

A COMING INDUSTRY.

Of First Importance to British Columbia but of Value to the Whole Dominion

NANAIMO COAL FIELD AND TAKEDA ISLAND IRON MINES—THE BRITAIN OF THE PACIFIC—PROSPECTIVE TRADE WITH CHINA—COMPANY FORMED TO ESTABLISH IRON WORKS—NANAIMO'S UNPARALLELED FACILITIES, &c.

NANAIMO, B.C., Jan. 12, 1902.—In a paper contributed by the writer of this to the Vancouver World on the "B. C. Collieries," reference was made to the possible prospective manufacturing industries inseparable from the Nanaimo coal fields. The present effort will endeavour to furnish the readers with a few crude ideas on this important point.

Situated on the Eastern shores of Vancouver Island, distant 75 miles by rail from the capital city, Victoria, and 30 miles directly opposite from the terminal city of Vancouver across the straits of Georgia, rises at first gradually then abruptly from the shores of its land-locked spacious harbor.

The streets radiate upwards, fan-like, from the segment of a circle formed by Commercial street, the leading thoroughfare, adjacent to the water-front. The old wooden buildings of early days, in the business portion of the city, are gradually being superseded by more modern structures of brick and stone, the latter material the product of the noted quarries of Newcastle Island at the entrance of the harbor.

The old, the new, and the prospective, in front, towards the sea, affording to the eyes of the beholder the finest panorama of scenic beauty, of the subdued kind, obtainable in British Columbia. The island-dotted harbor—those distant in the straits—encircling shores and projecting headlands, clad, out of which, in the more distant, rise the snow-capped peaks, those of the main land forming a dim background—the intervening waters disturbed only by a constant tide of commerce ever at the full.

The coal and requirements of the 2,000 miners, who form nearly one-half the population, at present are the only things which receive attention. Recently a spirit of enterprise and progress appears to pervade the community, and in a marked degree has supplanted the old time conservative ideas. Yet there exists in high places, commanding a respectable following, a considerable amount of the ancient prejudice, the "let well enough alone," go day, come day, God send pay day soon any, often sample which will die hard and hold on as long as possible to its grip on the community, is adverse to change, inimical to progressive enterprise and needlessly indifferent, or mayhap ignorant, of the many advantages conferred on the locality by an all wise Providence.

In a charter of the hope that this indifference be attributed to the outcome of that contempt begotten of familiarity with the talents hidden under the proverbial bushel. It is only from the outside the community have their attention called to the true value of their heritage. The article in the B.C. Collieries, although published in that enterprising journal, the Vancouver World, almost in sight of Nanaimo on the 1st Nov. last, travelled 2,000 miles, went through the Ontario Press and returned when, ten whole weeks after first publication, it attracted the credulous acumen of the sceptical geni posing as the exponent of progressive enterprise. But enterprise there is throughout, needing only to be drawn from its lurking place. But this is digressing from the main subject. A great deal can be said in praise of local enterprise and public spiritedness, which, along with other kindred questions, will furnish subject matter for a separate paper some other time.

The average school boy is a witness that the increasing use of iron is an eminent characteristic of the present age, that, as a material, it is fast superseding timber, stone and like substances in ship-building, architecture and vast engineering structures. The average reader is likewise cognizant of the well known fact that the introduction of steam as a motive power for manufacturing industries, or the invention of the locomotive and the construction of rail-ways, iron ship-building, &c., caused an undreamed of impetus to

the iron industry, while the invention of the hot air blast in 1830 improved the quality, economized by one-fourth the cost of production and increased enormously the annual manufacture of pig iron. At the commencement of the present century the annual output of the British furnaces was some 160,000 tons, amounting now, at its close, to the gigantic quantity of ten million tons! The iron industry heads, in importance, that of all others that great manufacturing and commercial supremacy throughout the world. In the United States, fostered by a high protective tariff, the iron industry made great strides in the past decade, and at present is only secondary to that of the produce of the soil. What its growth would have been under the ban of a free trade is another question. The iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania are only, so to speak, in a modern sense, a short distance from those of Yorkshire and Lanarkshire, the latter in point of freight charges as near the Atlantic sea board of the union as the former. Iron is cumbersome and extended land carriage adds considerably to its cost, therefore it is desirable to produce it in the near future.

THE IRON AND COAL MINES OF NANAIMO, having the advantage of a high protective tariff in the form of freight charges, will be enabled—the time is not distant—successfully to compete with distant rivals for the iron trade of the continent washed by the waters of the Pacific in the northern hemisphere. In China the introduction of railways is no longer looked upon as a suspicious, dangerous innovation of the western barbarian. That that immense country will soon be traversed by lines of railway in every direction is no longer a doubtful surmise of the dim prospective. Canada, as a portion of the great commercial Empire "on which the sun never sets," need not dread retaliation on account of unfriendly legislative enactments discriminating against Chinese subjects. The trade and commerce of the Dominion have in the vast Empire of the "very own brother of the sun," a market thrown open which says, "Come, bring along your products and manufactures; we'll buy of you because you are friendly to our subjects."

Sir Chas. Dilke, that far-seeing political economist, tells us that Vancouver Island, jutting out into the Northern Pacific Ocean, with its unexhaustible beds of coal and mountains of hematite iron ore, is bound in time to become the Britain of the New West. The commencement of the construction of railways in China will be the signal to start the fires of the blast furnaces, the resounding thud of the steam-hammer, the crunching of the rolling mills, the lathes of the machine shops and the smoke of innumerable industries in the vicinity of Nanaimo—a locality possessing in inexhaustible quantity and superior quality and in close proximity the three essential natural products required, viz.: coal, iron ore and lime stone.

The quality of the coal mined in the recently developed shaft on Protection Island, situated in the entrance to the harbor and connected with the mainland by a submarine driftway, has been proven by tests to be a perfect coaking coal, producing that article of strength and purity necessary for the economical smelting of iron ore and to ensure a quality of pig iron rendering the subsequent processes of refining and puddling of no difficulty in turning out a superior article of malleable metal. Two seams of this valuable coal, 7 and 10 feet in width respectively, have been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet and it has been ascertained as the workings progress that the seams and quality improves to a remarkable degree. It is from this shaft the exhibit for the coming World's Fair, at Chicago, was obtained. The proprietors, the new Vancouver coal company, entertain the highest possible hopes of the product of their shaft and it is understood that the erection of lines of coke ovens will shortly be commenced.

Twenty miles north, in sight of Nanaimo harbor, near the entrance of the straits of Georgia, is situated THE TAKEDA ISLAND IRON MINES. The ore of these mines has been pronounced magnetic, of an exceptional richness and purity of metal. The supply in sight is almost unlimited—one mine, bonded by an American firm some years ago—is being worked and the ore shipped to Port Townsend, Wash., where it is used for mixing with local ore to give quality to iron produced. Limestone—the indispensable to flux the ore—abounds throughout the Nanaimo district. Thus it will be seen Nature could do no more in ensuring geographical position and providing inexhaustible supplies of raw material all ready to hand waiting the magic touch of capital and enterprise to quicken into existence industries innumerable. With the introduction of the blast furnace, iron ship-building, steel smelters—rolling mills for rail plates, &c., and the hundred and one manufacturing industries pertaining thereto will follow in quick succession. The chief here is to point out the many advantages possessed by the Nanaimo district for the establishment and economic working of large iron industries—and by drawing impartial comparisons with other localities leave the judgment of the reader to determine the worth of the conclusions deduced.

THE UNION MINES, near Comox, 75 miles north of Nanaimo, furnish what is said to be a good article of coaking coal, and coke of good quality is being manufactured in limited quantity, but owing to the meagre thickness of the seams which have been as yet discovered the cost of operation is rather beyond the average and the supply of coal erratic, nothing positive or assured. The product of these mines is used principally for steamships for which it is eminently suited. The quality of the coke for iron smelting purposes has been questioned; this, however, may be put down to petty trade jealousies and is unworthy of consideration. Contiguous to the Union mines are those of Takeda. The question, therefore, naturally arising in the mind of the reader is why not establish the iron smelting and manufacture at Comox? As has been shown through the article of coal may possess the desired qualities, the supply of the commodity is not assured, so far as at present known the seams worked have given out in gravel, a very bad sign, indicating that no coal is to be found beneath. However, nothing is known to the public concerning the matter and the reports coming from miners are sometimes coated with the color of individual impression not always reliable. Mine owners, as a rule, keep all knowledge pertaining to the natural supply of the product locked securely in their own minds, and no matter what may be said to the contrary the Union mines may prove to be the richest on Vancouver island.

A company have given notice of the intention to apply for a charter for the purpose of constructing and working blast furnaces, smelters, steel works, docks, &c., and carrying on shipbuilding and all kinds of iron manufacturing industries in connection therewith—"to be erected at some point or place in the Province of British Columbia." Various are the surmises where the intended place or point is to be. Some say Victoria, to develop the Sooke iron mines, some say Vancouver, others that it is the Albion Iron Works Co., of Victoria, which its shareholders is closely connected with the Union Coal Mines,—while a majority positively assert that the prospective company is none other than the energetic shareholders of the New Vancouver Coal Co., and the place of operation Nanaimo.

It is only by exporting the manufactured articles of its raw products any country succeeds to commercial wealth and prosperity. The advent of the proposed company will be the commencement of a new era in the history of the Pacific Province. Intelligent investors in selecting a place for operations in manufacturing industry look far ahead of local influence, bonuses and other minor inducements and having in view success as the main object—the prime cost of the raw material, the convenience for handling and proximity to the work, always carries the greatest influence in determining location. In rough figures it takes about the following

quantities of raw material to produce one ton of pig iron, viz.:—
Ore, uncalcined about..... 3 1/2 tons
Coal for calcination..... 1 " "
Coal for hot air blast and running blast engine..... 3 " "
Lime stone as flux..... 1 " "

Total 8 tons.
By the above if there is any virtue in the offering of the best facilities for the economical handling of bulky raw material and close proximity to the chief primary articles—coal and ore, will be most likely to secure the proposed works—and that locality above all others par excellence is Nanaimo, and the probability is that the promoters of the undertaking are none other than the New Vancouver Coal Co., at least such is the general surmise. If this be correct the acknowledged energetic and surprising character of that corporation is sufficient guarantee of speedy commencement and ultimate success.

If it were not for the high protection policy of our neighbours to the South, Nanaimo would be to-day the center of the manufacturing industry of the Pacific Coast of America, and the forecast herein put forth be—"Hold on, old fellow," cries the pneumatic croaker, whose liver and digestive organs are out of order with a surfeit of Xmas cheer. "What about the iron and coal of the Ural Mountains—the vast beds of these materials known to exist in Trans-Balkan Siberia—the proved deep water navigation of the Amoor, the construction of the Siberian railway, the mines of the Core and the coal and iron discovered by the Yankess on the Alaska Peninsula, and then talk of the Vancouver Island mines monopolising the prospective Chinese market. What about the price of labor, eh?" Phew! this is hot, but we'll cool off, and in another paper calmly and dispassionately discuss the above.
JEREMY JONES.

Captain Andrews' Adventurous Voyage

Captain Andrews, the intrepid voyager who has four times crossed the Atlantic in small craft, the Birmingham, with Sabin, the little boat of the Alaskan, made his last trip. On Tuesday the boat was drawn through the streets on a four-horse drag, and attracted a good deal of attention, until the police ordered the discontinuance of its public exhibition on the ground that it caused obstruction of the street. It will be remembered that Captain Andrews built the Nautilus, in which the first such voyage was made, and that with another boat, called the Mermaid, he had a mishap which nearly cost him his life, for it turned keel upwards in mid-ocean while the hatches were battened down, and it was only by a miracle that he freed himself and got picked up by a passing vessel. He gained greater credit, however, by his last voyage than by the other three together. It was so timed that he reached Palos, the port from which Columbus sailed on his most famous voyage of discovery, at the moment when the population were preparing to celebrate the centenary of that eventful trip. They feted him royally, made him a member of the Columbus Congress then in session, and treated him in all other ways as an honored guest. Naturally, his boat and he are to be one of the features of the Chicago Exhibition next year. He intends to make a fifth trip in a boat of aluminium, which he is going to build in a collapsible form, so that when folded together it will be no thicker than an inch plank. His idea is that such light collapsible boats, so constructed that they can be instantly rigged, should be part of the equipment of every passenger ship. Built of canvas, like his present boat, they would serve as lifeboats if the hatches were battened, and would, he says, be incapable of capsizing, because, ballasted only with a deep keel of lead, they act very much like "magic bottles" or "tumblers," which always right themselves when thrown over. Captain Andrews is a tall, weather-beaten man of 60 years, old and lonesome; but he is by business neither a seaman nor a boat-builder. He is a pianoforte-maker. At present he has been chartered as an advertisement by a well-known and enterprising firm of soapmakers.

Imperial Britain in Africa.
One of the most remarkable schemes of the day is the plan of Sir Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, to build a telegraph line from the Cape to Egypt. Sir Cecil, it is said, is now on his way to Cairo to look after details, and the project, chimerical as it may seem, has been endorsed by many public men in England. Sir Cecil's proposition takes the British fancy, because his telegraph is intended chiefly as the first thread upon which a great British Empire in Africa is to be strung. It is believed in England that the German will get out of Africa and leave their extensive possessions on the east coast to the Union Jack. Then England will have the unbroken right of way from the Cape to Cairo, by the way of Zanzibar and the district of the Great Lakes. This is an attractive scheme on paper at least, and the character of its chief promoter lends interest to it. Sir Cecil Rhodes is the strong man of South Africa. His position there is similar to that occupied by Lord Dufferin in Canada by Sir John Macdonald. He is the dominating personality at the Cape, the chief supporter of the Federation of the British Colonies in South Africa, and an open advocate of the extension of British power to the furthest limits in Africa. He pants a British empire there which will rival that of India, and believes an opportunity exists to find it. There is some basis for Sir Cecil's dreams. The English certainly have made great advances in Africa. Their territory in the southern part of the continent is extending rapidly, and virtually Egypt is theirs. Thus they are entrenched at both ends of the continent, while they have vast territories scattered between.

A Storm Brewing.
Mamma (to little daughter)—"Well, how does my little girl like her new governess?"
Little Daughter—"Oh, I think she's real nice. She says that I am a very pretty little girl, and that papa is just the nicest and handsomest man she ever knew."

A Little Girl's Danger.
Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland St., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally
ST. JACOBS OIL was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT!"

Thousands of Dollars
I spent trying to find a cure for my Rheumatism, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months, and since that time, 2 years ago, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

Artificial Limbs.
For Circular Address J. DOAN & SON, 77 Northcote Ave., Toronto
WHY BUY
A Boot or Shoe that does not fit. Why push your self attempting to form your foot to a boot or shoe. We make our Boots and Shoes to fit different widths.
Ask for the J. D. King & Co., Ltd., perfect fit ting goods, and be happy.

Smoking by Boys.

That the essential principle of tobacco, that which gives it all its value to the smoker, is a virulent poison, is universally admitted. It is agreed also that its primary effect is upon the brain and spinal cord, with a paralyzing tendency.

Even Beard, who defends the moderate use of tobacco, admits that its effect is disastrous on some classes of persons. It withers some, he says, while fattening others; causes in some dyspepsia and constipation, while others it has a contrary effect. It is soothing to some, but induces in others all the horrors of extreme nervousness. He adds that among the brain workers of our population, the proportion of those who can use tobacco with impunity is yearly diminishing, as a nervous tendency more and more prevails among us.

Now whatever may be urged in favor of moderate smoking later in life, all intelligent persons who have given the subject attention unite in condemning the use of tobacco by the young.

Young persons do not know whether or not they belong to the class most liable to be injured by tobacco. No one denies the danger of its excessive use, and the young have neither the intelligence nor the self-control to resist the tendency of smoking to grow into an uncontrollable habit. Further, the brain and nervous system of youth are specially susceptible to the baneful influence of the poisonous principle of tobacco.

That commanding medical authority, the London Lancet, says: "It is time that the attention of all responsible persons should be seriously directed to the prevalence and increase of tobacco-smoking among boys. Stunted growth, impaired digestion, palpitant heart, and irritability have again and again impressed the lesson of abstinence, which has hitherto been far too little regarded." It cites a case which lately came before the coroner for Liverpool,—death from a fatty change in the heart due mainly to smoking cigarettes and cigar ends,—and adds: "This of course is an extreme example. It is, however, only a strongly colored illustration of effects on health which are daily realized in thousands of instances. Not even in manhood is the pipe or cigar invariably safe. Much less can it be so regarded when it ministers to the unbounded whims and cravings of heedless urchins."

A Railroad Manager.
Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Office of the President and General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., Nov. 13, 1899. Gentlemen: Recently while in the act of alighting from my car I stepped upon a stone, which, turning suddenly under my foot, threw me to the ground with a severely sprained ankle. Suffering exceedingly, I was helped into the car, and my man rubbed me most generously with arnica and kindred remedies, but to no avail. Reaching a station where St. Jacob's Oil could be secured, two bottles of it were bought and the application resulted at once in a relief from pain, which had become well nigh unbearable. I was out and about my work in three days. W. W. Peabody, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

The first cornet in England for America was blown by a Frenchman, name unknown, and the instrument has since, for that reason, been generally called the French horn.

One of the latest triumphs of the inventor's art is a combination folding bed, billiard table, settee, table and chest of drawers—all taking up no more room than an upright piano.

Ten days per annum is the average amount of sickness in human life. It is reported that the telephone has been put to a new use at San Leandro, Cal. According to the authority, a man who was afflicted with lprosy was placed in a cabin away from the hospital. A friend of his had a telephone put in the cabin and connected with the hospital, thus enabling the patient to converse with his friends and acquaintances.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
For seven months, and since that time, 2 years ago, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

Artificial Limbs.
For Circular Address J. DOAN & SON, 77 Northcote Ave., Toronto
WHY BUY
A Boot or Shoe that does not fit. Why push your self attempting to form your foot to a boot or shoe. We make our Boots and Shoes to fit different widths.
Ask for the J. D. King & Co., Ltd., perfect fit ting goods, and be happy.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM

Have You CATARRH
IF SO, USE DR. CLARK'S CATARRH CURE. It cures all cases of CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT AND NOSE. GOLD IN THE HEAD, RHY FEVER, INFLAMED PALATE AND TONSILS, SORE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD. HULL HEADACHE experienced by all who have Catarrh. One bottle will work wonders. Price 50c. at Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine which makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun. Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure'll come. But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is there a woman willing to suffer when there's a guaranteed remedy in the nearest drug store.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

The consumption of iron in Russia is estimated at about 25lb. per head of population.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

According to statistics 21,600 persons were murdered in Italy between 1882 and 1886.

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM acts as a temporary filling, and stops toothache instantly. Sold by druggists.

During last year 5,485 persons were killed and 21,921 injured on the railways in Germany.

A. P. 642.

SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lane Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This Remedy will relieve you of all Catarrh. Price 50c. This Injector for its successful treatment, free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee.

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little fads and fancies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, BIBLES AND ALBUMS, write to William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto

IF YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY BUY A NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE Agents every where.

CONSUMPTION.
Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. A. A. CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

DO YOU IMAGINE
That people would have been regularly using our Pills since 1845 (forty-seven long years) if they had not been GOOD! The public are not fools and do not continue to buy goods unless they are satisfactory.

HEARLE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY INCORPORATED A.D. 1855.

Subscribed Capital..... \$5,000,000
Paid up Capital..... 2,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 1,550,000
Total Assets..... 12,000,000

Office, Toronto St., Toronto.
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH
Sums of \$1 and upwards received at Current Rates of Interest, paid or compounded half yearly.

DEBENTURES
Money received for a fixed term of years for which Debentures are issued, with half yearly interest Coupons attached. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. The capital and assets of the Company being pledged for money thus received. Debenture holders are at all times assured of perfect safety.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

KOFF NO MORE WATSON'S COUGH DROPS WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM

Have You CATARRH
IF SO, USE DR. CLARK'S CATARRH CURE. It cures all cases of CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT AND NOSE. GOLD IN THE HEAD, RHY FEVER, INFLAMED PALATE AND TONSILS, SORE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD. HULL HEADACHE experienced by all who have Catarrh. One bottle will work wonders. Price 50c. at Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools.—August Flower the Remedy.

CURE FITS!
Famous treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. A. A. CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
TRY THEM

DR. TAIT'S ASTHMA CURE
ASTHMA CURE
Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep
so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P.O. Address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. TAIT'S MEDICINE Co., Rochester, N. Y. Canadian Office, 185 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Most Remarkable in the World.
Comparing the analysis with others, St. Leon is the most remarkable in the world. The testimony of those I know cures of disease, my own experience in its use, I am forced to the conclusion that St. Leon is the most remarkable combination of minerals in a water in the world. James Graham, analytical chemist, Brooklyn. St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Branch Office, 419 Yonge Street, Toronto.

MUSIC.
Sheet Music, Music Books, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Accordions and all kind of Band Instruments. The largest stock in Canada to choose from. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere and save money. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 155 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ON

PILES
CURE GUARANTEED
Why are you troubled with PILES, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, FIBROSIS, ULCERATION, ITCHING OR BLEEDING OF THE RECTUM? Dr. CLARK'S PILE OINTMENT gives immediate relief! In the hands of THOUSANDS it has proved perfectly invaluable. If Never Fails, even in cases of long standing. Price \$1.00 at Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

GET ONLY CHAS. CLUTES TRUSS
IMPROVED THE LAST 20 YEARS NOTHING BETTER UNDER THE SUN

RUPTURE
SEND FOR QUESTION SHEET. ON RECEIPT OF ANSWER, LET ME SELECT WHAT IS REQUIRED. WILL SEND YOU PRICE. GOODS ARE SENT BY MAIL, REGISTERED, CAREFUL AND CHEAP.

CEAS. CLUTES
ORDINAL MACHINIST, 134 KING STREET W., TORONTO
John Bull Steel Plate Range.

FOR COAL AND WOOD. LATEST AND BEST. EVERLASTING. UNBREAKABLE. Be sure and see the elegant stove before buying any other. Sold by all leading Hardware Manufacturers. Made by R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP.