being judges in our cause) we may venture to say so, worthy of him. The article says that a complaint has been made against President Wilson that he is "practically an Englishman"—that is to say, he speaks English, thinks in English, and is of British descent. "Fifty or sixty millions of the present inhabitants of this country," says the writer, "are open to the same objection." The writer admits that it is a hundred and fifty years since it was openly popular in America to be "practically English." A trouble that happened when America "set up housekeeping"—a pleasant litotes for the Revolutionary War—made it necessary for the Americans of the day

to emphasize the fact that they were not Englishmen. In the middle of the last century, again, the great Irish immigration sharpened the point of American dislike and mistrust of England. There were many other reasons and incidents which prevented Americans from being "too great admirers or lovers of their blood brethren." But—here comes the confession—"nature is not to be balked by mere politics"—

"Race is race, though seas divide and interests conflict. Quarrels heat the blood, but do not change it. Jew is Jew, German is German, Irishman is Irishman, and what is born English lives English, as a rule, on whatever soil and under whatever flag. A crisis, a shiver up the back, and you know what was born in you and who at the pinch is with you and you with him. In spite of all jealousies and rivalries, the ties between the British Isles and these States have grown closer and closer as the distance between them has diminished. Literature has constantly fed and intermarriage strengthened them. Out in Samoa in a hurricane the cheers of American seamen on the stranded 'Trenton' reached gratefully to the British 'Calliope,' struggling past to the open sea, and American blood ran warmer at the story. A little later, in Manila Bay, we found a friend. Things have gone better between the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes since '98. The backbone of the United States is made of precisely the same materials as the backbone of the British Empire. It is English, Scotch, and Irish. The language, literature and political ideals of the United States are of the same derivation. That is why in this world-crisis we have seen things as we have. It has not been that the British propaganda has captured us. It has been that, with the minds we have, we could not see the case otherwise than we have seen it. We have been for the Allies because we were born so; born to the faith that is in them and to faith in them who hold that faith; born to the duty which they have accepted—to keep liberty alive in the world and maintain it against the domination of calculated and machine-made efficiency. To us of the English stock the Great War seems to bring a summons to wear our English derivation with somewhat more assertion. The Irish love Ireland openly and are not expected to apologize; American Scots show an open kindness for Scotland; Germans love their fatherland under any sun. Is it only to be England that men sprang from her loins may not care for? Who says that? Surely not we whose English derivation is all the root we have, who are lawful heirs of a tradition and literature the greatest, all counted, since Rome and Greece. We have been too modest. Pull us in these States and we are a greater company by much than all the rest, the longest planted here, and surely not the least powerful or least worthy. Who is the anchor at the end of the Allies' rope in the great tug-of-war? Who but our blood-cousin, John Bull! There he stands, with planted feet, sweating and sore beset; his muscles lame, but holding on. Hold on, John Bull, hold on! There are those across the seas who care for you; who hold with you now in daylight and in dark so far as yet they may, and will gladly hold with you in face of all comers when Fate permits it. Hold on, John Bull!"

It is impossible to read these words without a thrill of gratitude and pride in the sense of union.

We know that it is real. "Propaganda" may go hang so long as the unseen bond is there. Kinship counts for something, indeed for infinitely much, after all. It may slumber when profound peace makes cousinly jars seem not too dangerous. But it means deep down a common way of looking at life. So now! We find ourselves in such circumstances as those when the American naval officer rushed to the rescue of British seamen in a Chinese war, although his country was not at war with China, or when Sir Edward Seymour threatened to interpose his ships between Admiral Dewey's Fleet in Manila Bay and the ships of the interfering German Admiral. We do not assert that we are model cousins. We simply respond heartily to the assertion that we are cousins. When we find the relationship acknowledged in adversity (of all times), there can be no doubt that it is a real and valuable tie. As says an Arab proverb, "I and my cousin quarrel; but it is I and my cousin against the world."

THE COURT OF HUMANITY.

(Positive Review.)

A hundred years or so ago, the actions of Napoleon interested Europe, and, outside Europe, only a few Americans on the Atlantic sea-board, and a few Syrians and Egyptians. Today, the whole circle of nations listens to the pleadings or defiance of contending leaders. A Note by President Wilson, or a speech by Bethmann-Hollweg, or Asquith, or Borden of Canada, or Hughes of Australia, or Botha of South Africa, is not addressed merely to a Foreign Office, or a local assembly. It is published in the journals of civilization, for the conscience of civilization to test, and for the judgment of civilization to pronounce upon.

What is, or is not, International Law is in debate among lawyers and metaphysicians; and rumor lately told that a United States Committee, by order from Washington, set itself to the drafting of a Code to be proposed to belligerents. Even if we now had a full-constituted and fully-empowered Hague Tribunal, assisted by a crowd of clerks and dog-leaved manuals, its sentences could never carry the weight of the august soul of Humanity herself.

It is in the court of Humanity that the tremendous causes are now being tried—the causes of Belgium, Serbia, the "Lusitania," and all other suits urged by Britain, or by Germany, and their allies.

The Hebrew legend of the giving of the Law at Mount Sinai is now freshly illustrated:

There was thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud; so that all the people that was in the camp trembled . . . and Mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the Lord descended upon it in fire.—(Ex. xix., 16-18.)

Only after this heart-searching tempest was the Law written on stone tablets, which, indeed, turned out to be breakable. And so our International Law is being evolved in a world storm. The fire precedes the statute. Not by journalists and attorneys will the final law be framed, but by the mighty thought which grows out of the innumerable thoughts of all nations and races. To this almighty thought we may each of us contribute an impulse:—

Slowly the Bible of the race is writ,

And not on paper leaves, nor leaves of stone.

A very brief glimpse at history will show us how

marvellous is the change in which we are assisting. Once, the moral law for city or people was decided by a group of astute elders, gathered in an inner room of a temple, and dictating the oracle which the Pythoness repeated to the awe-struck suppliants. Then arose the Catholic Church, and the voice from the chair of St. Peter issued the commandments to princes and serfs, nations and cities. Then the Bible had its season, being quoted with a sort of steel-trap finality by Luther, Calvin, Bunyan, Wesley, and Spurgeon. Thus the centre of judgment moved from an oracle to a church, from a church to a book printed million-fold, and now at last it moves to the universal heart and mind of Man.

What other ultimate is possible? Japan now joins in the judgment, and Japan is not Christian. India now joins in the judgment, and India is not Christian. Come looked forward to:—

The great results to be attained by the wisdom of Humanity when systematized; when she has reached the stage of development at which she can take on herself the guidance of her various servants, using to that end all the means accumulated during her past life.—Pos. Pol., iv., 37.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

(H. G. Wells in London Lead.)

I believe that for old lawyers and old politicians and "private ownership" to handle the great problem of reconstruction after the war in the spirit in which our affairs were conducted before the war, is about as hopeful an enterprise as if an elderly jobbing bricklayer, working on strict trade union rules, set out to stop the biggest avalanche that ever came down a mountain side. And since I am by no means pessimistic, in spite of my quality phases, it follows that I do not believe that the old spirit will necessarily prevail. I do not, because I believe that in the past few decades a new spirit has come into human affairs; that our ostensible rulers and leaders have been falling behind the times, and that in the young and the untried, in, for example, the young European of thirty and under who is now in such multitudes thinking over life and his seniors in the trenches, there are still unsuspected resources of will and capacity, new mental possibilities, and new mental habits, that entirely disturb the argument for a social catastrophe after the war.

How can this new spirit be best defined?

It is the creative spirit, as distinguished from the legal spirit; it is the spirit of courage to make and not the spirit that waits and sees and claims; it is the spirit that looks to the future, and not to the past. It is the spirit that makes Boeking forget that it is not Braintree and John Smith forget that he is John Smith, and both remember that they are England. For everyone there are two diametrically different ways of thinking about life; there is individualism, the way that comes as naturally as the grunt from a pig, of thinking outwardly from oneself as the centre of the universe, and there is the way that every religion is trying in some form to teach, of thinking back to oneself from greater standards and realities. There is the John Smith who feels towards England and the world as a tickle feels towards his sheep, and the John Smith who feels towards his country as a sheep dog feels towards the flock. The former is the spirit of individualism, "business" and our law, the latter the spirit of Socialism and science and—khaki.

ONE WAY TO MEET WAR BILLS.

The Daily Chronicle gives a prominent place to an article urging "the conscription of wealth." The writer, who is said to be a well-known economist, suggests that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should make a levy on all the wealth in the kingdom and thinks that a vast sum could be raised in this way. He presents a calculation to show how, on a graduated percentage scale, £460,000,000 could be procured by an initial levy of one per cent. on all property valued up to £5,000, the percentage gradually increasing to ten on property valued over £100,000. He says:

"Wealth can be taken in any form—cash, stocks or real estate, and can be sold, if there is a market, or held if there is no market. Unless something like this is done, our peace budgets will become crushing in their weight. With a debt of £10,000,000,000 interest and sinking fund payments will be over £120,000,000; pensions and other war charges £40,000,000, making the probable annual total of the budgets as high as £400,000,000.

"Such budgets can be met, but only with certain hampering of national development and danger to the nation's position in the world."

NO HALF WAY HOUSE.

(Westminster Gazette.)

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German warmakers. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their State; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice their anger with their present leaders would be unbounded.

MINE GAS OR DAMP.

(U. S. A. Bureau of Mines.)

Haldane, the English chemist, says that carbon dioxide in air produces no very noticeable effect on man until the proportion of carbon dioxide reaches above 3 per cent. When the proportion is increased to 5 or 6 per cent. there is distinct panting, throbbing, and flushing of the face.

In exploring a certain mine after an explosion engineers of the Bureau of Mines suddenly entered a mine atmosphere containing 13 per cent. of oxygen and 4 per cent. of carbon dioxide. They experienced no distress, but they were in the atmosphere only a few minutes.

The effects of carbon dioxide on men will be described more fully in another report of the Bureau of Mines.

Impurities in Mine Air.

Although experiments have shown that a relatively large proportion of carbon dioxide, or low proportion of oxygen, is without harm, in mines these proportions usually indicate that not enough air is passing to keep fire damp from accumulating, if the mine is gaseous, and to remove powder smoke, lamp smoke, and warm stagnant air.

It is also true that heated and still air can have bad effects, even though it is what is termed chemically pure. Mine air that contains only 0.2 or 0.3 per cent. of carbon dioxide, a common enough proportion, may cause discomfort if hot, still, and saturated with moisture.

Effects of Warm, Moist, and Still Air on Man.

In a part of a mine where the air is still and very warm, the air next to the body is warmed to the temperature of the body, and the body, bathed in sweat that does not evaporate, becomes heated and uncomfortable. Less distress is felt in a hot, moist atmosphere if the air is kept moving. Air that may be warmed to the temperature of the body is thus removed from next the skin. The occurrence of hot air in coal mines, however, is not nearly so common as in metal mines, in many of which strong air currents are not used.

Coke Damp.

Coke damp is a name sometimes given in England to carbon dioxide. A mine atmosphere that causes choking may contain so little oxygen as to suffocate a man almost instantly. Distress produced by atmospheres containing less oxygen than ordinary may be increased by the presence of much carbon dioxide. More than 3 per cent. of the latter, as mentioned elsewhere, causes distress. Smoke, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulphide, and sulphurous acid (all constituents of afterdamp) produce choking, irritating, panting, dizziness, or other unpleasant effects, depending upon the proportions present. Thus the term "choke damp," as applied to "air" that causes choking, does not mean any single gas or combination of gases.

Afterdamp.

Afterdamp is the term commonly applied to the gases produced by explosions or mine fires. Oxygen, carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid, water vapor, and smoke may be found in afterdamp. Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor, and usually some methane are present before an explosion or mine fire. The heat of the explosion or fire causes a considerable increase in the carbon dioxide, an increase in the methane, a decrease in oxygen, and the formation of smoke, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and sulphurous acid. Small amounts of creosote and benzol (products also obtained by heating coal in retorts) are also formed and are in part responsible for the characteristic smell that remains in a mine after a fire has been extinguished. If the fan is injured or the air courses damaged by an explosion the methane that would normally be carried away accumulates, and more oxygen is removed from the air by the coal than under ordinary conditions. A small part of the increase of carbon dioxide is also due to the action of the oxygen on the coal at ordinary temperatures.

White Damp, or Carbon Monoxide.

Carbon monoxide, carbonic oxide gas (CO), also called white damp, is responsible for many of the deaths caused by mine explosions. It is a color-

less, odorless, and tasteless gas, and is formed, with other gases, in mines when not enough air is present for the complete burning of materials that contain carbon, such as methane, coal dust, and timber. It is produced by mine fires and explosions, and also by the explosion of powder in blasting. Producer gas, water gas, and illuminating gas contain much carbon monoxide. Natural gas contains none.

Explosive Properties.

Carbon monoxide mixed with air is explosive, but explosions of mixtures of carbon monoxide and air in mines are very rare, not nearly as frequent as those of methane and air, both because carbon monoxide is not as common as methane, and because a much larger proportion of carbon monoxide than of methane must be mixed with air to make an explosive mixture. A mixture of methane and air must contain at least 5.5 per cent. of methane to be explosive, whereas if the conditions are the same, a mixture of carbon monoxide and air must contain about 15.5 per cent. of carbon monoxide to be explosive. Such a large percentage of carbon monoxide has not been found in the gases from any mine fires investigated by the bureau, although only in one case were the gases collected directly at the fire. It is possible, however, that in a fire area in a mine conditions may be somewhat like those in a large retort, such as is used in making illuminating gas for towns, and at times large quantities of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and methane are given off by the heated coal. A mixture of carbon monoxide and air containing too little carbon monoxide to be explosive may become explosive by the addition of enough methane, even if the proportion of methane in the mixture be below the low explosive limit of methane.

Men have been killed while fighting a mine fire by an explosion of gas from the fire. The Bureau of Mines recently investigated an accident in which four men had been burned by such an explosion. After the men had been ordered from the mine the air current was reversed, the four men entered, and were burned by an explosion close to the fire. When the air was reversed the gases from the burn in coal were forced back on the fire where they mixed with the proper quantity of air and exploded. This part of the mine was considered quite free from gas, hence the explosion may have been due more to the gaseous products of the fire than to accumulations of methane from the coal. This accident and others of a similar nature show that to admit air to a fire area may be very dangerous to men fighting the fire.

Poisonous Effects of Carbon Monoxide.

Carbon monoxide is poisonous because it combines with the red coloring matter of the blood more readily than oxygen does, and blood that is saturated with carbon monoxide can not take up oxygen. After an explosion or mine fire, carbon monoxide may linger in the mine atmosphere for some time and kill members of rescue parties.

Some mining men still think that the flame of a safety lamp by lengthening or brightening indicates the presence of carbon monoxide in proportions that are too small to be harmful. This idea is wrong, for a safety lamp will not detect a proportion that will kill a man. A miner would find it difficult to detect the presence of 1.5 per cent. carbon monoxide with a safety lamp, although this proportion would overpower a man almost at once.

THE LOYAL BROTHER.

"The Stump Orator: 'What I want to know is this: Who was responsible for the shortage of munitions?'"

"Small Boy: 'Well, it weren't our Ruby, mister. She works very 'ard.'"—Passing Show.

TWO CLASSES.

"There are two classes which are thoroughly out of touch with national sentiment—one the professional politicians, the other the professional labour agitators."—Morning Post.

SIR MAX AITKEN.

A very good judge, who has read the advance proofs of "Canada in Flanders," by Sir Max Aitken, says that the chapters on Ypres, giving, as they do, the first real account of those tremendous days in April, is the most thrilling piece of writing which the war has so far produced.

"No, suh," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley from behind the bars of the village lockup. "Ah wouldn't 'a' got into no trouble wif de constable, suh, ef it hadn't been fo' wimmen's lub ob dress."

"What on earth has dress got to do with it?" asked the amazed visitor.

"Well, suh, my wimmen folks, dey wasn't sat-puf de fadders on deir hats an' 'p'rade 'em as circumstanshial ebidence."

SCHILLER'S NEUTRALITY.

The following story which is going the rounds of the Continental papers, including even those of Austria, must make the Germans gnash their teeth. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow visitor:

"So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived."

"Pardon me," said the other; "not national, but international."

"How so?" asked the German, with surprise.

"Why, consider his works," the Dane replied. "He wrote 'Mary Stuart' for the English, 'The Maid of Orleans' for the French, 'Egmont' for the Dutch, 'William Tell' for the Swiss—"

"And what did he write for the Germans, pray?" broke in the other. Pat came the Dane's answer:

"For the Germans he wrote 'The Robbers.'"—New York Tribune.

IF.

"While these lines are read the shells are bursting, our men are paying the price. If we have heart and brain and pith enough, we shall end the right to shirk, and the deadliness of delay."—Observer.

WILKINS.

"Who is that fellow so loudly advocating national preparedness?"

"That's Wilkins. He never has an umbrella when it rains."—Pall Mall Gazette.

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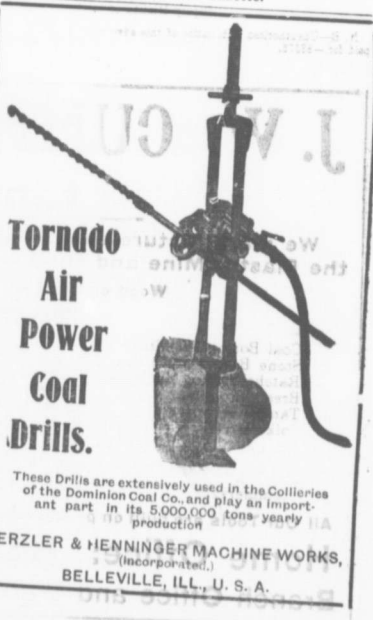
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Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

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 subdivisions 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.

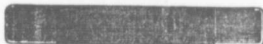
The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

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.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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Concerning the 'Record'

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 1868 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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The Record is always consulted on all subjects, and its advertising columns are carefully scanned by Directors, Managers, and Purchasing agents.

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