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are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastry and Candies. These are good. 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

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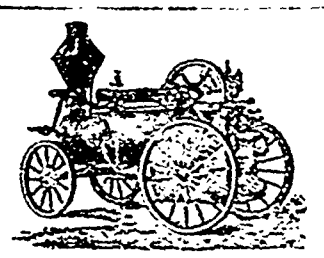

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62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and Prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,
Halifax, N. S., July 31st 1891.

Within the last few months I have found [illegible] generally, at HEARN GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analyses. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

THE SPRING HILL COLLIERIES. (*Concluded.*)

IN THE NORTH SLOPE.

"Let us walk," said I, after some further waiting. "Better stay for ride," said the manager. Perhaps, having no malice, he knew, what didn't know, what a walk entailed. At length even his patience got e hausted and he said, "let us walk then." He led the way, but not to wa —to climb, and such a climb. There were steps, it is true, on the travellin way, but not flat steps on which a solid foot could be planted, but steps say four inch, round props. A tread mill—though I never had the curiosi to try one—is not a circumstance to treading ones way on props. Th pitch or angle of the coal is 30 per cent., that is, the rise is one in three. I was a steep brae, and a stout heart was set to it, but then the lungs ha something to say. After a hundred feet had been gaily covered the manager naively inquired if I had good wind. The question was cruel and the answer was equivocal. Another hundred feet and someone's panting wa audible to himself. There was not a bit of conceit left, pride was cast t the winds and a truce called, which was—but don't mention it—readily complied with. I knew there was such a thing as second wind, and I prayed that it would not fail to connect on this occasion. Neither did it, though the interval between the prayer and its coming was long. At four hundred feet up, the manager halted to examine the column pipe. I gave him credit for cuteness. I think the pipes were all right. At five hundred feet he crossed over to the main slope to see if the boxes were yet on the road, and I embraced, literally, the opportunity to stroke my thigh bones and extend commiseration. Eight hundred feet yet to go. Goodness. The thought struck me 'Supposing one was running from an explosion could he climb faster?' I have no personal experience of the power of the wings of despair, but I doubt if under the most desperate circumstances, one could have gone faster. Away up the slope there is a light. Another weary climber I suppose. Five hundred feet further up and we overtake the straggler—a machinist—who had been resting. The perspiration by this time is streaming from our faces, but I've got my second wind now, and know the surface will soon be reached. At last to the surface, and I've the satisfaction of noticing the faces of the other two wear a thankful if a fatigued look. I've sometimes thought the men made over much noise in being compelled at times to walk up a slope. But there are slopes and slopes, those with a slight and those with a heavy pitch, and I'll never think so lightly of a walk up the slope again. Its all well enough to walk up once to gain experience, but when it comes to compulsion—why, I believe I would strike. Of course the bosses say it is hard work till one gets used to it. Well I want to get used to it before the experiment is repeated.

By the way the north slope is managed by Union men—a Union slope. The Underground Manager, Wm. Matthews, was, previous to his appointment an active Union man, and so was his deputy "Sandy Ferguson," and so were overmen Mal. Blue and Jas. Harvey. It is common belief that men who have been promoted from the ranks are severe to their fellows. I cannot think that the impression will ever be strengthened by unfair or harsh action on their part. Let such prejudice be cast aside and let them be judged solely by their actions.

Of late there has been considerable friction between the men and the management. Where there are so varied and conflicting interests, where there are so many men of many minds it can scarcely be otherwise. A policy of moderation should be pursued by both sides. It should not be all taken on one side more than the other. The workmen should do their work faithfully to be in a position to demand fair treatment and fair play at the hands of their employers. Spring Hill has a great future before it, barring strifes and accidents. The former may be avoided by wisdom, and the latter averted by careful management and necessary discipline.

Of late great attention has been paid to means for securing the safety of life and property. Mr. Cowans is not afraid to spend money when it is needed, neither let him be afraid to give a fair wage for fair work. In a future issue we may refer to the other pits of the Cumberland Coal & Railway Co., one of the biggest concerns—handling bituminous coal—on this continent.—*Stellarton Journal and News.*

THE GARDENER MINE.—At this season last year only those directly interested in the Gardener Mine entertained any sanguine hope of ever seeing the mine sufficiently dry to get coal therefrom; indeed the advice generally tendered by disinterested persons was "to have nothing whatever to do with it." True, the proprietors had many disadvantages to contend with, notwithstanding all this over 20,000 tons of coal (by far the best in Nova Scotia) was distributed in the market, a fact which at once demonstrates the "pluck" of the manager and bespeaks a bright prospect for the future. The difficulty of securing miners at the outset hampered operations to a considerable extent. The impression respecting the wet condition of the mine made men timid about seeking employment here. These prejudices are, however, disappearing with the remarkable improving condition of the mine, and men who, when work slackened at the other collieries came here to work, now unhesitatingly express their preference to working here. It is anticipated that the coming season will bring a change from the present system of working to that of long wall—a system that workmen find greatly in their favor wherever introduced. But the all important question with workmen is, "what do men make?" Well, in November there was over sixty-nine dollars made in rooms. We worked 25 days.—*The Journal and News.*

"A stitch in time, etc." Take a bottle of Puttner's Emulsion at once. Fifty cents spent on that now may save much suffering and loss of time, as well as a large doctor's bill, bye and bye.