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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

10 PER ANNUM.
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THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only, but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to his journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. A. M. Fraser, of Windsor, who has for the past fifteen months been acting as assistant manager of THE CRITIC, will hereafter assume the full duties of business manager. Advertisers and subscribers doing business with this office will find the new appointee prompt and reliable in all business affairs.

In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign, says the London Daily News, a new portrait medallion of Her Majesty is to be made, and utilized in the production of a new die for the National gold and silver coins.

The Scandinavian peninsula being almost surrounded by water, is cut off from railway communication with the rest of the European continent. This is to be obviated by a tunnel of 9 miles in length, to be cut under the Sound, and to connect Copenhagen with Malmo in Sweden.

The young Emperor of China, who is now fifteen years of age, must shortly assume his Imperial duties. If the Chinese astrologers find all things auspicious, the young Emperor Kwang Su will mount the throne in the first month of their next year, as orders have been given them to select the day.

It is estimated that the submarine cables of the world have cost \$175,000,000. The receipts from all sources are now upwards of \$16,000,000 annually, leaving a net revenue of a little less than \$11,000,000. Allowing for renewals on existing lines, the capital stock of the world yields an average 4 per cent per annum.

At most of the popular watering places in Great Britain, white horses are used for riding on the beaches. A correspondent of the London Times wants to know whether these horses are white from age, if not, from whence were they obtained, he never having seen a white foal. Perhaps Dr. Jackson can throw some light upon the query.

The steamship Great Eastern has had a chequered career. She proved a failure as a passenger steamer and as a freight boat, and has for some months been used as a coal hulk in the Mediterranean. She has recently been purchased by a new company, who propose using her for exhibitions and entertainments, moving her from place to place when desired.

The utilization of wood pulp in the manufacture of hats is the latest triumph in the arts. Wood pulp hats are said to be light, durable, and cheap. We have heard of wooden heads, but if we continue to progress at the present rate, we may expect to see wooden headed men not only with wooden chapeaus, but with wooden clothing likewise.

The work entitled the "Crown Colonies of Great Britain," written by Mr. C. S. Salmon, has recently been supplemented by one from the pen of Mr. Robert Haliburton, a native of Windsor, N. S. Mr. Haliburton has for some time resided in Jamaica, and has had ample opportunity during his stay in the Island, to study the condition of the peasantry as affected by the legislation of the colony.

The leaders of the Chicago anarchists have been condemned to death, and, so far as we can learn, the verdict of the jury is heartily supported by public opinion. In this age, when civilization is on trial, anarchists and bomb-throwers need not expect the smiles of their fellow men. The good common sense of the people is decidedly opposed to socialists who endeavor to coerce men into accepting socialistic ideas as sound.

Have the good old times when trade was brisk, and every industrious man could earn an honest living, gone forever? We think not. The improvement in machinery, and the increased application of steampower, have revolutionized business. Five men can now produce as much as could have been produced by six men in 1870, or eight men in 1850, hence we have over-production, with too many sellers and too few buyers.

A very interesting paper, on the Camassia Esculenta, was recently read before the Royal Botanic Society, by Charles Cogswell, M. D., formerly of Halifax. It was from the bulb of this beautiful flowering plant that the Indians on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains obtained the food for winter use, known as Camass. The Indian maiden who succeeded in digging up the largest number of bulbs was regarded as most eligible for marriage.

In view of the uncertain telegraphic communication between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions, the question of a Pacific Ocean cable, connecting Vancouver with Hong Kong and the East, is of great importance. The British Government is evidently as wide awake to the necessity of establishing a second means of telegraphic communication, as it was to the advantages of an alternate route other than that via the Suez Canal.

The moderate tone adopted by the convention of the Irish-Americans, lately held in Chicago, is in strong contrast to the fevered utterances of the extremists who have done their best to sever the Rose and Shamrock. Moderate Englishmen, as well as Irishmen, now realize that a further continuation of Dublin Castle rule must, sooner or later, result in a terrible civil war; and although no definite scheme for Irish Home Rule has been accepted, the principal has been endorsed by both parties.

If the British electors have had reason to complain of the House of Lords as having lost touch with the people, the citizens of the United States have equal reason for grumbling at the recent decision of the Senate. This body has lately refused to sanction the extradition treaty, and has given a new lease of liberty to the gentlemen thieves of the Republic. When the public weal, not political exigencies, shape the action of legislators, the millennium will be here.

The Congress of the United States has passed 1100 distinct bills, of which President Cleveland has vetoed 113. We have no doubt that many of these bills deserve to be vetoed, but it is curious anomaly, that in a Democratic Government, the constitution has conserved the principle of the one main power. The President's veto is absolute, unless the bill thrown out by him is re-enacted by a two thirds majority of the members of the house in which it originated.

The citizens of Windsor and Kentville are endeavoring to obtain an early railway train to Halifax, so as to allow them more time when they come to the city for the day. Mr. P. Innes, manager of the W. & A. railway estimates the cost with wear and tear of running such a train at seventy-five dollars per day. Other authorities on railway matters place the cost at not more than thirty dollars per day. Evidently, some one has blundered. Mr. Innes should give us the items of expense on which his estimate is based.

Port Stanley, situated on East Falkland, the largest island of the Falkland group, is the only British settlement worthy of note in the colony. The town has recently been almost entirely destroyed by the sliding of a peat bog, situated on adjoining high land. From this bog the inhabitants have for years cut their fuel; a few weeks since, without any apparent cause, it moved towards the brow of the hill, and then flowed down over the town, destroying all the buildings, and covering the ground with peat mud to a depth of from 15 to 30 feet. The citizens of Port Stanley have appealed to the British Government for assistance.

OUR ATLANTIC SUMMER RESORTS.

Go where you will in this Province, East, West, or North, you will find the hotels and boarding houses occupied by the outspoken free American tourists. Five years ago our cousins across the border regarded Nova Scotia pretty much as they now regard Nova Zembla. Notwithstanding their public schools they had a hazy idea of the geographical position of the Province, being content with the knowledge that it was a land somewhere in the high latitudes, probably somewhere near to Greenland. But as our rail and steamship communication were improved, and venturesome Americans, seeking a restful holiday beyond the bustling fashionable summer resorts of Maine, turned their steps eastward and found in Nova Scotia the health and rest for which they were in search, the Province with its attractive summer resorts became widely known, so that to-day thousands of tourists are enjoying the fresh air and cool breezes in the many watering places along our extensive sea-board. But there are still many places in the Province which possess excellent facilities for boating, bathing, etc., which have not yet attracted their quota of American travellers. We refer more particularly to the towns between Halifax and Yarmouth, lying along our Southern and Western Shore; Chester it is true is well known, especially among the elite of Baltimore, but Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Lockeport, and Shelburne, in all of which good hotel accommodation can be had at a moderate rate, deserve to be more generally known. The sand beaches in the vicinity of some of these towns, notably Liverpool, are many of them wider and more extensive than the much advertized beach at Lynn, Massachusetts; upon these the pleasure seekers can drive for a distance of from one half to three quarters of a mile on a smooth, level, white sand beach, at a rate that would be considered dangerous if driving upon the public road. Liverpool has several of these beaches within easy reach of the town, and as they afford every facility for the enjoyment of surf-bathing they should, in conjunction with the other attractions of the place, induce many tourists to spend a few weeks on the banks of our Nova Scotia Mersey. Now that the steamer *City of St. John* makes her regular weekly trips between Halifax and Yarmouth and these south western towns, travellers will have no difficulty in reaching them with ease. The steamer itself is well adapted to the service, her cabin and saloon appointments being in every way first-class. The meals are well served, and the officers of the ship are attentive and courteous to all passengers. The inexpensiveness of this route, and the inducements it offers to tourists, should have the effect of turning the stream of travel along the shore, and thus aid in increasing the popularity of this Province as the great summer resort of the continent.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

No one can long remain conservative in an age in which all his preconceived ideas of things that are and things that were are being rudely upset. From what we know about Africa we had always believed that the inhabitants of the dark continent were not given to extravagance in dress, in fact we had a fixed idea that a fig leaf apron and a skiver through the back hair were regarded as a full and complete dress for ordinary occasions; a bead necklace or a pair of spectacles being added for high days and holidays. The *Western Echo* shows, however, that the introduction of European customs has worked a mighty change round about Cape Coast Castle. It affirms that the following "distressing spectacle" presents itself to every foreigner on landing. "Young men with collars travelling to the North Pole; with boots of leather which is just upon the verge of being converted into looking glass by constant polish, with gold chains; with trousers of a quality which some M. P. in the height of extravagance would be likely to wear; and with shirts peculiar to the bosom of the fop." Truly, an awful apparition to confound the foreigner on his first visit. The Gladstonian collars "travelling to the North Pole" with a shining black visage breaking through them, would be sufficiently startling, even without the "Parliamentary pantaloons." If this love of dress becomes fashionable among the tribes in the heart of the continent, our cotton spinners and woollen weavers need have no fear of idle times. It is doubtless this prospective trade that has induced Bismarck to encourage German settlement in Africa, and the King of the Belgians to foster the Congo State.

NOT A DEAD ISSUE.

Notwithstanding the I-told-you-so comments of some of the leading American journals, the result of the British elections was nowhere exactly anticipated. Before the contest, the numerous friends or admirers of Gladstone were quite positive in their prediction that the g. o. m.'s prestige and the magic of his name, would get him a majority at the polls. Other prophets had no hesitation in confiding to us their conviction that the cry of the Tories, "The Empire is in danger," would alarm and rouse into frenzy the British public, and that the indignation thus enkindled against Gladstone would leave him with scarcely a follower, but would give Salisbury an overwhelming victory.

The prophets on both sides have been disappointed. Gladstone has lost the battle, but the real Tories have not won a great victory. The working classes as a whole, and a respectable portion of the middle classes, enthusiastically voted for the advocates of Home Rule for Ireland. But among the great middle classes of England, thousands in sympathy with Gladstone on other questions were opposed to him on this, and so abstained from voting. James O'Kelly, M. P., in his cable to the New York papers, asserts in effect, that if the "Liberal aristocrats and shop-keepers" had worked

hand-in-hand with Gladstone, he would have won. Certainly, the abstentions alone were sufficient to defeat the once much idolized "William."

It is obvious, however, that no mean portion of the British electorate thinks it is time to give some kind of Home Rule to Ireland. Look at the vote. The returns indicate more friendship towards Ireland than does a general statement of the result. 1,524,000 is the total of the votes cast for Conservative and unionist candidates; while in favor of candidates that sought support as favorers of Home Rule for Ireland, were cast 1,447,000. Take 39,000 votes from the former, and give them to the latter, and the Gladstonites have a majority over Unionists and Tories combined.

Is Home Rule for Ireland, then, a dead issue? Nay, it is not even sleeping. Soon we shall hear of it again. The work of the British House of Commons is already more than can be attended to as promptly as the local interests of all parts of the United Kingdom demand, and this work is fast increasing. That body, therefore, must soon delegate some of its powers to other bodies. As Gladstone observed last year, "We may as well live to see some form of local government in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland."

OVERWORKED.

Very many persons engaged in the active pursuits of life have good reason to complain of the extra amount of work they are called upon to perform, but there are probably few public men whose patience has been taxed to the same extent as that of the "grand old man," as is apparent from the following letter recently sent by Mr. Gladstone to his private secretary:—

"August 4, 1886.—My dear MORLEY,—It is a pleasure to think that if it be agreeable to our party the relations which I have held with you during our short tenure of office will be continued now that we have resigned. But even apart from the action of permanent causes, the strain of the last six years upon me has been very great, and I must look for an opportunity of some change and repose, either in or beyond this country. But in one important respect I feel that relief must be sought at once, and must be made permanent. From circumstances it has been my fate to be charged with a personal correspondence in part highly interesting, but far greater, I am inclined to suppose, than has ever fallen to the lot of any other individual. My private secretaries, when I have been in office, have by hard labor carried on what I may call the work of a department. I can neither maintain the establishment nor promise the devotion of time and the surrender of personal liberty which the efficient conduct of intercourse by letter with not less than 20,000 persons in each year would require. I am, therefore, obliged to give once for all a general notice to my correspondents of my inability, which I am sure will be readily understood, either to make replies to letters or to return manuscripts or other enclosures which may be addressed to me; and my silence will be kindly interpreted to signify that I have nothing to say in the particular case. I am well aware of the courtesy of the conductors of our public journals in matters such as this, and all those of them who may be kind enough to insert this letter in their columns will at once confer a favor upon me and materially contribute in most instances to the convenience of some portion of their readers.—I remain, my dear MORLEY, sincerely yours, (Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE"

JEWELRY IN INDIA.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the inhabitants of India are at once poverty stricken and wealthy, and this is more especially true of those dwelling in rural districts, dependent for their livelihood upon agricultural pursuits. India's population is larger, in fact so large in proportion to the area of the country that it seems marvellous how it can be maintained. The Indian agriculturist labors under difficulties, the demand for land is great, and its cost comparatively high. The labor of the farmer is handicapped by the heavy government tax upon land and produce, but despite these drawbacks poor indeed is the family that cannot display its wealth in jewelry. The household furniture may be scanty, the clothing of the children meagre, and the extent of the area under cultivation limited, but somehow or other a sufficient amount is annually saved to add to the stock of family jewelry. The wealth of individuals and families in Hindostan is gauged almost entirely by the value of the jewelry in his or in his possession. A bride may have a scant trousseau, but she is considered dowryless unless she can supplement her husband's wealth in jewelry. At the present time the value of this unproductive wealth in India reaches scores of millions of dollars, and if India continues to be governed wisely and peaceably as in the past hundred years, the aggregate wealth of the Empire's jewelry will soon reach a fabulous sum.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

Speaking of the general decline in prices of almost all kinds of goods within the last few years, the *London Banker's Magazine* says that "Coffee has dropped more than 40 per cent., sugar fully 30 per cent., tea nearly 20 per cent., wheat about 40 per cent., butcher's meat about 10 per cent. Of metals, copper has fallen about 50 per cent., and iron about 25 per cent. Wool has fallen 30 per cent. Leather is almost the only article dearer now than it was fifteen years ago. Most of this large decline has taken place since 1882." Admitting this to be true, who shall say that the world is not just as well off so long as all values are properly equalized, and one hand is able to meet the necessities of the other? Inflation of prices does not always bring genuine prosperity, as the United States found out to its complete satisfaction during and subsequent to the late civil war.

BIT-BITS.

WHAT LACK WE YET?

When Washington was President,
As cold as any icicle,
He never on a railroad went,
And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone;
He never licked a postage stamp,
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ooded at his knees,
By wire he could not snatch dispatch;
He filled his lamp with whale oil grease
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such dashing done,
We've all these things—but then, alas?
We seem to have no Washingtons.—*Burdette.*

There was a commotion in the dimly-lighted parlor, and a moment later, when Maud's papa entered, Maud was sitting demurely in one corner of the room, while Maud's George occupied another.

"Well, George, how do you come on now-a-days?" greeted the old gentleman, cheerily.

"Oh, I guess I've been holding my own," replied Maud's George, with a smile.

"So, so? been holding your own, you sly dog? Assumed proprietorship, already, eh? and she was willing to be held, I'll warrant. Well, well, times haven't changed much in twenty-five years it seems," and the old gentleman chuckled, while Maud blushed, and George and the lamp tried to draw out of sight.

"We're going to have a lecture on Bicon at my house to-night," said Senator Hearst, "come around and hear it. I'm sort o' kicking at the idea of switching off from literature to provisions, but these questions of political economy seem to be attracting a great deal of attention now, so I guess it's all right."—*Washington Hatchet.*

Two tramps, a man and his wife, have recently been making a good living in Scotland by means of their baby. "We just gets 'im christened," says the father, "at all the towns we passes, and then, ye see, parson, he makes us all comfortable wi' summat to eat and money for beds. On days awful bad, we has to do 'im twice."

"What's in a name?" a recent traveller was heard to exclaim. "Why, about the hottest country on the globe is Chili."

England's puzzle and Pat's charade—"You rouse my first by asking rent for my second, and my whole is my country"—Ireland.

It takes the skins of 1,000 horses and 10,000 sheep to cover the baseballs used in this country every year. The game takes the skin off twice as many men.

Customer: "Mr. Schidleheimer, it seems to me that your ten-cent loaves are not proportionally larger than your five-cent loaves, certainly not twice as large." Schidleheimer: "Dot vas so, I vas told dot myself already before, und I fixes dot. To-morrow I will make dose five-cent loafs much smaller."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Oh, give me affection, I'll sigh for no more," sang a poetess, and two months after marriage she wanted \$15 for a new spring bonnet.

A facetious reader of the *Journal* calls attention to the fact that Abraham Lincoln made wool free when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.—*Boston Journal.*

"The doctor said he'd put me on my feet again in two weeks." "Well, didn't he do it?" "He did, indeed. I had to sell my horse and buggy to foot the bill."

Irish an (relating his exploits)—I walked up bouldly to wan o' the enemy and cut off his legs wid me sword.

Listener—Why didn't you cut off his head?

Irishman—That was already off.

Down in Virginia the *Pocahontas*. *Headlight* has a new editor. He bows as follows: "We do not re-enter the theatre of journalism as the trembling debutant, dazzled by the tinsel glitter of pictured scenes, nor assume its more sacred functions as the neophyte, whose swinging censor but deepens the awful mysteries of the sanctuary."

What in the name of thunder does that fellow across the street wear that fur cap for?

Probably he is a newspaper man and needs a fur-tile brain.

The groans of the bystanders reminded one of a field hospital after a great battle.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Subscribers and Advertising patrons will please note that Mr. A. M. Fraser, formerly of Windsor, has been appointed Business Manager of The Critic. Hereafter, all remittances should be made payable to him.

It is now nearly two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its readers have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, enterprise, and worth of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of their continuance and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of THE CRITIC for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for THE CRITIC when you next renew your subscription: or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one THE CRITIC for the next year, post paid.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

"Digby" says—"Our electoral list is now complete, giving for the county of Digby 3,330 electors. The new votes will be an element of uncertainty in the approaching Dominion election."

"Charlottetown" says—"Messrs. Moikle and Gorrier, the Evangelists, have met with gratifying success during their stay in this town. They will probably go to Summerside upon leaving here. The season has been very quiet, and business dull. The appearance of a number of seals in Hillsborough Bay has created some surprise, as they have not visited this part of the Island for many years."

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, the Act of Parliament authorizing the reduction of the capital stock was confirmed, the shareholders receiving deposit receipts for the amount due them by the bank, the same bearing 4 per cent interest.

The Salvation Army having secured a foothold in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and Toronto, now propose establishing themselves in Quebec; but it is probable they will meet with strong opposition.

Much interest was taken on Saturday last in the yachting race of the Royal Nova Scotian Squadron for Lord Russell's silver cup. The prize was won by the cutter *Hebe*, Captain Trott, the course of ten miles and eight cables having been gone over in 4 hours, 21 minutes and 40 seconds.

Our friends in St. John and the enterprising towns on the I. C. Railway will shortly be visited by our advertising agent, Mr. A. M. Shaw, who will, we trust, meet with encouragement from them.

"Shelburne" says—"Our fishing vessels are arriving daily from the Banks with full fares, but the state of the markets is truly deplorable. One vessel has been lying at Lockport for ten days without landing a quintal of her fare, the merchants there refusing to buy until they ascertain the result of late shipments. Fish have not been so plentiful for years, and such is the irony of fate, only a scarcity will produce a rise in the markets. The inshore fishermen have been making good catches during the past week, herring and mackerel having struck in in considerable quantity. Nova Scotia blueberries are quoted at a very low figure in the American market just now, recent shipments from this place realizing barely enough to meet expenses of transportation."

Arrangements are now being made to ship fresh Canadian fruit to London, for sale at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The Canadian steamships are being fitted with suitable refrigerators.

Wm. J. Kindall succeeded in swimming the whirlpool rapids of the Niagara in a cork vest. He describes his sensation when being sucked down by the whirlpool as awful. He was thrown to the surface by an under-current, and succeeded in reaching the shore, where he lay for half an hour in an exhausted state.

The American cruisers *Galena* and *Yantic* have returned to the United States, after having visited the principal Canadian fisheries. The officers report the Yankee skippers as being satisfied with the manner in which they are being treated by the Canadian authorities. The ships called at several ports in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, and in their report the officers graphically describe this Province as "Canadian Island and Peninsula."

Admiral Lord Clanwilliam will be succeeded on the North American station by Vice Admiral McLellan Lyons. The latter will take command of the fleet early next month.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill have declared themselves in favor of a vigorous Irish policy. The law, they say, must be carried out at all hazards. Churchill is a strong advocate for local self-government in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland. The outlining of his Land Measure, which promises protection to the Landlords, has caused uneasiness among the Radicals.

Pictou has now a handsome Masonic Temple containing a spacious public hall. The Pictou Brotherhood are to be congratulated upon the completion of their new building.

Our editorial sanctum was brightened this week by a beautiful bouquet of choice flowers, the gift of Alderman Woodill. THE CRITIC has had reason in the past to be grateful to this gentleman for kindly offices, and his thoughtful remembrance upon the present occasion, although unexpected, adds a weighty token to our debt of gratitude.

The brave Prince Alexander has been deposed and exiled by his Bulgarian subjects. The conspiracy is doubtless the outcome of Russian intrigue, and must lead to grave complications. Prince Alexander is now in Roumania. The suddenness of this movement has thrown Europe into a fever of excitement. The Turks are alarmed, the Russians jubilant, and the British perplexed.

The Czar of Russia, who has taken the management of Foreign affairs into his own hands, is stumbling through the quicksands of diplomacy; and according to the latest advices, will, ere long, involve the Empire in a foreign war. Port Lazaroff, which is in Corea, and under Chinese control, has been seized by a Russian fleet as an offset to the occupation of Port Hamilton by the British. The work of the Afghan delimitation commission is at a dead lock, owing to now and unreasonable demands upon the part of the Russian representatives. Batoum, on the Black Sea, which was, according to the Czar, to be essentially a free port, has been closed to Foreign shipping, and finally, Prince Alexander, who barred the Russian road to Constantinople, has fallen a victim to Russian duplicity. The next move will be watched with interest.

Mandalay, the Burmese capital, which during the past few months has been scourged by fire and sword, is now undergoing a third disaster. The Irrawaddy, owing to an unprecedented rainfall, has risen and broken in the embankment, flooding the lower part of the city. The water flowing through the streets is at least five feet in depth.

Colonel Gilder and his associates will leave Winnipeg in a few days on an expedition to the North Pole. Colonel Gilder has every confidence in his ability to reach the pole within three years. Sledges and dogs will be obtained en route from the Esquimaux.

The August number of the *Imperial Federation*, in referring to the Exhibition number of THE CRITIC, says:—"A special number of this excellent Canadian weekly, specially prepared for circulation at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has been published. It contains a mass of information, and is designed to furnish a brief and reliable account of the natural resources of Canada, and the social, moral, and religious condition of its inhabitants."

"Yarmouth" says:—"The Boston Marine Insurance Company are about to erect a \$20,000 building in this place. Miss Carritte received a most enthusiastic reception from the large audience gathered at the recent Orpheus Club concert. The young lady's singing fairly took the audience by storm, her second song "What will you do Love," was rapturously encored. Rumor says the Salvation Army drum is soon to be heard in our streets, presumably there are heathens here as elsewhere. THE CRITIC's mining reports are appreciated by our townsfolk."

"Kentville" says:—"The town is quiet, although a great many American visitors are summering in and about this place. A three hundred and fifty pound bear was recently shot within a few miles of Evangelist's old home. Before his death Bruin had succeeded in carrying off several sheep from the neighborhood."

The mere holding of the great seal of England entitles the fortunate custodian to some \$60,000 a year, to immense patronage in church and state, to be Speaker in the House of Lords, a privy counselor, and the head of all judicial authority in the kingdom of Great Britain, keeper of the royal conscience, and to rank (next to the royal family) the second subject in the realm. Originally, 800 years ago, not larger than the top of an ordinary modern teacup, the seal has been gradually enlarged from age to age, till it offers now the size and appearance of a muffin.

Stuart Cumberland, the world renowned thought-reader, will give illustrations of his marvellous power at the Academy of Music this evening. Mr. Cumberland will doubtless attract a large audience.

The Cricket Club of the Wanderers has been keeping up the reputation of Halifax in the Upper Provinces. Although not successful in their matches with the West Indian and Montreal Clubs, they showed a good record, their victory over the Ottawa club being magnificent.

Mademoiselle Rhea, the famous French actress, will appear on the boards of the Academy next week. Mlle. Rhea is an artist of high standing, and never fails to please even the critical ones in her audience. Her costumes are elegant. One dress, which was originally made for the Queen of Holland, but which was purchased by Mlle. Rhea, cost \$2000.

Mr. Gladstone will, in the course of a few days, place in the hands of London publishers the manuscript for a sixty page pamphlet on the Irish question. The pamphlet is divided into two parts, the first is entitled "The History of an Idea," the second "Lessons of the Elections." It is thought the publication of this pamphlet will rekindle the flying zeal of the Nationalist party.

From late advices it would seem that the Bulgarian revolution against Prince Alexander has met with but temporary success. The provisional government of the Revolutionists has been overthrown, and the old ministry again assumed office. Prince Alexander will again return to Sofia, his old army being loyal to the Prince.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College was held in St. John on Friday last. The Treasurer's report showed that there was a balance on hand in connection with the Seminary and Academy at Wolfville. Students to the number of 80 were enrolled at the Seminary and 76 at the Academy last year.

Mr. McMaster, of Toronto, who erected the building for the Baptist Institute at Woodstock, Canada, and endowed seven of its professorships, has recently added \$50,000 to his gifts for the purpose of making it a full college.

The forty-first session of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces opened in St. John on the 21st inst. About 250 delegates were in attendance. B. H. Eaton, Barrister of Halifax, was elected President for the coming year. From the report on the state of the denomination we learn that there are now connected with the denomination 357 ministers, and 43 463 members. The Home Mission Board has employed during the year for a longer or shorter period 59 men, and reports an increase of membership at mission stations of 902. The expenditure on account of Home Missions had been \$7,089.95. The sum of \$19,037.06 was collected during the year for missionary and charitable objects, of which amount \$11,947.76 had been contributed by the denomination in Nova Scotia. The Women's Baptist Missionary Union collected \$4,913.40.

The report on ministerial relief showed that twenty had been helped during the year. The report of the ministerial educational board was presented by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer. During the year 19 have been aided, 14 in Wolfville and 5 in Toronto. Acadia College has made satisfactory progress, and it is expected that the number of students during next term will be even greater. The Governors invited the Convention to meet at the college in Wolfville in 1888 on the occasion of the semi-centennial of that institution. It is proposed to raise previous to that year a thank-offering fund of \$50,000 to add to the endowment.

METHODIST.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will meet for the first time on the 1st day of September in Toronto. Very important matters will come up for consideration. Last Wednesday was observed throughout the church as a day of prayer and intercession on behalf of the Conference.

The Rev. T. Watson Smith, owing to ill health, has been compelled to resign the position of editor of the Wesleyan. Owing to his efforts that paper has become an honor to the denomination which it represents. We join our contemporaries in the hope that ere long Mr. Smith may be enabled to resume his duties.

CATHOLIC.

The Mission in connection with the Jubilee in Antigonish was very successful. The Rev. Father O'Connor, whose eloquent sermons were attended by very large numbers, was highly pleased with the state of the Church in Antigonish.

It is said that the Holy Office, in answer to questions proposed, has condemned the practice of cremation, and forbidden Catholics to join any society for its promotion.

Archbishop Seghers, of Vancouver Island, accompanied by three members of the Society of Jesus, one of whom is the celebrated Indian missionary, Father Tosi, has departed on a missionary tour among the natives of the unexplored interior of Alaska, expecting to be absent at least a year.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The question of Degrees in Divinity will be brought before the coming session of Provincial Synod. The Bishop of Quebec will introduce a canon providing that the Church of England Universities shall unite on a standard of examinations, and that the legislatures be petitioned to grant no degree conferring powers on any institution unless at the request of the Provincial Synod. It is no secret that this is done to prevent a small theological college in Montreal being invested with university powers by the legislature of Quebec.

It is now thought that two gentlemen will be proposed for Prolocutor of the Lower House, viz.: the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal, Dr. Carmichael, and the Rev. John Langtry of Toronto. It is probable that neither can be elected, and that the usual compromise will follow. The Dean is a pronounced Evangelical and a party man; and Mr. Langtry, while a man of far greater learning and solidity, is as extreme a man on the other side. It is not unlikely that a Lower Province man may be elected.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. R. McLeod, who completed his studies at Pine Hill College last term, was a short time ago inducted into the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Strath Lorne, C. B.

During the thirty years of its existence, and the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Breed, the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has contributed for all purposes over \$600,000. Of this amount there was contributed for Home Missions \$68,000, Foreign Missions \$37,000, and Church erection \$42,609. During the same period twelve hundred names have been added to the roll of membership.

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JOHN LOVELL,

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MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, &c., Building, St. Stephen, N. B.," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, for the erection and completion of a

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS

AT THE POST OFFICE, &c., BUILDING, ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Dominion Building, St. Stephen, N. B., on and after Friday, 20th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 17th August, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I.," will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, 8th September, for the erection and completion of a

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,

AT THE CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. DOMINION BUILDING.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after FRIDAY, 20th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 17th August, 1886.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HOPE'S BRIGHT STAR.

Oh, walk thro' this world with a cheerful step
And an all unclouded brow,
Increase not the sorrow to-morrow may bring
By brooding over it now.

The sunshine of life are fleeting enough—
Its storms are frequent and long—
Its pleasures like notes found long
Of the scarcely remembered song

But the darker the faith that's before us,
The clearer our light should shine,
And to Hope's fair star o'er shining bright,
Our course we should ever incline.

When adversity's tide has rolled o'er us,
When fabled fortunes flee,
May be the best time we can steer our bark
Triumphant o'er life's sea.

With a manly step and a true heart's power,
Though wild waves threatening rise,
With a mind unshaken by passing fears,
Watch Hope's bright star in the skies.

And when the wild tempest hath spent its rage,
And the sky is fair again,
The star will shine bright o'er the crystal tide
'Tis never looked for in vain.

Then walk o'er the earth with cheerful step
And all unclouded brow,
Increase not the sorrow to-morrow may bring
By brooding it over now.

Mac.

BEST METHOD OF GROWING AND CULTIVATING AN ORCHARD.

A paper prepared and read by Mr. D. B. Nowcomb, at a meeting of the Fruit Growers Association held in connection with a meeting of Pictou Division Grange, at Salt Springs, Pictou County, on the 2nd day of July, 1886. The subject was freely discussed after the reading of the paper.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—What I have to say on this subject is what I have learnt from actual experience and observation in my native County of Kings, and not so much from what I have read in books upon fruit culture. In some respects my experience agrees with published theories, in many it differs widely.

In the first place, select the best piece of land on the farm for this purpose; and the best for this purpose is a deep, mellow, fertile, loam soil, moist but not wet, with natural surface and subsoil drainage. If you have not such soil on the farm choose the nearest to it in quality you have. If natural drainage is not possessed sufficiently to carry off all surplus water and allow the soil to dry readily in the spring, or after a heavy rain, under-drainage and surface drainage must be resorted to. Some books teach us that a soil with pan underneath is more favorable for fruit trees than a porous subsoil. I do not believe a word of it. The best growing and producing orchards that have come under my observation are upon soil in which the roots of the trees can run to any depth they may require for moisture and nourishment; and to give them a strong hold of the ground; and if the subsoil is mellow the roots will run to considerable depth, which will give natural strength, vigor and productiveness to the tree. On most of the farms in any county of this Province there is, I presume, some variety of soil, ranging from sand to clay, and from dry to wet. Select the best you have, without too much regard as to its particular location on the farm. I hope there are no thieves in Pictou County who would plunder an orchard because necessity had compelled the farmer to plant it some distance from the house. The spot having been selected, allow your whole attention in the matter of cultivating an orchard to be first occupied in preparing the land and preparing for planting, before listening one moment to the tree agent. Don't think of ordering a tree until you are fully and completely ready to plant it according to the best method known to experienced orchardists. It is the agent's business to sell and make a profit, without regard to what becomes of the trees afterwards; and more mistakes are made by farmers in ordering trees before they are ready for them than in any other respect as to orchard culture. The drummer drums up an order from a man unprepared for planting. He may think he will get his land and compost ready, but his other work drives him, the trees are delivered before he can prepare for them, and must be paid for and planted. Holes are dug in the ground and the trees are set out in a hurry, in such a manner as will result largely in a waste of money and labor. This is discouraging, and I say emphatically, keep your hand off the tree agent's order sheet until you have fully prepared your land and your compost heap for setting properly the trees you wish to order. Remember that one year, or two years lost in the beginning, in time of planting, while properly preparing for successful culture, is likely to be four or five years gained in the production of fruit, with a corresponding increase in quantity and quality in the end.

Now as to the preparation. Planting an orchard, or increasing the area already planted, is simply an investment upon which the party expects or intends to receive a profit, direct or indirect, at a future time, which should not exceed ten years. I hold that it is a better investment than a life assurance. In fact, an investment on the farm, or in other good security, is the only life assurance a farmer should meddle with. Our aim then in making the investment in orchard is to have the most profitable return in the shortest practicable space of time. This is arrived at more by a proper preparation for planting than in the mere art of setting out the trees.

First, then, let the land be thoroughly cultivated in root crop, with deep ploughing and manuring, for some two years, and thrown into ridges or lands as wide as you wish to have the rows of trees apart, by twice ploughing the same way, so as to afford a pulverized soil in the dead hollows, in the lines of which the trees will be set, and such deep ploughing will afford some subsoil drainage in the lines of the rows of trees, and will facilitate the after cultivation as well as the first setting of the trees. The ridges so ploughed should not be less than 33 feet wide, so that the rows of trees will be that distance apart. I am confident that apple trees should not be a less distance in any county of this Province, and in Kings County they should not be less than 40 feet apart. On good soil under proper cultivation, even at this distance, the branches will meet between the rows in twenty years. On some farms trees set 33 feet apart fifteen years ago are now meeting in the branches.

While the land is being prepared, as indicated, the compost heap for setting the trees should be under preparation, so that the land and the feed for the young trees shall both be ready at the same time. By no means think of planting young trees half denuded of their rootlets—in some cases most wholly stripped of root fibres—in coarse, raw, cold soil, to raise them with satisfactory success, no more than you would think of raising a young calf to profit on straw and turnips, without any milk. The young tree may fairly be compared to the young animal that requires food easily assimilated, and rich enough to give it growth and vigor at a tender age, until it can support itself on coarser food and raw material. You certainly must see that here is where one great mistake lies in starting an orchard, in first setting out the young tender trees in the common soil of the land in a hurried manner, and so let them become stunted in the very first instance.

As to the preparation of the compost heap, I should say, the first consideration is to be sure and have plenty for the number of trees to be planted, sufficient to give a horse-cart load to each tree; for it is not expected to be very strong, but well rotted and pulverized. For the manner of preparing this compost I had better quote from Mr. Cole's "American Fruit Book," which is good authority. It says: "Compost for all kinds of trees, etc. One cord or 106 bushels of mud, muck, peat, or heavy loam for dry sandy land, or the same quantity of light loam for clayey, muddy, or moist soils, or common loam, or a mixture of different kinds for a soil of common texture. Add 30 bushels of manure from the stable or hog-pen. Add 10 bushels of wood-ashes, half a bushel of salt and a peck of plaster; a little less of these for moist land, and more, or twice as much, for dry soil." But he further says, "to which may be added any of the materials named in this chapter." The materials named in the chapter from which I am quoting are: rotten wood, hay, straw, leaves, sawdust, chips, shavings, weeds, soap suds, sink water, urine, bone manure, horn shavings. "Almost every vegetable substance in liberal proportions, animal substances in a moderate way, well prepared, and mineral substances in profusion or in a small way, according to their strength, are beneficial to trees when properly prepared and applied, and a variety is usually the best." Mr. Cole's recommendation amounts to this: A compost made of suitable earth mould (and leaf mould if practicable) with one third its quantity or bulk of good manure from stable or hog-pen, and one-tenth of wood ashes, and salt to season, and plaster to prevent the escape of ammonia, and lime to neutralize acids, and to which compost may be added, while being prepared, a portion of any or all the ingredients recommended as being good for trees, the whole to be thoroughly mixed and rotted before using for planting, care being taken not to have it too strong, but well pulverized, being simply rich enough in plant food to stimulate the young tree into healthy growth at the first start.

Now, I contend that any person wishing to grow and cultivate an orchard successfully, should be prepared, as I have endeavored to show, before he orders his trees, so that he is sure to be ready. When thus prepared, the trees should be planted in cloudy and moist weather, if possible; a place prepared for each tree in the line of the dead furrow of the ridges—not a mere hole dug out—but a place as large as a cart wheel, in which a sufficient quantity of this compost is placed in which to plant the tree, carefully placing all the roots and rootlets in such a position, as nearly as practicable, as that which they occupied before being taken up from the nursery, first having smoothly trimmed all the broken or bruised roots. After such careful planting, with some of the natural soil placed around the tree, and carefully pressed down to keep it firm, if a healthy and vigorous start is not made by the tree, the fault is not yours, but that of the nurseryman or tree agent. It must be borne in mind, however, that if the season is very dry after first planting, mulching with half rotted straw on such substance should be resorted to; but I have no confidence in watering trees by hand, to save them from drought; mulching is far better.

It will be proper here to note, that the young trees must be protected from the operations of mice in the winter. When the snow is deep around the trees, the mice will sometimes shelter at the stock of the young tree and feed upon the bark, thus girdling the tree and destroying it. They are more likely to do this if the land is in stubble, but will sometimes do so in hoed land. A common method of protection is to bank up each tree with earth from a cart, late in the fall, and spread the earth off on the land in the spring. I think the easiest method is to watch the snow in the winter, and as it gets deep enough about the trees to be likely to shelter the mice, tread it down hard with the feet around each tree, and so keep treading the snow down about the trees through the winter, keeping it so firm that it cannot afford shelter for the mice. I have never resorted to any protection myself, and have only lost but few trees by mice, yet I have had enough of their operations to know that it is a matter of some importance.

Now that we have considered the planting of an orchard as the first step to growing and cultivating, the next and most debatable question is, to plough or not to plough an orchard. I recollect having recently read in an

American journal the opinion given by an horticulturist, that any one who would plough his orchard, in the light of the present knowledge of orcharding, must be a fool. This remark may have some application in the States, but with us the wisdom seems to be in the direction of keeping the orchard under the plough, at least three years out of five. The young trees occupy at first but a small portion of the land in the field over which they are set, and the farmer wishes to have the use of the field to the best advantage for crops, without injury to the trees. I firmly believe that a plough should never go within the area occupied by the roots of a tree, whatever be the age or size of the tree, provided the tree is properly treated otherwise; but the farmer is so apt to neglect the proper culture, dress and mulch, without the plough, that we must give our testimony in favor of keeping an orchard under the plough, for the first ten or fifteen years. An orchard should always be ploughed by the owner, if he be anything of a ploughman, and the precautions necessary to keep the team and the plough from injuring, in any way, the young trees, should be carefully studied and faithfully practised. My experience and observation has clearly demonstrated to me, however, that the rootlets of the tree which naturally tend towards the surface of the ground, seeking food, should never be disturbed by the plough, but that the fork, the hoe, the hack, the scuffler, or cultivator, are the implements to be used about the tree, and topdressing and mulching are the proper methods of manuring. Under no circumstances should any grass, weeds, corn, or grain of any kind be allowed to grow within the area occupied by the roots of a tree. While the trees are small, the fields should be cultivated, but always to hood crops and clover, by a judicious rotation. Potatoes are the very best crop to cultivate an orchard with, and should be planted close to the trees, as the hoeing of the potatoes will hoe and cultivate around the trees, and the potatoe crop is not injurious to them. Always plough shallow within the area of tree roots, but more deeply where the roots have yet to run. Always manure on the surface, and merely mix the manure with the surface soil by harrowing or scuffing, and it is as well to let it lie on the surface as any way, since the rains are sure to wash it down. Never plough manure under with deep furrow, or what is better, never plough under at all, as the tendency of manure on land is always downward and never upward, and the feeding roots of all plants and trees run near the surface. In view of the great tendency of farmers and orchardists to neglect the proper attention and cultivation of the trees without the plough, we say then that the practice in Nova Scotia is decidedly in favor of keeping the orchard cultivated with plough, harrow and hoe, until the trees take possession of the land. I have stated that a judicious rotation of potatoes and clover are the best crops with which to cultivate orchard land. I am confident this is correct, if the land be well manured each alternate year, or more lightly every year, as may be most convenient, so long as it is kept in good heart. My plan would be to plant potatoes the first three seasons after the trees are set out, and plough and harrow in the fall after the third crop, in order to sow early with clover in the spring. Sow clover without grain, seeding plentifully, as early in the spring as possible, and a good crop will be obtained the first season, and all weeds and grass will be kept down. Leave to clover two seasons, and plough under the second season's aftergrowth in the fall, and go on with potatoes and clover again in about the same rotation. Upon no consideration should the land be seeded to clover with grain or any timothy or grass. Remember, it should be clover entirely alone, and a liberal seeding, sowed very early in the spring. In no case should any grass or grain ever be allowed to have possession of land within the area occupied by the roots of the trees, or about the stock of the tree. I desire to state most emphatically, that it is absolutely essential to the successful growth and cultivation of an orchard to keep the trees clean from grass, weeds, and trash, either by properly mulching or thoroughly hoeing; as much so as it is to keep the plants of any other crop clean, in order to have a good growth and a profitable crop.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I have gone far enough with my own doctrines. There are those present who know more about growing and cultivating an orchard than I do, and they will severely criticise my sentiments perhaps; but I cannot help stating further, sir, that neglect is the great bane to orchard culture. Most persons know more than they practice. Other work takes up the time, and fruit trees are too generally left to take care of themselves. But it must always be borne in mind, that orcharding is an investment from which a profit is expected, though it may be some time in the future, at starting an orchard; but it must also be remembered, that the investment is profitable or unprofitable, according to the care and attention bestowed on proper cultivation, or according as the trees and the land are neglected. We know that orcharding is a profitable investment in King's County, as well also in Hants and Annapolis, and we think it might be made profitable in Pictou and other Counties; and hope that the farmers and others at this meeting will take hold of this matter, and give it their earnest attention.

[FOR THE CRITIC].

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued.)

SUNSTROKE.—The symptoms of this affection are the same as in those who are suffering from concussion and compression, and should be promptly treated by pouring cold water over the back of the head, and by confining the patient in a dark room with perfect quiet.

APORLEXY is generally caused by rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, or upon it. The patient has usually complained of headache, or a feeling of tightness about the head, with ringing in the ears, nervous irritability, failing memory, and slight difficulty of speech. The attack itself is generally sudden, and may be either slight or severe. The hand, when lifted, will

fall uselessly to the side. There is paralysis of one side of the face; respiration is labored; the face is swollen and purple; yet the patient in spite of all this may be able to swallow with difficulty.

Treatment: The patient should be placed on his back, with his head inclined to one side and elevated, cold applications should be made to his head; the room in which he is put should be cold, and cooling acid drinks should be given; if the patient have recently indulged in a hearty meal cause vomiting by passing a finger down his throat, if vomiting have not already taken place.

EPILEPSY.—The patient, who has usually been troubled with certain nervous sensations, such as headache, illusions, spasms, etc., when attacked by a fit, falls down with alarming suddenness, emitting at the same time a shrill cry. The face is generally pale, and the muscles are rigid. After a period ranging from a few seconds to ten minutes strong convulsions occur; the face becomes livid; the eyes staring; the patient foams at the mouth, and grinds his teeth; respiration may cease entirely, the thumb is bent upon the palm of the hand; the head is drawn back, and the body may be bent in such a manner as to form an arch, the two points of which are the back of the head and the heels. Epileptic attacks frequently occur at night while the patient is in bed and asleep. During an attack of epilepsy the principal object is to keep the patient from injuring himself. To succeed in so doing he should be placed on a bed if possible, and then held firmly and steadily, so as to keep him from falling out, or striking himself against the wall or any piece of furniture. A piece of wood or cork should be held between his teeth, to keep him from biting his tongue; and the mucus which collects in the mouth should, as much as possible, be carefully removed, lest it should accumulate and cause death by suffocation.

HYSTERIA is very like Epilepsy in many of its symptoms; the attacks do not, however, occur during sleep, nor are they so prolonged; the sharp cry of epilepsy is also wanting. When, however, the two diseases are combined, which is by no means unusual, the cries are frequently repeated. An hysterical attack may usually be traced back to some exciting cause, as terror, grief, anger, disappointment, etc. C. D. R.

(To be Continued.)

OUR COSY CORNER.

Milliners report a big demand for large hats. Satin and watered ribbons are revived on summer dresses. Flower aigrettes in the hair are the fashion for the moment.

Dainty bracelets are formed of a slender wire of gold with a spray of enameled flowers on top.

Immensely large buttons, too large to pass through a button-hole, are used simply decoratively, being sowed on dresses that are fastened with hooks and eyes.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Crêpe lesse, that soft white crape, of which we so long made our throat and waist ruffles, and which we so foolishly put aside for a time, is becoming again more popular than ever. Many dresses are worn over a plaited plastron of crêpe lesse. The prettiest are those filled at neck and waist.

Standing linen collars and gathered linen frills, are worn on the neck and wrist of young girls' dresses, as their dresses are now furnished with a standing band. For the street, a white embroidered muslin neck-tie is worn, tied in a very large bow. Large embroidered collars are still worn by very young children.

Gauze fans have taken the place of all others, and the pale pink ones on pale, pink tinted ivory are novel and lovely.

White, washing-dresses are much worn at the favorite country resorts and watering places. They are suitable for all occasions, and always look well. At some recent pic-nics, at Beach Meadows and White Point, Queen's Co., the white robes of the ladies were much admired. Tucks and embroidery form the trimming, and they are sometimes brightened by knots of colored ribbon.

A seasonable novelty, especially for use in August and September, in bed chambers with matted floors, is a canvas rug. These rugs come in ecru, olive green, and brown, and show plain or embossed centres in flax, woven with a deep pile-like plush; surrounding the pile is a canvas border for working in cross stitch designs in zephyr wools. The ends of the rings are finished by heavy fringes. Three ounces of zephyr wool will work the border. These nets cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a piece.

It may not be known to some housewives, that if flour is kept in a closet with onions or cabbage, it will absorb unpleasant odors from them. You may not notice this until the flour is cooked, but then you will. A large chocolate and cocoanut cake was prepared for a tea party not long since. It was not tasted until it was cut, when the mistress observed a strong onion flavor, which, though an excellent one in its proper place, was here a thing of evil. It was discovered afterwards that a basket containing onions had been left for two days in the store room with the flour, and everything, even the bread baked from this flour, had the onion flavor.

Godey's Lady's Book for this month is an interesting number. We have found valuable hints in it for the sewing room and the kitchen, while the stories are entertaining. *Godey's* is a veteran magazine, full of vigor still. It is useful to mistress and maid.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A PARADISE IN HALIFAX.

A visitor to Halifax should by all means take a walk through the Public Gardens. Going out by Spring Garden Road we enter from the south-east through a gate and hedge of trees left to grow in their own natural wildness, and giving us no idea of the enchanting scene that opens to our view when once we are within the enclosure. Our attention is first attracted to a small stream running over stones and forming little cascades under shrubs and trees and widening out into a small pond with an island in the centre, on which is a miniature mill of the olden time with its large wheel turned by a jet of water and ringing a bell amidst a shower of spray. As we glance our eyes to the left we see an immense garden laid out on a scale befitting its size, broad walks, between carpets of softest and richest green, laid out in graceful curves and winding through groves of lovely shade. Rustic seats are placed at intervals, some in groups around old trees, and others alone, inviting us to rest awhile. Beds of flowers of every hue, grasses and mosses of every shade delight the eye. Nor are we charmed more with the flowers than with the exquisite taste shown in forming the beds and grouping the flowers and moss of different shades. Ovals, circles, squares, and diamonds, oblongs, scrolls, and cornucopias, with many others of artistic shape are found with borders neatly trimmed and interspersed with shrubs and trees of various kinds, both indigenous and imported. Passing on we come to a pond that seems from its artistic arrangement of little bays and jutting points, and island in the centre, to be much larger than it is. Tall trees and shrubs are growing around and over it, while swimming on its surface and feeding on its margin are seen a number of different kinds of water fowl, graceful swans, both black and white, geese and goslings, ducks and their young, all enjoying themselves to their hearts content. A short distance on we find another miniature pond bordered with shells, and from an island in the centre a fountain is playing and whirling the drops of water on grass and lilies growing around. At night the gardens are lighted by ten strong electric lamps, the rays from which as they light up the grounds and glint through the dark green foliage form a scene of surpassing loveliness. By the kindness of Mr. Power the manager, we learn that there are seventeen acres enclosed which are kept up and improved at an annual cost of about four thousand dollars per annum, one half of which is contributed by the city and the rest obtained by concerts on the grounds.

There are gardens and parks on the continent fitted up with more lavish art, in marble, stone, and bronze, but none with more charming taste and Arcadian simplicity. In one small carpet bed of star shape there were some ten or twelve shades in exquisite harmony of color, and composed of no less than six thousand separate plants. The citizens of Halifax are wise in their expenditure, and will do well to adopt the suggestions of their enthusiastic gardener who lays the parks and gardens of England and Scotland, France and Spain, together with those of Egypt, China and Japan, to say nothing of Mexico and South America under contribution to his work.

A. M. S.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Aug. 21, 1886.

The hot season is usually a somewhat dull one in Boston, as in most other places, but it has been exciting enough this month to suit the most morbid of minds. Ever since the month opened there has been an endless array of sensations of one kind and another, and they are now beginning to get rather monotonous. First the town was startled by the discovery that the treasurer of a great bleaching corporation was a defaulter to the amount of something like \$400,000, and while people were just about beginning to get interested in this affair it developed that a woman was living almost in their midst who was the probable poisoner of six or seven people. This filled the papers with big head lines for a while, and just as the now sensation was in its most interesting stage it was eclipsed by the announcement that another one of Boston's "blue bloods" had embezzled over half a million dollars from the corporation of which he was treasurer and disappeared. The culmination of this latest affair was the suicide of the cause of all the sensation the first of the week. Resultant from this came the suspension of one of the city's best known financial men, and the semi-panic in the money market engendered by this event caused the failure of one or two other smaller concerns, so that, altogether it has been about as lively a time as Boston has ever experienced in the "dull" season. The outcome of the whole matter will undoubtedly be beneficial rather than serious, so far as the general business world is concerned, for it will act as a thunder-storm does in clearing the atmosphere. The defalcations have both been serious ones, and have well nigh resulted in ruining the victimized concerns. The case of Gray, the man who "misappropriated" the largest sum, is a somewhat remarkable one. He stood high in the social scale, was the owner of considerable real estate, kept several fast yachts, and was in a position to hold up his head generally. So truly good did he consider himself to be that he could scarcely deign to be civil "to anybody under the rank of a stockbroker," as they say in the Mikado. And yet this aristocratic shining light was all the time slipping into his own pocket hundreds of thousands of dollars of other people's money, building about him a structure on a foundation of sand that was certain some day to give way and bury him beneath its ruins. He might have lived in comfort and happiness until he was ninety if he had been content to live within his means, but instead of that he died before he was fifty by his own hand, and left his once happy family in misery and disgrace forever. There are some things in this world that are unaccountable, and why men will do such a foolish thing as this is one of them. Discovery in such cases is inevitable, but the warning is apparently never heeded. The great problem of the day

now is how to prevent such defalcations. Perhaps the proposed new extradition treaty will be a factor in its solution?

THE CRITIC, I notice, is not rapturously in love with that modern two-edged implement of war, the boycott. If it was published in Massachusetts it would be even less in favor of it. I have seen one recent instance of how this namesake of Captain Boycott works, and I must confess that the impression I gained of it was not a very inspiring one. A week or so ago I had occasion to go down to the town of Peabody, where trouble was in progress among the employees of the numerous tanneries that there abound. It seems that the men had been on strike for several weeks, and that the manufacturers having become tired of the prolonged deadlock, had "imported" a number of "union men" to take the place of the strikers. This proceeding was so objectionable to the latter that they raised a regular riot and made a murderous attack upon the new comers. Thanks to the authorities, they did not succeed in killing any of them, but they were bound to have revenge in some manner, and so they instituted a boycott against the objectionables. So vigorously did they keep this up that the landlady who boarded them informed me that she could not procure either groceries, provisions or fuel in the whole town, but had to send 15 miles to Boston for everything she required. The strikers and their sympathizers even went so far as to refuse to longer trade with a milkman who was so unfortunate as to hold a policeman's horse for him while he was engaged in helping to quell the riot. The boycott doesn't fit into those nineteenth century times.

What is the matter with the British service, and particularly that portion of it at present represented in Halifax? Coming down to Boston in the Halifax steamer a week or two ago I fell in with a rather interesting personage. He was a deserter from the line regiment at present stationed in Halifax, and was on his way to the land of the free and no standing army. Desertions from the army are common things, but his was a most peculiar one. In the course of a conversation he informed me that if he had remained one year longer he would have completed his 21st year in the service, having entered it when he was a mere boy. He had travelled all over the world in the service, and knew India and Egypt better than he did England. In all this time he had never been promoted and now he was leaving the ranks by stealth and with bitterness in his heart. He was going to the States, he said, and never wanted or expected to see British soil again. I wondered how he ever escaped the vigilant corporal's guard on the Halifax wharf looking out for just such as he, but he did somehow. What he told me about the bearing of the officers in Halifax toward their subordinates would make mighty interesting reading for those gentlemen, but it might also be provocative of a libel suit, and as the most important witness in the case has been swallowed up in the shifting quicksands of American humanity, I shall not allow the feline to escape from the sack. T. F. A.

COMMERCIAL.

Dealers claim that trade is dull. Of course, as compared with other portions of the year, the volume of business is small. Still a larger amount of activity prevails than has been the case in the closing days of August for many years. A considerable amount of—well, nervousness—has been exhibited in certain circles owing to the presence of several "customs detectives" from St. John and elsewhere in this city. They, as might be expected, represent themselves as engaged in various lines of "legitimate" trade, but as their personnel is well known it is not probable that they will succeed in "discovering" anything unless the claws are placed in their hands. Forewarned is forearmed, and the local smugglers are evidently on the alert and will not be caught napping. The "detectives," however, claim to have a lot of "broken threads" in their possession which they think they can weave together so as to entrap some well-known dealers. They promise startling revelations before long, but decline to furnish any details at present.

Farmers are still engaged in attending to their ripening crops, and they expect to realize well on them, as prices promise to be favorable and the yield will be large. It is to be hoped that they will heed the advice given last week, and sell promptly whenever they have a "fair offer." The yield of the entire world for 1886 is certain to be an abundant one and fancy prices are not to be looked for.

While it is true that Russia appears to be endeavoring to reopen the "Eastern Question," and has administered a "feeler" to both England and Germany by the Batoum and the Bulgarian incidents, it is not probable that war will result in the immediate future. Therefore any who hold in the hope that such a war will unsettle ruling prices in an upward direction will be foolish in doing so. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and our farmers will find that cash in the hand this fall is worth more than grain or hay in the barn.

REAL ESTATE.—The week has been quiet in this line. Some small transactions have transpired, but the call has somewhat slackened off. Very few properties have changed hands, and those on private terms. The lady managers of the Convent of the Sacred Heart have secured "Sherwood" (near the Four Mile House) and purpose establishing their academy for young ladies there. It is admirably suited for the purpose.

GROCERIES.—Sugars have been quite depressed, and the tone of the market is not hopeful. The West Indian, Malaysian, and European crop of cane and beet sugars will be larger than ever before, and as they come into the field and compete with stocks held over figures must tumble. Molasses sympathize with sugar, and are falling. Sugar is now very cheap, and as it promises to reach a still lower level, the mission of molasses as a sweetener appears to be drawing to a close. Tea has fluctuated considerably during the past week, but the panic noted in our last has subsided, and the market is firmer than at our last writing. The spice crop will be an enormous one and prices will probably rule low for the next year.

DRIED FRUITS.—Advices from Greece and Asia Minor lead to the belief that the crop of currants will be large. French orders for considerable quantities having been received early and for greater quantities than usual, have caused a notable stiffening in prices for what remains of the yield of 1885, and producers who have not already disposed of this year's currants in advance will probably ask "big figures" for what they have. The raisin supply will be the largest ever known, and low prices are likely to prevail. Sultanas especially, will be worth handling, because opening figures will be lower than we can expect later on.

FRESH FRUIT.—Native plums and peaches are beginning to make their appearance, and are in good quality and quantity. The crop of shipping or winter apples is nearly matured, and as prices are favorable in Great Britain and Europe, growers are likely to be well remunerated for their trouble in raising them, if they pay proper attention to sorting and packing them, and brand them strictly in accordance with their real quality.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cabbage, etc., promise to be better than usual. The yield is fully up to, if not above, the average, both in quantity and quality. The outside demand has not as yet developed, and it is too early to predict accurately what prices will rule. As United States advices indicate a rather small production, favorable figures may be looked for in the fall.

BREADSTUFFS continue dull, and though quotations are steady, many dealers predict falling figures before long.

PROVISIONS—Hog products, beef, etc., continue dull without any marked change. As the Western corn crop will undoubtedly be a large one, pork should rule low, and there is no reason to anticipate any advance this season. The tendencies are decidedly the other way.

BUTTER.—Creamery and the choicest dairy brands find good markets at favorable figures. Inferior qualities are, perhaps, more sought after than at our last report, but they work off slowly, and holders generally appear disposed to accept "any reasonable offer."

CHEESE.—The boom in cheese, both in Montreal and Liverpool, appears to have broken. The short supply at the latter place, which prevailed for several weeks, caused very large shipments to be made from this side, and there are now symptoms of a glut. If this occurs, or if holders attempt to force sales, cheese must tumble even more rapidly than it advanced.

LIVE STOCK.—The cattle received during the past week have been quite poor as regards quality, but the supply has been fully equal to the demand for such as have been offered. Lambs, on the other hand, continue to improve in weight, and the markets are very firm for them. Poultry are in slender receipt, and more could be well placed than come forward just now.

LUMBER.—Prices are fairly maintained, and considerable business has transpired, especially for local demand, though shippers have bought somewhat freely.

COAL.—Local dealers have received considerable quantities, which they are storing for the fall demand for household use. Prices are now lower than they are likely to be a few weeks hence, and prudent housekeepers are availing themselves of the fact to lay in their winter supplies.

FISH.—Since our last issue, some bad weather has been experienced. Some lots of Mackerel and Dry Fish have arrived in this market, and have been placed at about the following rates:—Codfish, Shore, \$2.25; Bank, \$1.80, Haddock, \$1.75, per qtl; No. 3 large Mackerel, \$3.00 to \$3.10; No. 3, \$2.75 to \$2.80. Small fares of Bay Mackerel have arrived, which have been inspected and stored for an advance. From all we can learn, there are very few Mackerel being netted on the coast; but there were some schooling previous to the late gale. Codfish are still reported quite plenty on the Shore. Some vessels have arrived the past few days from Labrador, and report the catch of Codfish almost a total failure. There has been an advance in Mackerel in the United States markets since our last issue, and it would be well if our traders would watch the market well, so as to take advantage of the highest price, and not be caught as in 1883, when up to this time the United States catch of Mackerel was about 77,000 bbls., and from this time up to the close of the season, the catch was 150,000 barrels, making about 227,000 bbls. for the season, which had its effect on prices.

Fat July Herring are very scarce. Indeed, there are so few coming to market that it is impossible to give a correct quotation; but those who want a few bbls for their regular customers will pay a high price for them in comparison to the price of other fish. We did hear of \$4.75 per bbl. being paid from the vessel.

Advices from the Boston fish market to 20th inst., are about as follows:—The past week there has been quite a brisk fish trade. Sales of 1885 3's at \$5.00, and one extra lot of late caught sold at \$5.50. A few of 1885 2's have so'1 at \$0.00 per bbl. No sales of new Mackerel either from vessel or store. Old stock is being disposed of, and passing to the consumers. The opinion is expressed by some that now is the time for holders of Mackerel to sell, as a further advance may cause a falling off in trade; and although the prospects for a catch are at present very doubtful; it is possible that a very large quantity may yet be taken before the close of the season.

Trade in Codfish fair, and dealers are generally well supplied. Dry Bank Cod, \$2.75 and \$2.50 for large and medium; Pickled Bank, \$2.37 and \$2.12 to \$2.25 for large and medium; George's, \$3.00; large French Codfish, \$3.00; Hake, \$1.25; Haddock, \$1.50; Cusk, \$1.75 to \$1.87.

The receipts of Salmon have been large, and the market is not quite so firm.

Advices from Gloucester to 19th inst., report a good trade in 1885 Mackerel during the past week, and that the quantity is decreasing.

Below will be found the New England catch of Mackerel for the past four years corresponding date, Aug. 20:—

1880.	1885.	1884.	1883.
34,978 Bbls.	186,872 Bbls.	185,142 Bbls.	76,837 Bbls.

It is reported that Mackerel are now very scarce in the North Bay.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press. We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8 1/2 to 9 1/2	
Granulated	8 1/4 to 9 1/4	
Circle A	8 1/2 to 9 1/2	
Extra C	8 1/4 to 9 1/4	
Yellow C	8 1/4 to 9 1/4	
TEA.		
Congou Common	37 to 40	
" Fair	39 to 42	
" Good	41 to 44	
" Choice	43 to 46	
" Extra choice	45 to 48	
ONIONS—Choice.	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Harbadoes	30 to 32	
Demerara	30 to 35	
Diamond N	42	
Porto Rico	31	
Tobacco—Black	35 to 46	
" Bright	42 to 54	
DISCOUNTS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Hoston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6	
Soda	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	
do in lb boxes, 60 to case	7 1/2	
Fancy	8 to 15	

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" in Small Tubs	20 to 21
" Good in large tubs	18 to 19
" Store Packed & oversalted	10 to 12
Canadian Creamery the tone is firm.	22 to 24
" Township, finest	18 to 20
" finest Fancy pkgs.	19 to 22
" fine	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville	15 to 17
" Western	13 to 16

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in butter

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
No. 3 large	Catch 1885	2.00
	" 1886	2.90 to 3.00
No. 3	" 1885	2.00
	" 1886	2.50 to 2.75
Small		1.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	1886	4.40 to 4.25
(reported almost a total failure on our shores.)		
ALWIGES.	Catch 1886, per bbl	2 50
COUPESIL.		
Hard Shore to equal, catch, 1885, per qtl.		
" Price as to quality		
1886 per qtl	2.10 to 2.25	
Bank	1.80	
Bay	none	
SALMON, No. 1		13.00 to 14.00
HADDOCK, 1886, per qtl.		1.75 to 1.90
HASK		1.50 to 1.75
HOLLAND		none
HASK SOUNDS		45 to 50c per lb.
COU OIL A.		25 to 30

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, Nova Scotia, per bbl	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	10.00 to 11.00
Lemons, per case, best quality	11.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
" Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.50 to 3.75
Figs, 1lb bxs (fresh)	16 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	2.00 to 2.75
Tomatoes, per crate	1.50 to 2.00

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

FLOUR.		
Graham	4.40 to 4.50	
Patent high grades	4.50 to 4.60	
" mediums	4.25 to 4.40	
Superior Extra	4.00 to 4.15	
Lower grades	3.00 to 3.25	
Oatmeal, Standard	4.40 to 4.50	
" Granulated	4.75	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.95 to 3.00	
" Imported	2.95 to 3.00	
Iran per ton—Wheat	15.50 to 16.00	
" Corn	14.50 to 15.00	
Shorts	17.50 to 18.00	
Middlings	20.00 to 21.00	
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00	
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00	
" Harley	31.00	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
" From Frozen Wheat	2.75	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45	
Harley " of 44 "	75 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
" " of 56 "	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw	10.00 to 12.00	

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Kx. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	new 12.50 to 13.00
" old	11.50 to 12.00
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. 1 Mess	new 12.50 to 13.00
" old	11.50 to 12.00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	10.50 to 11.00
" Prime Mess	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. 1	12 to 12 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 1
" unwashed	12 to 1 1/2
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 1	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6 1/2
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	15 to 20

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.50
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	none
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 60
Chickens	40 to 50

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.50
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.	3.00 to 4.00
Lambs	3.00 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

CHAPTER I.

SHABBY-GENTEEL.

It was about half past two on a sunny February afternoon when Mr. John Fildew put his nose—aquiline and slightly purple as to its ridge—outside the door of his lodgings for the first time that day, and remarked to himself, with a shiver, that the weather was “beastly cold.” After gazing up the street and down the street, and seeing nothing worth looking at, he shut the door behind him and strolled leisurely away.

Hayfield Street, in which Mr. Fildew's lodgings were situate, was, despite its name, as far removed, both in appearance and associations, from anything suggestive of country or rural life as it well could be. It was of the town, towny. Every house in it—and they were substantial, well-built domiciles, dating back some seventy or more years ago—was let out to three or four families, while in many cases the ground-floors had been converted into shops, in one or other of which anything might be bought, from a second-hand silk dress or sealskin jacket to a pennyworth of fried fish or a succulent cow-heel.

In whatever part of the street you took your stand a couple of taverns were well within view, and, as a matter of course, there was a pawnbroker's emporium “just round the corner.” It is needless to say that the street swarmed with children of all ages and all sizes, and that you might make sure of having the dulcet tones of a barrel-organ within ear-shot every ten minutes throughout the day. It was situate somewhat to the west of Totton ham Court Road, and ran at right angles with one of the main arteries that intersect that well-known thoroughfare.

In this populous locality Mr. Fildew and his wife rented a drawing-room floor, consisting of three rooms and including the use of a kitchen below stairs, and here they had lived for between six and seven years at the time we make Mr. Fildew's acquaintance. As we shall see a great deal of that gentleman before the word *Finis* is written to this history, it may perhaps be as well to introduce him with some particularity to the reader before setting out with him on his afternoon stroll.

John Fildew at this time was about fifty-two years of age, but looked somewhat older. Thirty years previously he had been accounted a very handsome man, and there were still sufficient traces of by-gone good looks to make credible such a tradition. But the once clear-cut aquiline nose was now growing more bibulous-looking with every year, and the once shapely waist was putting on a degree of convexity that troubled its possessor far more than any other change that time had seen fit to afflict him with. As yet he was by no means bald, and his iron gray hair, however thin it might be at the crown, was still plentiful at the sides and back, and, being seldom operated upon by the tonsorial scissors, its long straggling ends mingled with the tangled growth of his whiskers and lay on the collar of his coat behind. Grizzled, too, were whiskers, beard, and mustache, but all unkempt and apparently uncared for, growing as they listed, and only impatiently snipped at now and again by Mr. Fildew himself when his mustache had grown so long as to be inconvenient at meal-times. His eyes were his best feature. They were dark, piercing, and deep-set, and were overhung by thick bushy brows which showed as yet no signs of age. Their ordinary expression was one of cold, quiet watchfulness; but they were occasionally lighted up by gleams of a grim, sardonic humor, accompanied by a half-contemptuous smile, and at such times it was possible to understand how it happened that many not overobservant people came to regard him as a genial, good-hearted, easy-tempered fellow, when, in truth, there was scarcely one touch of real geniality in his composition.

Unshorn and unkempt as Mr. Fildew might appear as regards his hair and whiskers, shabby-genteel as he might be in point of attire, he still carried himself as one who holds himself superior in some measure to the ordinary run of his fellows. His boots might bear unmistakable traces of having been patched, but they were carefully polished and well-set up at the heels. His trousers might be old, and it is possible that they too might be patched on certain parts not visible to the public eye, but they were well ironed at the knees, and were strapped over his boots *à la militaire*. His frock-coat—always worn tightly buttoned—might be threadbare, inked here and there at the seams, and not after the latest fashion, but it had the merit of being an excellent fit. His hat, too, might be of ancient date, and suspiciously shiny in places, but it was always carefully brushed, and was worn with an air of assurance and aplomb that made its defects seem superior to the virtues of many newer head-coverings. Mr. Fildew's linen might be old, possibly darned, but such portion of it as was visible to the world at large was at least spotless white. There was some one at home who took care of that. His attire was completed by a deep, military-looking stock, a pair of faded buckskin gloves, and a substantial Malacca cane with a silk tassel. Being naturally a little near sighted, he always carried an eye-glass, but rarely made use of it in the street.

And yet Mr. Fildew's shabby attire was not altogether a matter of necessity with him. One day his son Clement ventured to say “Father, I wish you would go to my tailor, and let him set you up with some new toggery.”

Clem was brushing the collar of his father's coat at the time, and the remark was made laughingly, but Mr. Fildew turned with a scowl and confronted his son. “Confound your tailor, sir!” he cried. “And you, too,” he added next moment. “Do you think I'm a pauper, that you offer to pay for my clothes? If you are ashamed to be seen out with me, remember, sir, that there are always two sides to a street.” And with that Mr. Fildew turned on his heel in high dudgeon.

Clement and his mother exchanged glances of dismay. “You know how peculiar your father is, dear,” said Mrs. Fildew afterward, “and what little

things sometimes touch his dignity. It was injudicious of you to say what you did.”

Clement shrugged his shoulders. “I have lived with my father all my life, and yet I confess that I only half understand him,” said the young man. “At times he is a complete enigma to me.”

“I have lived with him more years than you have, and I think that I almost understand him—almost, but not quite,” responded Mrs. Fildew, with a smile. “But then a woman does always understand a man better than another man can hope to do.”

Clement Fildew might well say that his father was an enigma to him. Although the latter refused so indignantly to allow his son to be at the expense of refurbishing his wardrobe, he was not to proud to accept from him his weekly supply of pocket money. But then the money in question found its way from Clement's pocket to that of his father after such a delicate and diplomatic fashion that the susceptibilities of Mr. Fildew had never hitherto been wounded in the transaction. Every Friday Clement placed in his mother's hands the sum of one guinea. The sovereign and shilling in question were wrapped up by Mrs. Fildew in a piece of tissue paper, and quietly deposited by her in a certain drawer in her husband's dressing-table. But Saturday morning the tiny packet would have disappeared. No questions were asked; neither Mrs. Fildew nor her husband ever spoke to each other on the matter; but silence has often a meaning of its own, and it had in this case.

Mr. Fildew having shut the door of his lodgings behind him, walked slowly down the street with the preoccupied air of a man who is busily communing with himself. “I must ask Clem to lend me half a sovereign,” he muttered. “The necessity is an unpleasant one, but there's no help for it. I feel certain I could have given that fellow last night a drubbing at a carom game, but he was too many for me at the spot stroke. *Experientia docet.*”

Unfastening a couple of buttons of his frock-coat, Mr. Fildew inserted a thumb and finger into his waistcoat pocket, and drew therefrom a six-pence. “My last coin,” he murmured. “I really must not touch a cue again for another month.”

Mr. Fildew was methodical in many of his habits. There was one tavern at which he made a point of calling within ten minutes of leaving home every afternoon. It had a little dark, private bar with cane-bottomed stools, where the gas was kept half turned on all day long. Here “Punch” and other comic papers were always to be found. Somehow, Mr. Fildew liked the place, but although he had called there daily for years, no one behind the bar knew either his name or anything about him. He now pushed open the swing-doors and went in. In answer to his nod—there was no need for him to speak—the bar-man brought him fourpenny worth of brown brandy and cold water, together with a minute portion of cheese on the point of a knife. Mr. Fildew munched his cheese, glanced at the cartoon in “Punch,” sipped up his brandy-and-water, nodded a second time to the bar-man, and went.

Mr. Fildew walked jauntily along, whistling under his breath. The brandy had imparted a glow to his feelings and a glow to his imagination; the flame would soon drop down again, he knew, but he was philosopher enough to enjoy it while it lasted.

Elderly, shabby-genteel individuals are by no means scarce about the West end of London on sunny afternoons—inventorato *flâneurs* whose “better days” are over forever. But Mr. Fildew was something more than merely shabby-genteel; there was about him a style, a carriage, an air undefinable, but not to be mistaken, of broken-down distinction, which induced many passers-by to turn and glance at him a second as he “took” the pavement with his slow military stride, his eyes fixed straight before him, and his nose held high in air.

In a few minutes he found himself in Oxford Street. Crossing this as soon as there was a break in the string of vehicles, he took his way toward the mazes of Soho. Stopping at a certain door, he gave one loud rap with the knocker followed by two quick ones, and the next moment the door opened, apparently of its own accord, and Mr. Fildew walked in, after which the door shut itself behind him. He had evidently been there before, for without a moment's hesitation he ascended the first flight of stairs, turned to the left down a short passage, and opening a door at the end of it, found himself in a roomy and well-lighted studio.

Its only occupant was a very little bandy-legged man, with a luxuriant crop of curly hair, who was sitting on a low stool in front of a big canvas, palette and brush in hand and a briar root pipe between his teeth. John Fildew looked round with an air of disappointment.

“Clem not at home?” he asked of the little man.

“Oh, Mr. Fildew, is that you?” said the latter, turning quickly. “I thought it was Clem come back. He's gone to see Puddin, the dealer. Won't be long I dare say.”

“This is the third time I've called and not found him at home.”

“Ah, just your luck, ain't it?” said the other, coolly. It would almost have seemed from the way he spoke as if he held Mr. Fildew in no particular regard.

The latter made no reply, but strode across the room and came to a halt immediately behind the little painter.

“I'm putting the finishing touches to the *poes* of my saint, Mr. Fildew. I wonder whether the holy men of olden times were ever troubled with corns or bunions? I suppose it wouldn't do to paint them with any. Rather too elastic, eh?”

“Intended for the Academy, I suppose?”

“If their high nightinosses will doign to find it hanging-room—which is somewhat problematical.”

Mr. Fildew's cough plainly implied, “I should think it very problematical indeed.”

"Now, about Clem's picture I don't think there can be any doubt whatever," said the generous-hearted little man. "They must be dolts, indeed, if they reject that. It's far and away the best thing Clem's done yet. That boy, sir, has a great career before him."

"From a painter's point of view, I presume you mean?" said Mr. Fildew, with a snort.

"Precisely so. From a painter's point of view. What other point of view could you expect me to take?"

"No other, I suppose. *Chacun à son métier*. But the words, 'a great career,' hardly associate themselves in my mind with anything achieved by means of a brush and a paint-pot."

"A paint-pot, indeed! Let me tell you, sir—but you are only chaffing me, Mr. Fildew, only trying to set my Welsh blood boiling, that you may have a quiet laugh at me in your sleeve. But, joking apart, sir, you ought really to have a look at Clem's picture. It's there on the other easel. Shall I lift the cover for you?"

"Not to-day, thank you, Macer. I'm not in the vein. How is it possible for a man to have any proper appreciation of the fine arts who hasn't a son in the world to bless himself with?"

"If I might venture to offer, Mr. Fildew—" said Macer, doubtfully. He knew something of his visitor's queer moods and sudden spurts of temper and shook in his shoes as he made the offer.

"Just what I was coming to. You're a good fellow, Macer," responded Mr. Fildew, with much affability. Tony felt immensely relieved. The truth is, I just looked in to see whether Clem had a spare half-sovereign about him; I've run rather short, as most of us do at short times."

"If you are in a hurry, Mr. Fildew, and you will allow me—" said Macer, as he opened his purse.

"Thanks. Yes, I am in a hurry, and you can settle with Clem, you know;" and so the half-sovereign was quietly transferred to Mr. Fildew's pocket.

"Any message for Clem, Mr. Fildew?"

"No, I think not, Macer. You may just tell him that his mother seems a little more cheerful and in less pain yesterday and to-day. But, really, I don't wish you to burden your memory with such a trifle."

"It won't seem a trifle to Clem. I could not tell him anything that would please him better."

"Hum! Not even the news that the Academy had accepted his picture?" asked Mr. Fildew, dryly.

"Not even to hear that would afford him the pleasure he would derive from knowing that his mother was really better."

"Ah, yes, Clem's a good boy, a model son in every way. Macer looked up quickly, but Mr. Fildew, with his glass in his eye, was apparently contemplating a cobweb in a far corner of the room. "But I must go now," he added, as he turned on his heel. "Don't forget to ask Clem for the half-sovereign; and if neither of you should be so fortunate as to have your picture hung by the Academy, I hope you won't go and hang yourselves instead." And, with one of his peculiar smiles, and a curt nod of the head; he left the room.

"Poor Clem! What a pity Providence didn't provide him with a different kind of father," said Tony Macer, as he turned to his work again. "Egad! If the fellow were worth ten thousand a year, he could hardly give himself more airs."

CHAPTER II.
AT THE BROWN BEAR.

The Brown Bear, the tavern usually patronized by Mr. Fildew of an evening, was situated in a quiet street no great distance from Bloomsbury Square. It was one of the few taverns dating from a by-gone generation that had escaped the hands of the modern innovator. It could boast no plate-glass windows lighted up with a score of gas-jets. There was plenty of old mahogany, black with age, to be seen inside the bar, but there was no mirrors and no gilding; neither was there any lavish display of colored glass or artificial shrubs. You went down one step from the street into the bar, the floor of which was sprinkled with sand, as in the days when George the Third was king. A huge oak beam supported the ceiling. On a top-most shelf stood a couple of immense punch-bowls backed by some flagons of antique design, and below them were several bottles of Schiedam and other liquors that had been ripening for a dozen years. There was an air of sombre substantiality about the whole place.

Behind the bar was the "coffee-room," so called. Straight-backed, rush-bottomed chairs occupied three sides of it, in front of which were ranged four or five oblong tables, black with age and much polishing. At the upper end of the room was an elaborately carved arm-chair, where the president or chairman for the evening took his seat, opposite which stood a brass box containing tobacco, the lid of which flew open as often as a half-penny was dropped through an orifice at the opposite end. A few smoke-dried prints on coaching and sporting subjects, and three or four pipe-racks, decorated the walls.

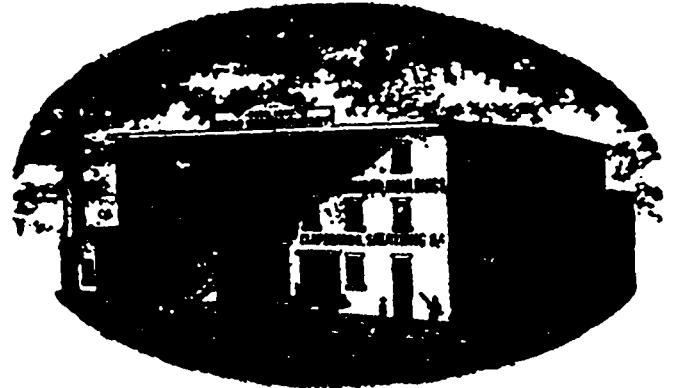
The general public were not allowed to invade this sanctum; for there was another room at the opposite end of the bar. The coffee-room was set apart and kept sacred for a certain set of regular customers, and such private friends as they might choose to bring with them from time to time, who, year in and year out, made it point of spending their evenings at the Brown Bear. Some there were who put in an appearance almost every night, some of them showed up only two or three times a week, but they were all known to each other and to the landlord, the freemasonry of good-fellowship, or what passed among them as such, being the one bond that kept them together. Several of them were small tradesmen of the neighborhood, two or three were connected with the law, a few of them were men whose work in this world was over, and who were eking out the remainder of their days on some small pension or private means of their own.

(To be continued.)

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THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREEK, M. D., Newport.]

We are in receipt of clippings from a contemporary giving reports of the July Session of Albert Division Grange, and brief notice and programme of what appears to have been a very successful public entertainment and concert, held in the evening after the session. Particular mention is made of our worthy brother, S. C. Alward, in connection with the entertainment. All who have attended recent sessions of the Maritime Provincial Grange will be prepared to believe that there are whole evenings full of fun in that brother, and we would do him less than justice were we to neglect to add, whole essays full of good thoughts, sentiments, and advice also. Witness—the prize essay on "How to make Home more Attractive and Pleasant," which THE CRITIC should long ago have had for publication.

Mention is also made in these clippings of a fishing excursion—under the auspices of the Division it is presumed, or in connection with the gathering, at which mosquitoes were more fortunate in getting "bites" than were the fishermen. Worthy Division Master, Brother Abram Alward's essay on "System and Order," may possibly be published in THE CRITIC. Ridicule, irony, and sarcasm, are often more efficient weapons than the best advice or the most earnest entreaty. An essay on "Measures and How to Apply Them" read on another occasion before Albert Division by this brother shews that he can give scientific and practical—or scientifically practical instruction on professional subjects.

We find no mention of the business transacted by Albert Division. We, and the Order, are most interested in resolutions presented and discussed at Grange sessions, and in condensed reports of discussions on professional subjects, whether in connection with the farm or the household, and of regular and special committees. We like too to have original reports, notices, essays, etc., such we mean as are prepared or copied expressly for the Maritime Patron or THE CRITIC. The organ of the Maritime Provincial Grange should be entitled to the first and best thoughts and efforts of our Maritime Patrons, and to be original, reliable, and standard authority on all matters in connection with the Order in the jurisdiction.

We are much pleased to be able to state in this connection that THE CRITIC is surely if slowly finding its way into our subordinate granges, and the homes of Patrons and farmers, and we hope that ere the time rolls round when the editor will be called upon to report to the Provincial Grange every Subordinate and Division Grange will have subscribed for at least one copy, and that it will be a welcome and profitable visitor in every Grange household.

The annual Grange and Farmers' picnic, under the auspices of Hants Division Grange, is appointed to be held this year at the Antimony Mines, West Gore. A very pretty grove within a few steps of the mines has been selected, in which picnickers may arrange and dispose of the contents of their baskets to suit fancy or convenience. The committee does not undertake to provide tables, but—we are requested to state—will do their best to furnish amusements, or means for amusement, and music and speeches.

This is the first announcement of a Grange picnic we have received, although the season is far advanced.

The picnic is one of the best, as it is one of the most faithfully observed, of our Anglo-Saxon social institutions. Orders, organizations, societies, religious and secular, and families, all must have their annual picnic. It can be no matter of surprise that the dwellers among streets and square, dust and smoke, noise, bustle and confusion, who are immersed in and absorbed by business with the brief respites Sunday and the regulation holidays afford, should long to spend one day with Mother Nature, to eat off her verdant lap, observing only kindly etiquette, and to be her free untrammelled gladsome children for one day. But why is it that we who dwell with Nature, who eat and sleep and work amid her charms, and receive our subsistence directly from her hands, should be under the picnic spell of her fairest daughter? As we daily celebrate the three great feasts of civilized society, barred doors and shut windows cannot keep Nature out. This universal picnic mania must surely be the result and expression of an instinctive longing for, and reversion to, long past wild old gregarious life, when the forest primeval was home, and Nature spread mossy cloth and provided dishes and fare. View this speculative point as we may, there are considerations of a practical nature in connection with picnics to which it may be profitable to devote a few more words.

It will, of course, be utterly useless to enter a plea on behalf of those Sisters whose "work is never done," to whom pic-nics afford neither rest nor recreation, but which rather add to the accustomed toil and weariness. It will be useless to urge those Sisters not to vie with each other in providing the unwholesome dainties that pic-nic appetites should neither demand nor receive, that no normal healthy appetite ever craves for or is pleased with.—(Please apply these remarks also to Division Grange Sessions). Committees always do their best to provide amusements, or means for amusement, and are generally hard worked. The only reward they can have or hope for is success—to know that those for whom they have catered have thoroughly enjoyed the occasion themselves, and everybody. This reward pic-nic committees may be sure of, if all who attend go determined to make the best of

everything, and everybody else and themselves happy, instead of being in a passively critical, *ready-to-be-amused* condition.

Pic-nic committees should not be expected to, nor should they provide amusements of a doubtful nature, which some may disapprove of. For instance, we may consider dancing to be a proper, polite, pleasant, social amusement. It shocks others. Let those dance who have it in them, and can't help it, to whom it is a natural and inevitable expression of tuneful time, and who condemn not themselves in that which they allow. But the committee should neither provide the floor, nor the music. Pic-nic, especially Grange pic-nic committees, should, if possible, provide not only for amusements, but also for profit and instruction. We aim "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," and should never forget it; nor to "constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual."

The session of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange will be held at Truro during the ensuing month. The precise date has not yet been decided upon. Granges or Patrons having anything to bring before the committee, will please communicate with the Secretary promptly.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR HEIDELBERG LETTER.

HEIDELBERG, Aug. 15.

Dear Critic,—Although I have only been absent from Halifax about seven weeks, I have crowded into that short space of time no inconsiderable amount of sight-seeing. Since writing to you of my arrival in London I have spent three delightful weeks. Having a day to wait at Rotterdam, I spent about six hours at La Hague, which is generally known as the Paradise of Holland. I boarded a Rhine steamer next morning bound for Mannheim, the highest point to which steamers sail. It was Saturday morning when I reached Mannheim, and after half an hour's run by train I arrived in Heidelberg. When I reach home I shall be able to give you a full account of the charming sail up the sacred river of the Germans, and of much that I saw. It is with difficulty that I restrain this refractory pen from making a foolish attempt at description even now.

I have made several excursions to the towns and villages in this district—Worms, Schwetzingen, Baden, Karlsruhe, Auerbach, the Neckar Valley, etc. In fact I have made a pretty thorough study of this part of Germany. One finds much to interest him in the old ruins, around which cluster so many historical and legendary associations, and in the habits and costumes of the rural population. In the towns, business is done much after our own fashion, as might be expected from the fact that much of the business is done with English and American travellers. But the country people are regular anti-deluvian. Baden is visited every year by 40,000 health or pleasure seekers, and Heidelberg boasts of an English quarter and an English Church.

Heidelberg has been all excitement over the Jubilee held in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University. The celebration lasts through the current week, the most interesting event being a grand historical procession to take place on Friday next. Nine hundred persons and three hundred horses will take part. Various scenes in the history of the University and the city will be represented. The Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, Rector of the University, is here, and the Crown Prince of Russia will arrive to-morrow. I was standing in the crowd to-day when the Grand Duke drove past. I was much amused at the cheering. Germans don't cheer like English-speaking people, with a wild, high-pitched hurrah! but with a prolonged Oh! which certainly seems to come from the head, if not from their boots.

The fronts of the buildings are streaming with red, yellow, white, black,—every color, in fact, to be found on the standards of all nations. The English and American flags are well represented, but I have seen no French ones. The inhabitants of the Rhine Valley has had too frequent and too bitter experiences of French methods of warfare to have any sympathy with French feelings. This very town has been burned to the ground, and its famous old castle has been blown up by Frenchmen. This castle is acknowledged to be the most magnificent ruin in Germany, and Longfellow says it is only second to the Alhambra. Indeed the Castle and the University are the two things which are of interest in Heidelberg.

The most extensive preparations have been made for the celebration of this jubilee. A magnificent wooden building has been erected for this alone, at a cost of about \$3000. To afford a good view of the historical procession five long tribunals, consisting of tiers of seats reaching in some cases from one street to another, have been built. The procession itself is a work of an artist-antiquarian.

Sincerely yours,

N. C. JAMES.

I expect to spend a week in Paris before leaving for home, so that I shall not reach Halifax until the 2nd or 3rd of September, when I hope through your columns to interest your readers with a description of what I saw in my six weeks sojourn on the continent.

N. C. J.

"What makes you think you saw your husband's ghost last night?" "He came into my room and I called on him to stop, but he passed right on as if he didn't hear me." "Perhaps it was really your husband." "No, I'm sure it wasn't. John, poor fellow, wouldn't have dared to go on without stopping."

MINING.

GOLD RIVER DISTRICT.—This district still continues to attract great attention and is being thoroughly prospected in all directions. The Mills property, on which the six foot lode was found, looks better and better as it is opened up. The lode has been traced on other properties, and the district bids fair to prove one of the best in the Province.

MILIPSIC LAKE.—Operations have been vigorously pushed in the Fink property, and the new Wiswell crusher has just been put in working order. This crusher is likely to revolutionize old methods of milling ore, and mining men are anxiously watching to see how the first crusher of the sort put up in the Province will do its work. Mr. Fink is on a visit to Duluth, and will return in about three weeks. The main lode as it is being sunk upon continues to give most satisfactory returns.

PLEASANT RIVER.—There is nothing new of importance from this district to report. The McGuire-Eaton mill is being worked up to its full capacity, but returns of the gold product have not come to hand.

BROOKFIELD DISTRICT.—Most satisfactory reports are being received from Brookfield. The properties previously reported upon are being thoroughly worked, and new finds are the order of the day. Mr. Wile has sent no reports of his property, but we should be happy to hear that he had "struck it rich." Mr. Pierce, formerly of the Oxford, is foreman of the McGuire-Eaton property, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work is being thoroughly done.

WHITEBURN DISTRICT.—The McGuire mine still continues to yield an average of ten ounces to the ton, and Mr. McGuire is kept busy in carrying gold bricks to Halifax, the last one weighing close on two hundred ounces. Mr. McLeod, of Pictou, is now the foreman of the works, and it would be hard to find a better man for the position.

It is reported that the Owen-Hall property is about to be sold for a good round sum. If not sold soon, a crusher will be erected, and in the end there is little doubt but this will prove the most profitable move for the owners. The Annand-Cole property, under the able superintendence of Mr. Whidden, is being thoroughly prospected, and results prove that the property is most valuable. There are a number of good properties in this district, but little or no work is being done upon them.

KEMPT MINING Co.—Mr. John McLean, the new manager of this mine, has arrived, and the works are being vigorously pushed. The six foot lode is showing up well, and the officials of the company are jubilant over their prospects.

COWAN MINE.—No reports from this mine have been received; and it is hoped that Mr. Cowan, the manager, will drop us a postal each week, showing the progress made. We have a number of correspondents from the Kempt and other districts to hear from, and if they neglect their duties, it will be impossible to give their properties the weekly notice they would otherwise receive.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—From reports received from this district it would appear that mining operations are not being very vigorously pushed at present. It is certain to be only a temporary lull as the district is one of the oldest and richest in the Province. In fact deep mining has been conducted most profitably, and the Sherbrooke district is a proof that all our gold mines are not mere surface deposits.

MOUNT UNIACKE.—Very little mining on a large scale seems to be doing in this old and rich district, most of the work being done by tributors. This seems to be one of the best districts in the Province for extensive milling works; and it is a pity that a one hundred stamp mill has not been put up to crush the large slate belts that are found, which would furnish a practically inexhaustible supply of low grade ore.

RAWDON MINE.—The Rawdon gold mine continues a steady producer, and under the skilful management of Mr. McNaughton it is proving one of the most valuable mines in the Province. It is largely owned by parties in St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is mainly owing to their success that so much capital is now flowing into this Province from the Western States.

RENFREW DISTRICT.—The Empress mine continues to give good returns. It is carefully worked, and supplied with all the latest machinery. Mr. Hayward, the obliging owner, is a great worker; and as he thoroughly understands his business, good results are a certainty.

GAY'S RIVER.—"Chummy" McDonald, Mr. Holossurot, of Shuboncadie; Mr. MacLaughlin, and others, have bonded their property in this district to Capt. Hole. The captain handles nothing but the best properties, and the fact of his interesting himself in this locality, proves that he has faith in the alluvial gold deposits in Nova Scotia.

DARR'S HILL.—Steady returns continue to reward the Dufferin Gold Mining Company, more familiarly known as the Salmon River mine; and as the numerous suits with which it has been pestered are all virtually decided in its favor, it may now settle down to steady profits, undiminished by lengthy bills of cost. The legal fraternity must have, so far, gobbled up a fair share of the profits, and nothing but a real bonanza could have withstood their persistent attacks.

Moose River.—Good reports continue to come in from this district, and it is now certain that Mr. Touquoy has struck a really valuable property. He has our congratulations on his good luck. There is not a more gentlemanly or more successful man engaged in the mining business, and he is a living witness that strict integrity, combined with skill and industry, are sure to meet with a rich reward in the Nova Scotia gold fields. Outside of Mr. Touquoy's works, tributors are doing most of the work in this district; and strange to say, they manage to make it pay where the Moose River gold mining company, with its five mills and mining plant, lost money.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The success that has rewarded Mr. Hudson in this district has drawn attention to its value, and it is hoped that the Pictou County parties who bought in the Hall-Anderson properties will continue to work them.

In Waverly and Montague a considerable amount of prospecting is being done. The works of the New Albion Gold Mining Company seem to be temporarily at a stand still, the gold in the worked lodes having given out. As there are likely to be other good lodes on the property, it is probable that new capital will be invested, and exploratory work vigorously pushed. In fact, it has been reported that stock has been floated for that purpose; but from the best information obtainable, the report seems somewhat premature. As this was the first gold mine in this Province in which English capital had been invested for some years, great results were expected from it, and these expectations were fully justified by the outlook when the property was sold. If the venture had proved successful, the problem of where to obtain capital for our mines would have been solved. Failure meant the discredit of all Nova Scotia gold mines in England. Whether the result has been a loss to the English shareholders, we are not prepared to say; but in the interest of the gold mines of the Province, we sincerely hope that the opposite has been the case.

Our Staff Correspondent will visit Montague, Waverly, Mount Uniacke, and Rawdon districts, sometime during this and the coming week, to obtain full information, and to arrange for regular weekly correspondents in each camp. The large circulation of THE CRITIC among mining men in the United States and in England makes it a valuable medium through which the mine-owner may reach the capitalist; and this being the case, mine owners should see the advantage of sending in regular reports.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE WHITEBURN AND BROOKFIELD GOLD MINES.—We have to thank Mr. N. D. Hammetts, the enterprising photographer of Liverpool, N. S., for a number of fine views of the mines in Queens County. The photographs are cabinet size, and are excellently taken. Two are views from the McGuire-Eaton property at North Brookfield, and show different parts of the workings. The likenesses of the managers and men are life-like, those of Mr. Wile and Mr. Pierce being particularly good. The three views of the Whiteburn mine give a good idea of the extent of the property and the substantial character of the buildings. Mr. Hammetts deserves great credit for his enterprise, but he is not contented with taking views above ground, having arranged an apparatus to take views of the underground workings of mines. The photographs are on view in THE CRITIC Office, and we extend a cordial invitation to all our mining and other friends to drop in and see them.

MINING ASSOCIATION.—Mining men and all parties in any way interested in mining should send in their names at once and become members of the Mining Association. A great number of names were added to the list in Lunenburg, Queens, and Yarmouth Counties, and the great benefit to be derived from the Association was admitted by all. The present mining act is admittedly defective, and the Association could do much to have it amended, or a new act substituted. Outside of this the Association can be made to work much good by bringing the mining men from all parts of the Province in close communion and fellowship. The good results that would ensue from a free interchange of ideas are incalculable. Papers on the best methods of mining and milling ores could be read, and being the results of actual experience would have much weight. Let the Association organize at once and proceed with its good work.

Dr. Julius H. Rao, the general manager of the Whittier Dredge Bullion Company of this city, left Boston Wednesday afternoon for Virginia City, Nev., to commence active operations in dredging the bed of the Carson river. The company has located the bed of the river for the distance of some eighteen miles, and propose at once to raise the quicksilver and amalgam deposited there. Dr. Rao takes with him a small machine for the purpose of prospecting on the river to enable him to go down to bedrock at any point. His object is to find the rich pockets where the larger deposits of amalgam are lodged. The results of the doctor's efforts are awaited with interest in mining circles both here and in Nevada, where this novel method of gold digging, or rather dredging, has created considerable excitement. The company anticipates rich returns for its labor, as it is known that millions of gold, quicksilver, and amalgam have been washed into the Carson river during past years from the famous Comstock lode.—*Boston Post.*

A new gold field in the northern part of Western Australia has been discovered, which is estimated to extend over an area of nearly 4,000 square miles. Already there is a rush of diggers toward the place.

A PAYING INVESTMENT.—To those possessors of capital and a knowledge of mining operations, the Nova Scotia Gold Fields offer an investment second to no other industry in the Province.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There at the present time, including the Carlist dynasty *in partibus*, no fewer than nine kings and queens of Spain. First, there is the infant king upon the throne, and his mother the Queen Regent; then come the ex-Queen Isabella and her husband, King Francis; thirdly, the ex-King Amadeo, brother of the King of Italy; and lastly, the four Carlists—Don Juan III. and his queen, Donna Beatrix of Este, the former of whom abdicated a few years ago in favor of his son Don Carlos, who with his wife, Donna Margaret, makes up the total. An anecdote is told of the ex-King Amadeo paying a visit to the ex-Queen Isabella in Paris a few years ago, when Don Carlos was announced, whereupon Amadeo took his leave, observing with a smile:—"I don't think three sovereigns of Spain ought to be in one room."—*Vanity Fair*.

Miss Ida Joy, the artist daughter of Dr. S. Joy, Tilsonburg, Canada, has received an order for a portrait of Victor Hugo and Leon Gambetta at \$1,000 each.

The ancient city of Tarsus, where the Apostle Paul was born, has a railroad. British capitalists are constructing a railway in Asia Minor, the first section of which, from Mersina to Tarsus, has just been officially inaugurated. The opening of the road was made the occasion of a grand jubilee, in which the local officials heartily joined. A dozen sheep were sacrificed, there were religious benedictions, speeches, and then a free excursion to the notabilities. Some Arab dignitaries, however, would not trust their lives on the train, saying they would wait till they saw how the extraordinary English contrivances worked.

The use of colors was certainly known to the Americans from the most remote antiquity. The ochres, soot black and lime doubtless furnished them with their first coloring elements, and there was nothing in the idea of using these pigments above the most primitive conceptions. Experiment induced a rapid progress, and men learned to extract natural colors from roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds. A colored matter was also borrowed, like the Tyrian purple, from sea-mollusks. The Peruvians and the Mexicans knew how to place the colors upon their cloths. The goods were then exposed to the action of the light, and tints varying from a delicate rose to a dark violet were obtained. The colors were so fixed that they were not even modified by the decomposition of dead bodies. In the collection of cloth from the Peruvian huacas at the museum Trocadero, in Paris, wrappings of mummies that have been preserved for centuries, still retain the primitive color on their time-eaten threads.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works has decided to restore the recently-discovered Lake Moeris, and by connecting it with the Nile by a canal, as the patriarch Joseph is said to have done, to make it a reservoir for its surplus water, and so prevent danger of its excessive inundations.

PROVERBS OF THE TALMUD.

Have friends or die.

A woman spins and talks.

He who has no wife is no man.

If your wife is little bend to her.

Among the thorns the "Rose" blossoms.

A woman's wisdom is in the spindle.

The myrtle among the thorns is a myrtle still.

Take a wife from beneath, a friend above you.

With her foot in the grave a woman clings to vanity.

If your friend be dead when you call turn your back on him.

Be the goat white, be the goat black, so she gives good milk.

Ten measures of talk were sent down from heaven, and a woman took nine.

The hour hand of the clock which is to be placed on the tower of the Philadelphia city hall will travel about six and a half feet in an hour.

Earrings, according to Biblical records, were worn by women from the earliest times, but by men more rarely. Hebrew slaves, indeed, suffered their ears to be bored as a figure of their optional servitude, but no ornament was worn in the holes thus made. Xenophon informs us that the males of Lybia were often subject to reproach on account of their earrings, and that in Greece females alone wore ornaments.

St. Peter's church, at Rome, will hold 54,000 persons.

There are 4,000 women in the government department at Washington.

It is said that the Prince of Wales has over 80 dogs.

The first city in Europe where electricity has been substituted for gas, for street lighting, is the town of Hernosand, in Sweden. The motive power is water, which is very plentiful there, rendering the light cheaper than gas.

San Francisco has four newspapers printed in Chinese characters. They are issued weekly, and have an average circulation of 2,500 copies.

The largest theological college, it is said, is a Moslem college, which is located near Cairo, in Egypt. It has 10,000 students all the time.

A pearl that is declared the largest in Europe, was sold in London lately for \$3,150. It was two inches long, four inches in circumference, and weighed three ounces.

The population of Chicago has reached 750,000.



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We would inform the Legal Fraternity that we now have a full line of our JUDICIAL FORMS in stock, of which we will furnish a list upon application. CASES FOR ARGUMENT printed at short notice.

We beg to tender our thanks to those who have favored us in the past, and we would solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them of our personal attention to their esteemed orders.

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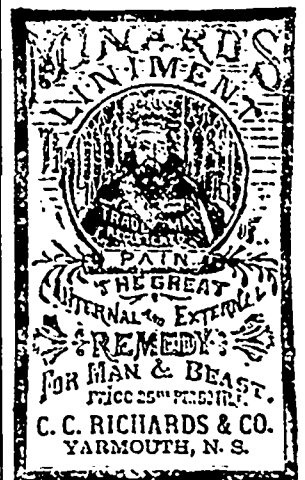
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