

**STATIONERY**  
—AND—  
**BLANK BOOKS!**

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

**A. & W. Mackinlay,**  
137 GRANVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS,  
OF CANADA, LIMITED.**

**CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.**

A society established with a view to disseminate the taste for arts, to encourage and help artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1893.

**GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,**  
Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre-Dame St., Montreal.

**EXHIBITION and SALE.**  
Admission FREE from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m.  
The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

All the Paintings are Originals,  
Mostly from the French School.  
The Leading Modern School.

Eminent artists such as Francals, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

Ask for our Catalogues and Circulars.  
**H. A. A. BRAULT,**  
Director.



**CUT PLUG.**  
**Old Chum Plug.**

No other smoking tobacco seems to have supplied the universal demand for a cool, mild, sweet smoke like the "OLD CHUM." The name is now a household word and the familiar package has become a member of the family.

*D. Ritchie & Co.*  
MONTREAL.

**Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men**



**CURES POSITIVELY**

Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5. Sent by mail, securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starting Facts," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, **QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Montreal.**  
For Sale by **J. GODFREY SMITH, Chemist,**  
117 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**SCOTT'S**

**W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN.**  
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have suffered intensely from RHEUMATISM in my feet and ankles for over twelve years, and I take great pleasure in stating that two

**CURE**

applications of **SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM** immediately relieved me and one bottle entirely cured me.

**ELIZABETH MANN.**  
Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.  
August 1, 1890.

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**SUMBUL BITTERS.**

The Greatest  
**Kidney Regulator**  
and **MORNING TONIC.** TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

steamers of the North Pacific which link together China, Japan and British North America, the great city of San Francisco, the rival armaments of the Pacific, and, in short, practically every grate, furnace or stove which has proved the advantages of true over the inferior brown or lignite coal of the western Americans. The "find" of the Scotch engineer Dunsmuir, of the vast basins of coal on the east shores of the island of Vancouver, is an instance of what the home collieries have done in training men for the colonial coalfield, and the eye that detected patches or "crops" of coal in the surface rocks around Nanaimo Harbor late one Saturday evening in the autumn of 1869, undoubtedly—as has been admitted—owed its penetrative skill to long years of patient training in the schools and pits of North Britain. Claims were immediately staked off, and the adventurous Scot started the nucleus of what are now the Wellington collieries.

In considering the British Columbian collieries it is necessary, as hinted above, to consider them in their relation to a "sphere of influence," the radius of which embraces the Orient and Pacific states, down to the Californian Gulf. The coal for export is shipped from Nanaimo, Departure Bay and Comex, principally to San Francisco and other ports in California; Alaska (U. S. A.); the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan per the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The progress of the industry under these, added to the home markets, is seen by reference to the following comparative table:—

	Output Tons.	Export Tons.
1888 .....	489,300	365,714
1889.....	579,830	443,675
1890.....	678,141	508,270
1891.....	1,029,097	806,479

Home consumption -1887, 99,000; 1891, 202,697.

It is important to note that the industries are by no means exempt from competition in the principal foreign markets of California, and in order that this may be clearly understood I introduce the competitors, with the precise volume of competition, to consideration:—

*Imports of Foreign Coal into California.*

	Tons. 1888.	Tons. 1889.	Tons. 1890.	Tons. 1891.
Australasia.....	271,612	408,000	153,920	275,490
England and Wales.....	126,167	32,890	53,374	200,777
Scotland.....	10,680	12,727	1,490	34,225
Eastern States, per rail and water	30,118	18,950	32,701	42,237
Puget Sound.....	568,948	372,514	450,762	393,163
Coos Bay and Mount Diablo.....	81,194	87,600	74,210	90,684
Japan.....	13,808	1,340	13,250	20,506
Cannal Bay.....	—	—	—	1,200
Alaska.....	—	—	—	150
British Columbia.....	345,681	417,904	350,388	517,477
Other imports.....	211,598	11,805	123,312	160,810
Total.....	1,659,806	1,363,762	1,253,407	1,736,729

These figures indicate that the the Australasian competition does not seriously increase in volume. The explanation of this, in part, is that the physical economy and geographical positions of the Australian coalfields negatives, and always will negative, any very sturdy attempts at exportation on a large scale. In other words, the Australian coal can scarcely be handled profitably outside a given parallel of latitude, of which California is the approximate northern limit. To a certain extent this applies to Australian grain, and a good deal of misconception and financial loss may be obviated by adapting Antipodean enterprise to these natural intercommercial laws. The position of Great Britain as a competitor to the British Pacific provinces is hardly more favorable. As the figures teach, the volume of British exports to California cannot exceed much more than a quarter of a million tons. This is because coal will not repay the long voyage into the North Pacific, and the only reason that any British coal is sent into California at all is the comparatively lucrative return freights that the large crafts employed in the European "Frisco" trade are able to obtain. As far as the exports from Eastern North America are concerned, it will be observed that the Vancouver collieries do not suffer any competition therefrom worth particular reference. It appears to consist chiefly of anthracite from, say Pennsylvania, but in view of the activity of the Canadian anthracite mines east of the Rocky mountains, very little time will elapse before this competition is so weakened as to be of no importance whatever. Two other interesting competitors of the British mines are Japan and Alaska; the latter is, of course, of no more importance than as a sign of the times, indicating the spread of activity of races towards the Arctic circle in preference to the unexploited and genial provinces of South America, the former offering some increased evidence of the self reliance of the Asiatics, who have driven Great Britain and America step by step out of the Japanese Archipelago. But in spite of these competitors the Vancouver mines rule the markets. The mines are being worked with vigor and unprecedented energy, with immense capital, and although rather serious differences disturb the harmonious relations of masters and men—to an extent, it should be explained, that does not prevail in the Atlantic coalfields—the collieries of the North Pacific, without any stretch of imagination, must be termed great in the higher sense. The great impediment of the complete monopoly of the Pacific markets, which is the constant aim of the Vancouver operators, is the absence of fiscal reciprocal relations between America and Canada. Your readers will recollect that this is also the explanation of the fact that to-day Nova Scotia is shut out of the 1,000,000 tons market of the New England States, and the policy of injurious tariffs on such produce as can be exchanged is thus called in question. When once the duty on Canadian