

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

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Under the present system the coal must be hauled from the "deeps" either by hauling engines or ponies and hauled back again over the same approximate distance to the staiths. In years to come the outlay incidental to this unnecessary haulage, which approximates 50 per cent., would equip and lay out the adjacent "Ontario Mines." Roughly speaking, the waste annually accruing throughout the Cape Breton coalfields through this system of misplaced shafts, etc., is half a million dollars.

System of Shipping at Gouvie.—It is evident that the shipping coal at Cow Bay is disastrous to the value of portions of the cargoes. In every coal shipping port of Great Britain the idea of dumping soft coal into the hold of a vessel has been abandoned for the "spout" system, which preserves friable coal from abnormal disintegration. The "incline" and low attitude of the staith at Cow Bay is undoubtedly a technical error which has retarded the introduction of Cow Bay coal to the fastidious consumer to the south. If Cow Bay is to preserve its status as a shipping port a palpable advantage will be derived by the continuation of the "track" of rails from the brow of the hill or "bank" head at the same level over instead of under the present road bridge, and the heightening of the staith to the total mean. The foundations of the staiths are also a continued source of expense to the operator of the mine, and until some material more durable than timber is introduced into their composition the staith at Gouvie must be included in that list of technical errors injurious to dividends which hamper the higher prosperity of so many collieries in Australasia, America and—in a less degree—Great Britain. There can be little doubt that this staith at Gouvie has been a heavy item in the maintenance account of that most important colliery exactly as the breakwater was prior to its acquisition by the Dominion Government. Obviously a concrete pier should be raised above high water mark and either iron or wood trestles erected thereon. There is abundance of iron in the district, hematite and bog ore; the latter forms the basis of one of our most important industries at home, and will ultimately form the basis of similar enterprises here. It is clear then that iron trestles can be economically manufactured at Gouvie mines for Gouvie staiths at a price practically unappreciable. As far as wooden trestles are concerned, the structure has reached its approximate maximum length and cannot be lengthened without the introduction of 35 per cent more timber, commencing 70 yards from high water (shore) mark.

Coal Dumps—In the coal dump which forms the ruin of the railway which formerly connected Caledonia mines with Ontario shipping staiths \$200,000 lies dormant. The same truth applies to the coal dumps distributed among the various collieries. The science of colliery economics now teaches us with an emphasis which cannot be eluded that the coal dump is invaluable and as essential to the higher prosperity of the mine as the science of economical coal getting. Very few days have elapsed since the commission appointed to enquire into the waste of the Pennsylvanian anthracite coal regions terminated its labors. The very considerable space occupied in their report with explanations of the value of coal dumps forms perhaps the most important feature of the document. In brief the commissioners declare that an enormous percentage of the original carboniferous wealth of the regions under their consideration lies neglected in the coal dump which disfigures the landscape and offends the eye of the operator. So it is at Gouvie, Glace Bay and the other mines; locked up in their coal dumps lie many a dividend for the Dominion Coal Co. In dealing with the output of a mine or group of mines such as the pits of the syndicate, the whole of the dirty slack now often wasted or ignored can be reduced to several grades of valuable coal by washing by for instance the Liking system. In the higher economy of these mines it should therefore be an accepted formula that this coal, dirty slack and impure coal can no longer be wasted or even neglected. Stringent economy along these lines is the bed-rock of colliery prosperity taken in its higher sense; at once expanding dividends and inspiring every employe with a sense of his responsibility and confidence in his employer. To apply the lesson then I have no hesitation in affirming that the Cape Breton coal dumps should be immediately turned into gold through the improved briquette in which the average 8 per cent of pitch is dispensed with; the extrication of the "nut coal" by "jigs," and the manufacture of all sizes below 1 in. cubes into coke. In cases where a large tonnage can be treated daily, the total cost of washing the slack, separating the sizes and delivering the coke residue into the coke ovens would not exceed 6 cents per ton. The "nuts," "washed small," briquette and coke are all saleable in the markets which ramify the country between New York, Newfoundland and the head of Lake Superior. Earnest, incisive effort, practical patience and indulgence are all that is required to cultivate these markets, and in the increased circulation of employment and money through the coal regions of Cape Breton the Dominion Coal Co. will retain around them talent, industry and singular inventive faculties (so remarkably indigenous to the districts), upon which the greatest industries of Britain have come to rely for supremacy in the struggles and vicissitudes of competitive trade.

Fire Clay in the Cape Breton Pits.—The presence of excellent beds of fire clay in the collieries controlled by the Dominion Coal Co. is a remarkably favorable feature in the economics of the syndicate. A study of the trade and navigation returns reveals the fact that Canada imports large quantities of this silicious clay from which so many branches of the home industries derive entire support. Here is an exceptional opportunity for increasing the yields of the pits; at the present time bricks, quarts, crocks, drain pipes and very numerous fire-resisting articles are in increasing demand. It is to be trusted that the syndicate will attend to this and satisfy the country's requirement from the country's mines. There are other important ingredients in the coal of the Cape Breton pits which must yield lucrative returns in that time when the country progresses at a greater ratio than at present, and which, in relation to the markets of the