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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 this 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. Labouchere, of *Truth*, (an association of names in itself provocative of a smile,) is highly complimentary to the Colonies at large. In a recent issue of his veracious paper, he thus prepares his ground for a cordial reception should he ever contemplate visiting any of them, an intention probably far from him. "Colonial loyalty," says this free-spoken gentleman, "is a somewhat spurious article..... A Colony is a very one-horse concern, and every man in it feels and knows that he and his country are in a very second-class style of business." There is something charmingly naïve in this "confession of faith" on a matter of which he evidently knows nothing.

It would evidently be well for the Dominion Government to reconsider, as early as possible, the recent enactment about the Lobster Fisheries. Complaints of the oppressiveness of some of its provisions are so numerous, and came from sources which seem to so well guarantee their emanation from experience, that it can scarcely be but that they require prompt revision. One correspondent of a contemporary, who claims full experience, says that fishing should be stopped from July 15th to August 20th, and that from that date to the 15th October, fishing should be allowed. The close season indicated would, it is claimed, give the lobsters ample time to spawn.

The *Educational Review*, (St. John, N.B.) for February, contains, amongst a good deal of interesting matter, a very sensible article on the sort of reform of English orthography, which is really practical and practicable. Allusion is made to the parsing of the word "springtime" in the sentence: "Youth is sometimes called the springtime of life." It is a case of what we think overdone nicety, as is half the parsing with which children's young brains are bemuddled. If we can write the sentence without thinking about it we should, (no doubt with shocking irreverence,) say: "bother the parsing." Some day, we suppose, there will be a cessation of the avalanche of pedantry with which children are tortured, "predicates," "paradigms," and all the other rubbish, and common sense will begin to reign again.

Newspaper men in Germany have to be very careful about punctuation. The *Hofcr Tageblatt* a short time ago said a decoration had been conferred upon Count von Holstein. By an oversight an exclamation point, instead of a period, appeared at the end of the sentence, and for this the authorities seized the whole issue and instituted a suit against the editor for libel.

The *Baddeck Island Reporter* takes us to task for "advertising Margaree as the happy hunting-ground of persons affected with leprosy." We can assure the *Reporter* that we have no desire to "advertise" in that way, and, if what has been communicated to, and commented on by THE CRITIC in a sufficiently guarded manner, should be shown to go beyond the facts, we shall be happy to correct an erroneous impression. The letter published by our contemporary does not, however, by any means furnish a confutation of our contributor's account. We are told that Dr. Gunn, of Lake Ainslie, is a gentleman who could furnish authoritative information on the subject.

About a fortnight ago a select audience witnessed, in Montreal, the manoeuvres of the "Archbishop's Guard." It is composed of young French Canadians, who, in tight white breeches, black tunics, long boots, and kapis, looked very picturesque. The great function was a fencing drill, under Professor Lejault, but the gem of the spectacle was the performance, with the foils, of Madame Jeanne Cameron, *maitresse d'armes Espagnole*. The lady is described as lithe, graceful, and modest in appearance, and her dress, though short, essentially feminine. Her dexterity with the foils is "astounding." The performance, "eminently decorous," suggested to many the advantages of fencing as a female exercise and accomplishment.

We do not, as we have said elsewhere, believe in the wisdom or efficacy of the measures of repression inaugurated in Ireland by Lord Salisbury's Government; but the situation is in brief this: The League seeks its ends by an unparalleled social tyranny, and the Crimes Act seeks to assert against this the supremacy of law. All sorts of sensational exaggerations are freely propagated as to the severity of its administration, but every one knows, or should know, that, when Mr. O'Brien stigmatises it as "one of the most horrible measures ever directed against human liberties," he is not only delivering himself of grotesque nonsense, but of historical untruth. We fail to see any result from wholesale imprisonment for short periods, except the multiplication of personal enmities; and the incarceration of Home Rule members lays the Government open to the further imputation of deliberately seeking to reduce, for a time, by their enforced absence, the Home Rule vote in the House. Still, a law exists, and those who transgress it have no right to complain of the consequences. This is particularly the case with English members who have courted popularity by laying themselves open to its penalties. Bad as the assassinations and boycottings are, we should hail with pleasure the suspension of the Act, but the spirit of English prison discipline is not that of cruelty.

## DYNAMITING AND BOYCOTTING.

The two miscreants, Callan and Harkins, who were recently found guilty in England of planning destruction by dynamite, were sentenced by Mr. Justice Hawkins to fifteen years penal servitude.

The *Boston Globe* is pleased to consider this sentence too severe, and goes the length of intimating that it was imposed because the criminals were "Americans." The *Globe's* own despatches suffice to show that the testimony on which these Thugs were convicted was unimpeachable, the jury took but five minutes to consider, and the Minister of the United States was on the bench, and doubtless would have protested had he thought protest was right.

The men were found guilty of having in their possession the means for, and shown to be ready and willing, to perpetrate, the detestable crimes for which it was also shown they were paid by the infamous organizers of wickedness whose business it is to set aside all considerations of religion, humanity, and even utility, to their own ends.

The consideration of the fact that five men were lately hung in Chicago for a similar offence—the actual perpetrator of the slaughter having committed suicide—should suffice to restrain any respectable American sheet from taking the part of a species of criminal whose machinations are above all others repugnant to the boasted civilization and morality of the age—if, indeed, the "age" has not contracted, within the last quarter of a century, a chronic obliquity of perception as to right and wrong.

It is futile to speculate on the fierce indignation which would be poured out in lava torrents by the American Press, if it were possible that Englishmen should seek to perpetrate in America the abominable crimes which a portion of it half-condones when the perpetrators, in contravention of all

international decency, are American citizens, though probably, in most cases, not American born. futile—because such a thing is physically, and happily still more morally, impossible.

Any palliation of dynamiting and boycotting, the two most atrocious developments, (setting aside direct assassination,) of modern race and political hatreds, indicates on the part of a press which degrades itself by so joining hands with iniquity, an absolute extinction of the old-time sense of rectitude.

As regards boycotting, we are glad to observe that Mr. Mathewson, the Montreal wholesale grocer, whom the "sugar-combine" have been endeavoring to crush, has been legally advised that he has excellent grounds for an action for conspiracy against those who have boycotted him.

With regard to this offence again, the American Courts were justly prompt enough to stigmatize it in its proper light as a gross violation of the liberty of the citizen, who should be answerable for his conduct to no man, or clique of men, but to the laws of his country alone. There will, we should hope, be little doubt that the Canadian Courts, whenever a case comes before them, will not hesitate a moment as to their decision.

In the case of a section of the American Press as to its estimate of political crime, however atrocious, it makes all the difference whose ox it happens to be that is gored.

#### DR. SCHLIEMANN.

The veteran Dr Schliemann, the discoverer of the remains of Troy (a fact which, we think, does not admit of doubt) is going to Egypt for three months' research. Besides the ancient cyclopean cities of Tyrins and Mykenæ, in Greece, the doctor recently found in the Island of Crigo one of the oldest temples of Aphrodite, and he now intends to try his luck in Egyptian archæology. Any explorer may, at any moment, light on important discoveries; there is, therefore, no saying what valuable find may reward the energy of so dauntless and indefatigable a prosecutor of research as Dr. Schliemann.

Archæological discovery has reached a point at which it bears some resemblance to the gradually but surely closing cordon of a *battue*, or the convergence of three or four *corps d'armée*, as of the Prussians at Sadowa. Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and, of late, Hittite archæology, are in this way converging to illustrate Scripture narrative, to throw new lights upon it, and, here and there, to confirm its relations where we may have erewhile doubted its strict matter-of-factness. For example, while Assyriology has shown us the influence on the Hebrew record of the lore of a pre-scriptural antiquity, the recent unwinding of the mummy of the great Rameses brought us face to face, with a startling sense of realization, with the haughty lineaments of the more than probable Pharaoh of the Oppression. Last month the *Graphic* published an engraving of the oldest existing piece of upholstery known to the world—the throne chair of Queen Hatasu, of the 18th Dynasty, dating 1600 B. C. The *Graphic* gives no particulars, and eschews surmise, but we know it is not at all improbable that this Queen Regnant was actually that "daughter of Pharaoh" to whom the Hebrews are recorded to have owed the preservation of their great leader from the waters of the Nile.

There is a persistency and coherency of the tradition that Moses was brought up by his preserver and patroness as heir to the throne of Egypt, and that he actually commanded the Egyptian armies, which appeals to our love of romance, or, at all events, to that sort of belief in which the wish is father to the thought, and the idea has the advantage that none can say it was not so—at least at present. There are whom the gods seem to love, and Dr. Schliemann is one of them. Who is to say that he who was fortunate enough to disinter in Mykenæ a royal corpse—the contour of the face preserved by a mask of thin gold pressed down upon it—which may quite possibly have been that of Agamemnon—may not, even within a limited period of work, carry his good fortune on with him, and give us some point of Biblical light which may prove of inestimable value.

#### THE IRISH QUESTION.

The terms of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address on the Queen's speech constitute a little study of a changing phase of the expression of Irish aspirations. It is reported to be worded as follows:—"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that the only remedial portion of last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime; whereas repressive measures have done much to alienate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the law and administration of the Crimes Act, and that much of the general action of the Executive has been harsh and partial."

The studied moderation of the language in which the amendment is couched, and the tone of respect for existing institutions which pervades it, may be due to the idiosyncrasy of Mr. Parnell, who is a gentleman. It may also be legitimately due to the emollient effect on the Home Rulers of an evidently increasing amount of English sympathy.

However this may be, the ovations accorded to Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan on their arrival in London, taken with several other recent demonstrations, indicate the rapid growth of an English commiseration which any Government would find it "kicking against the pricks" to disregard. Sympathy and partial success are powerful solvents, and it is just possible, that under its influence, the hatred of everything British which has so long characterized the Irish agitation, may be in process of softening down.

Mr. Gladstone's tone at the opening of Parliament also is more moderate than his recent lines of action have allowed us to hope, and he will certainly lose nothing by maintaining it.

It may be that the Irish leaders discern the advantages of temperateness.

If they adhere to it, it will combine with what—much as we love the reign of law and order—we cannot but think the erroneous policy of Lord Salisbury's Government, to soften the unnecessary acerbity which has tainted the discussion, and lead to that calm consideration of the justice of the Irish contention, which the suddenness of Mr. Gladstone's conversion, and his rashness in insisting on an utterly unconsidered measure, have been the means of delaying for two years of time, valuable if they had not been wasted—deplorable in the additional exasperation they have engendered.

Right or wrong, the recent revision of judicial rents, which takes off a capitalized value of \$70,000,000 from the Irish landlords, is practically a revolution, and is probably but another step towards a land-purchase bill, in the consideration of which the landlords will be handicapped by a *fait accompli* of deteriorated value, which will have the prestige of Parliamentary and official sanction.

Events seem to point to the early fulfilment of Irish aspirations. It is only to be hoped that it will be brought about with prudence, as well as generosity, and that the comparatively fair promise of to-day may not be found to have been delusive.

#### PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

The struggle for existence now being waged by individuals in all parts of the civilized world, seems to have almost obliterated the old spirit of chivalry that animated our forefathers in their dealings with each other.

In the so-called learned professions, law and medicine in particular, there were unwritten laws, never transgressed with impunity, which are still supposed to guide the members of these professions, but which, as it daily proved, are now more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Both are noble professions, holding out the incentive of tempting prizes when honorably pursued, but, alas, both have been hurled from their high pedestals, not by attacks from without, but by mercenary and unscrupulous members within. Professions which are dignified by the years of study required to master their details, have now been placed on the same, or, indeed, a lower level than the pursuits of the merchant, the tradesman, or the mechanic, by keen competition for business. We say a lower level, because these are at liberty, by the usages of business, to compete for and "drum up" trade, while professional etiquette strictly forbids the doctor or lawyer from so doing.

The majority of both professions, we think we are justified in saying, are gentlemen, and saying this, it is unnecessary to add that the honor of the professions is safe in their hands. This being the case, those members of the professions who are guilty of unprofessional conduct in "drumming up" clients, are taking the meanest of mean advantages, and when they, (as it is often proved they do,) take business at reduced rates, or on speculation, they make it almost impossible for the honest professional man to live at all.

Taking the case of the legal profession in this Province, it will be found that the fees allowed are very reasonable, in fact, extremely low, compared with legal charges elsewhere. A glance over the legal lists will show that our most eminent barristers are comparatively poor men, and that those who have gained wealth, have secured it through speculations, or other channels outside of the law. If barristers of large practice, who take their full fees, only succeed in making a living, the question naturally arises, "how do these unprofessional men make money by charging less than the full costs, or by taking suits on speculation?" The answer would seem to be that men who are unscrupulous in their dealings with their professional brethren, are not likely to be more particular with their clients. If the costs of a speculative suit amount to anything, the client will in the end have to pay them, and although he may be made to believe that he is paying reduced charges, ten chances to one he is paying more than the law allows. The bait is held out to allure clients, and, having secured them, the tricksters will find abundant means not "to lose money mit dem."

The slight hold that professional etiquette has on the medical profession in this Province was proved by the hospital scandal, and the legal profession seems to have reached almost as low a position. Practices that would not have been tolerated fifty years ago, are now of every day occurrence.

Professional etiquette is openly sneered at by many, while its warmest advocates to-day are men who have secured large practices by very questionable means. The recent law, giving the council of the Bar Society power to stamp out the evils of unprofessional conduct, will prove of little utility when a majority of that society are ready to wink at the most flagrant cases. Hardly a year has elapsed since the society refused to expel a member, against whom the charges were most specific.

King & Bars is the first legal firm to be investigated under the new law. On a previous occasion the firm was before the society, and admitted most unprofessional relations with a layman. On a promise to discontinue these relations they were let off, and the evidence now seems to show that they have since continued the same relations, only in a more guarded manner. If this firm is guilty of unprofessional conduct, what may be said of those which accept the business of the large commercial agencies? Of those leading firms that act for the numerous private collection agencies which have their agents out canvassing for business? Then how are those professional men whose connection with the press enables them to "puff" their cases; and thus advertise themselves, to be got at? In fact, is it possible to stamp out unprofessional conduct or breaches of professional etiquette through the medium of the law? We fear not. The honorable sentiment against breaches of professional etiquette which once ruled our legal fraternity has largely departed, and, in justice to the minority who still stick to the old rules, to their great pecuniary loss, the sooner that so-called professional etiquette becomes abolished the better. To all intents and purposes, it now scarcely more than exists in name.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A CONCLUSION THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.—Lady (to clerk): "I want to look at something that would be a suitable Christmas gift for my husband." Clerk: "Yes, madam; something cheap, I s'pose?"

If a young man is very anxious to know what a young woman really thinks of him, he can generally find out by questioning her little brother; but nine times out of ten such a young man will wish afterwards that he hadn't.

A young lady, visiting for the first time in the country, was alarmed at the approach of a cow. She was too frightened to run, and shaking her parasol at the animal, she said in a very stern tone: "Lie down, sir! lie down!" A truthful exchange makes this statement!

Guest—"Well, good-bye, old man!—and you've really got a very nice little place here!"

Host—"Yes; but it's rather bare just now. I hope the trees will have grown a good bit before you're back, old man!"—Punch.

THE METIER OF THE MEEK.—She: "After all there's nothing better than the wing of a chicken, is there, General?" He: "I never tasted the wing of a chicken, I only know the legs! When I was young, you know, my parents always ate the wings, and now, my children always do."

"I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the supper-table one Sunday evening. "You should not be," said her minister, who had been asked into the evening meal; "you haven't preached two long sermons to-day." "No," said the lady absent-mindedly, "but I listened to them."

PURRING HIS FOOT IN IT.—She: "And do you still squeeze up the ladies' feet in your country?" He: "On the contrary, madam! That is a Chinese custom. We in Japan always allow the ladies' feet to grow to quite their full size; Not that any would ever rival yours, madam!" [Is delighted with his neat little compliment!]

Mrs. B.—My dear, you came in too late last night and you talked in your sleep.

Mr. B (uneasily).—Did I? What did I say?

Mrs. B.—It sounded like "ante up, jackpot."

Mr. B. (with admirable presence of mind).—Yes, my dear, I had been discussing Volapuk with Jones. The expression which escaped me in my sleep means "God bless our home."

Our public school education should not tend to wean our youth from labor and industrial avocations. On the other hand, it should aim at dignifying labor and stimulating thought for the improvement of industrial processes. This will not prevent the literary development of those with a literary genius, and it will also give a sound substratum of intelligence—stimulating knowledge, which will add very greatly to the power of their special endowment.

An old soldier lay dying in a little town in Pennsylvania. "Is there anything on your mind?" asked his pastor, as an expression of grave concern passed over the veteran's face. "Yes," said the dying man, "there is. I have not made use of my opportunities. I was in the war about four years, in many battles, and thought I tried to do my duty. But I never picked up a lighted shell, with its burning fuse sputtering, and threw it over the parapet of the fort. I have been a regular attendant upon army reunions, and I have read the newspapers since the war, and find that I am the only man in the Union army who has not performed that feat, although I had plenty of opportunities. My life has been wasted." "But why," asked the pastor kindly, "did you not do it when you had an opportunity?" "Because," said the gallant soldier, "I wanted to save the shell. I always knelt down and pulled the fuse out with my teeth!" And then the noble life went out with a snap like a friction primer.

Michael, the third son of the Russian Emperor, is in the naval service. A year ago, when holding the rank of midshipman, the flagship in which he was serving was wrecked on the coast of Denmark. The admiral ordered the lifeboats to be lowered, and directed Michael to take charge of the first one. The royal midshipman declined to obey.

"I am your commanding officer, and I order you into the boat!" cried the admiral.

"I cannot obey you returned the prince. "It would not become a son of the Emperor to be the first to leave the ship. I shall remain with you till the last."

"But I shall put you under arrest for disobedience, as soon as circumstances will allow me."

"I mean no disobedience, but I cannot obey," persisted Michael.

In due time the crew, with the exception of four or five men, reached the shore in safety, and the last to leave the vessel were the admiral and Duke Michael. Then, as soon as a temporary shelter was obtained, the rigid discipline of naval life was resumed, and the young prince was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders.

The Russian Minister at Copenhagen, being at once informed of the facts, telegraphed them to the Emperor, and received from him the following reply:

"I approve the act of the admiral in placing the midshipman under arrest for disobeying orders, and I bless and kiss my son for disobeying them."

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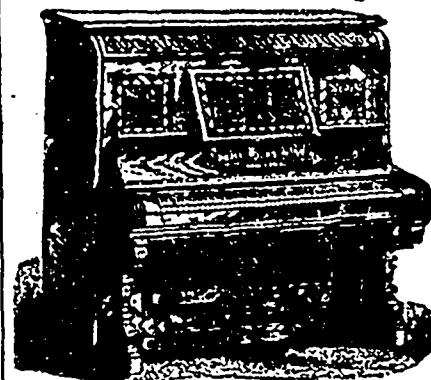
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter even ing should note our exceptional offer which appears on page fifteen. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Our august Legislature was called together for business yesterday, with the usual ceremonies.

There are said to be 2,500 Icelanders living in Winnipeg. They have lately built a church costing \$4,000.

Another disastrous collision on the C. T. R. near Hamilton. Two men killed, and great destruction of railway property.

There is much complaint from Prince Edward Island as to the way in which that Province is being treated as to its mails.

Mr. Chamberlain is to be offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, in recognition of his services in the Fisheries Commission.

The rumor that Hon. Frank Smith has decided to withdraw his resignation as a member of the Privy Council has been confirmed.

Four times as many lives have been destroyed by the Dakota blizzard as were lost in the suppression of the rebellion in our own northwest.

All reports agree as to the mildness of the winter on the plains that roll up to the Rocky Mountains, and moreover, that it is not exceptional, but the general rule.

Everywhere the disgrace (which is becoming a national stigma) of bribery! A protest has now been entered against the election of Mr. McLeod Stewart as Mayor of Ottawa.

In consideration of the stormy weather which recently prevailed on the Atlantic coast, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has extended the close season for smelt fishing to the 29th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a circular to the farmers, urging them to hold back their wheat until the Kewatin Mill is completed, as they believe they will then be able to realize better prices.

It is understood that Mr. R. Hardisty, one of the factors of the Hudson Bay Company, has been called to the Senate for one of the Northwest Territories. There is still another appointment to be made.

A special meeting of the Historical Society will be held in the legislative library this evening at 8 o'clock, when F. B. Crofton's paper, entitled "Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Writer and Thinker," will be read.

The sugar combine is to be brought under consideration in Parliament. The public is altogether too much at the mercy of rings. Combinations for fraud now take the place of the ancient *force majeure* in oppressing the people, and it is time they were summarily checked.

It is rumored that there is so much lack of interest in the affairs of the Regiment manifested in the 66th Battalion, that there is even talk of disbanding. It is to be hoped rumor exaggerates. On the other hand, the 63rd Rifles are said to be in every way improving and going ahead.

Mining in Souris, Man., is being as rapidly developed as possible without railway facilities. A thousand tons has been taken out this winter and sold to settlers at \$2 per ton, and with a railway to the mine it could be supplied at Winnipeg at \$4. It is said to be similar to the Galt coal.

Halifax Harbor presented on Monday last the unusual spectacle of hundreds of skaters disporting themselves on almost all parts of it down to George's Island. On Tuesday afternoon the cold abated, and torrents of rain fell, and on Wednesday the weather was quite spring-like. Throughout all the changes of the last month the sleighing in the city has continued unusually good.

Anniversaries of the week:—The 21st of Feb. is the birthday of Cardinal Newman, who was born in 1801; the 22nd is the birthday of Washington, who was born in 1732, and died in 1799. It is also, curiously enough, the anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848, just forty years ago, during which period that lively nation has enjoyed an empire and two republics. *Vivè la France!*

The *Canada Gazette* says:—Lord Stanley having filled responsible positions here, there is every reason to expect he will not fall behind in the discharge of those less onerous duties of the Governor-General of the Dominion. "Indeed," says the *Gazette*, "we should not be surprised if, from a social point of view, Lord and Lady Stanley will be among the most popular of recent Viceregal residents."

At a meeting of the Hamilton Junior Conservative Association a resolution was adopted, that a stage in the history of Canada has been reached when every male subject of Her Majesty, who has attained the full age of 21 years, and is possessed of sound mind and understanding, and has been a resident of the Dominion for the period of six months, and has not been convicted of felony, should be invested with the franchise and be entitled to vote at all municipal, provincial and Dominion elections.

The abominable state of things in a Montreal Cigar Manufactory, brought to light by the investigations of the Labor Commission, cries aloud for immediate legislation for the protection of the boys and girls who are helpless under the tyranny of brutal and cowardly employers. Outrageous fines and severe beatings for the pettiest mistakes and delinquencies, confinement of children in black-holes, and corporal punishment of a girl of eighteen, seem to have constituted the discipline which recommended itself to the taste of the amiable proprietors.

Mr Gye, husband of Mdme. Albani, is staying at the Windsor, Montreal. He has come out to make arrangements for the visit of the celebrated French-Canadian cantatrice to her native country and the United States. Mdme. Albani will not come out until next February, as her London and Continental engagements will carry her up to the winter of 1888. She will open in Montreal, and after two concerts, will make a two or three weeks' tour through the principal cities of Canada and the United States; she will also sing most likely in German opera at New York, as she is mistress of German, and has sung in Berlin in der Freichung and Lohengrin in their proper tongue.

The full text of the Fisheries Treaty has found its way into publicity. Much depends on its ratification by the U. S. Senate, which may be doubtful; but the full scope of the Treaty will only be attained if the President's recommendation to place fish on the free list should be ultimately carried out. If this were accomplished, a considerable point would be gained towards reciprocity, and one of great importance to our fishermen. It is only to be hoped that American prejudice in this respect may be overcome. Meantime a *modus vivendi* is agreed upon for two years, by a protocol which concedes to American vessels the right to purchase bait, ice, seines, lines, &c., in Canadian ports, on payment of an annual license fee of \$1.50 per ton, to cease whenever the U. S. shall remove the duties on fish and fish oils, their packages, &c. The like privileges are accorded to Canadian vessels in U. S. ports. The three-mile limit is fully and fairly laid down, and in bays &c. not specially defined, it is to be measured from a line drawn across them at a point in the bay or harbor, where the width does not exceed ten miles. United States fishing vessels are to bear a conspicuous official registry number on each bow. There are, of course, minor details, which are comparatively unimportant. The language of the American protocol expresses satisfaction with the action and good-will of the British Commissioners, and the President strongly recommends the Treaty to the Senate. If by good fortune the whole scheme be ultimately brought to pass, it can scarcely be other than satisfactory to Canadians, and an irritating state of international affairs will cease to exist.

The fine old Provincial Building, which is acknowledged to be architecturally a masterpiece, has had its interior refitted and decorated, and otherwise improved by alterations which are now almost completed, and which reflect great credit on the good taste and practicability of the architect and designer. The assembly room has been completely transformed, and made one of the handsomest and most convenient chambers for its purpose on the continent. It is now semi circular in shape, the speaker's chair being changed to the north side, facing the galleries and the main entrance. The members' desks are conveniently arranged in semi-circles to conform to the shape of the room. The gallery is a great improvement over the two old ones, which were small and uncomfortable. The reporters have been well looked after, having ample space secured for them in the front row of the gallery. Convenient desks are provided, and all possible arrangements made for their comfort. The public who delight in listening to the debates will rejoice in the alterations, as they will now be able to see and hear everything without being crowded like sardines in a box. The chamber has been reduced in size, but the space thus made available has been utilized for convenient rooms for the speaker, clerk, committees, &c., &c., all of which have been handsomely and conveniently fitted up. The decoration of the walls and ceilings of the main auditorium are chaste and elegant, and at night when brilliantly lighted up the effect must be simply charming. The only danger is that the members will be so delighted with their new quarters that they will be in no hurry to leave them, and so prolong the session indefinitely. The whole building has been heated by hot water, and so well ventilated that the members and the officials need have no fear of their healths. The handsome chamber at the east end of the building, in which the Legislative Council hold their sessions, has most wisely not been tampered with. It has been given a thorough overhauling, the pictures brightened up, and the furniture varnished and repaired. All the departments have had their quarters remodeled, and in some instances changed, in every case for the better.

Another great blizzard was reported from Dakota, on Tuesday, 14th inst. Trains were abandoned on all the railway lines.

After thirteen years' litigation an Albany estate has realized 85 cents apiece for the heirs. The lawyers got about \$12,000 each.

The Minnesota Farmers' Association has passed resolutions demanding that oleomargarine-makers be compelled to color all their product pink.

Leprosy is said to be afflicting many Scandinavian immigrants in Northern Minnesota and Dakota. It is brought from the old country, and seems to spread but little.

The harbor of Charleston, S. C., used to abound with blackfish, but the earthquake seems to have scared them away, for since the great shake-up hardly one has been caught.

During last year a large number of foreign exodists returned to this province. It is understood that the official returns will indicate the arrival of about eight thousand settlers from the United States.

A terrific cyclone, on the 19th inst., destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business, killed 35, injured twice as many, and unhoused from 1200 to 1500 persons in the town of Mount Vernon, Illinois.

The House of Representatives has refused yeas 129, nays 128, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmation, to pass the Hoar joint resolution changing the date of inauguration day, and extending until April 30, 1889, the term of the 50th congress.

American potatoes are scarce in Chicago, and thousands of sacks are being imported from Rotterdam. A recent consignment was 2,500 sacks. Minnesota farmers are importing potatoes from Manitoba for seed.

A coroner's jury, in the case of a man who met his death at Buffalo, N. Y., from contact with a broken electric light wire, held the company responsible. This affords matter for consideration. Underground wires would of course prevent such accidents. But the expense!

The Governor of Alaska has issued his official report for the past year, which is a document of no little interest, not only to the United States, but also to Canada. According to this report the country abounds in gold, coal, and other mineral wealth, and its rivers are full of salmon, herring and other good fish, while the seal fisheries on the coast are known to be of the greatest value.

It is stated at Massowah that the Dervishes defeated the Abyssinians in the reported battle.

Mr. Causton (Gladstonian) has been returned for West Southwark by an increased majority of 1000.

Lord Dufferin is reported to have accepted the Italian Embassy, in succession to Sir J. Saville Lumley, who will retire in August.

Sir Henry Holland has been raised to the Peerage. He will retain the office of Colonial Secretary.

The higher course of lectures at the Naval Academy, Rome, has been suspended, to allow the pupils to join men-of-war.

A Swiss and Italian syndicate has been formed which will advance to the Italian Government 50,000,000 francs to enable it to complete the Simplon railway tunnel and railway lines.

It is semi-officially announced that Russia will shortly request the signers of the Berlin treaty to notify the Porte that the election of Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria was illegal.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who sought re-election to Parliament for the west division of Bristol, on his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Trade, has been returned without opposition.

Roumania has notified the Porte that Austria has given her assurance that a Russian violation of Roumanian territory would be considered a movement against Austria, and would form a *casus belli*.

The Czar has shown his hand, and requires a substantial recognition of the right of Russia to control Bulgaria and Roumania. Prince Bismarck endeavors to persuade Russia from submitting this demand to Austria.

Wilkie Collins is reported to be writing a novel, "The Legacy of Cain," which is expected, we do not know by whom, to be his masterpiece. It is rarely, however, that a writer's late productions are his best.

An attack, in the worst style of party insinuation, was made by Mr. Labouchere on Wednesday on Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. Mr. Gladstone took up the subject in a fair and dignified manner, worthy of his best days.

The latest addition to the Russian ironclad fleet, the *Admiral Nahumoff* has been found to be useless. She requires such extensive alterations that she will practically have to be rebuilt before she can be put in commission.

The trial of M. Wilson, on the charge of swindling, in connection with the Legion of Honor decoration scandals, which was begun recently before the Correctional Tribunal, was concluded without one new fact being elicited.

Another great snow storm was raging in the north of England on Tuesday. The weather was intensely cold, the railways completely blocked, much suffering prevailed, several deaths occurred from exposure, and thousands of sheep in their pens were buried in the snow.

Advices from Venice state that the iron-clads *Ancona* and *Maria Pia* are arming with all speed. A commission of state officers from Rome is making an inventory of the stores at the San Giorgio arsenal. All the arsenals are now working day and night. Gen. Walter is inspecting the fortresses toward the French frontier.

Much uneasiness prevails in political circles. Col. Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, has recently paid several visits to Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons. Such visits are unusual, except when a crisis is imminent. After the Cabinet Council, recently, Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, walked to the Irish office. He was evidently greatly excited. Although the weather was bitterly cold, he was hatless, and walked with his hands clasped to his head. He was followed by two detectives.

The accounts of the state of the Crown Prince during the last week have been fluctuating, but it is evident that his state is very precarious, and seems to bear far too strong a resemblance to that of General Grant. Rumors of disagreement between Sir M. Mackenzie and the German doctors are again rife, and Sir M. Mackenzie's daughter has arrived at San Remo, a circumstance which is thought to indicate the prolonged stay there of her father. The Princess is exhausted with nursing and watching, and the outlook seems sad and gloomy enough.

It is somewhat positively reported that there is, not exactly an engagement, but still a distinct "understanding" that England will, in the event of war, lend material support to the Triple Alliance by naval protection of the Italian coast, should Italy be attacked. A leading Vienna paper extends the understanding to the Austrian coast, which indeed would be almost certain if the former be correct, as the only littoral possessed by Austria adjoins and faces that of Italy, at the head of the Adriatic. There is no doubt that England holds a balance of power, and it is fortunate that her foreign policy is just now vigorously directed.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

**ARCHAIC HALIFAX.**

Few of the people who hurry through the streets of Halifax ever bestow a single thought upon the widespread book of Nature which lies open beneath their feet. None, but perhaps some thoughtful geologist, who with bent head and hammer in hand, knocks loudly upon the rocks until they open and show him, written in unmistakable characters, the history of the long past ages. Long ago, the spot upon which the City of Halifax now stands, lay deep beneath the ocean; not even a low reef over which the waves could break, nothing but a moving expanse of water far as the eye could reach. Slowly, the long ages crept past, and gradually the hidden work of upheaval went on, until at last dry land in the shape of a few small, low-lying barren islands, most probably of white granite, raised their heads above the sea, and glistened for the first time in the light of the sun.

Geologists differ as to the age of the granites, but most probably they are the oldest formation, and the large stretch upon the west side of the Harbor which extends from Herring Cove to St. Margaret's Bay formed most likely the principal island. Another of lesser extent lay away to the eastward of the Harbor, while to the northward, Mount Uniacke formed an island which overlooked one or two smaller ones to the east of it. Slowly the land became uplifted, and as it rose and the water became more shallow, the wash of the waves obtained greater force, and by grinding and levelling the rocks formed extensive stretches of clay and sand.

The next change which took place was a complete metamorphosis of these sand and clay flats into whin and slate; this was effected by a convulsion of Nature, accompanied by great internal heat, so that the sand stretches were reduced to a compact flinty whin, and the clay to a smooth talcose slate. To this convulsion is due the number of large safe and picturesque harbors which indent our southern coast, Halifax Harbor ranking as one of the finest in the world.

It was during the commencement of this period that life began to dawn upon the earth, and was of the lowest marine order, of which few traces remain, except tracks of the worms that crawled through the primordial sands; these tracks may be seen at Black Rock, and at other places where the tide has been unable to reach and obliterate them.

Then came most probably one of the longest periods of inaction which have ever occurred in geological time; and while the southern coast of Nova Scotia was lying inactive, the whole continent of North America, together with the remainder of Nova Scotia (with the exception of some small portions which were of like age as the Nova Scotian granites), was in process of construction, until at the close of the era North America and Nova Scotia presented almost, if not exactly, the same coast line and general characteristics as at the present day.

During this long period of inactivity both animal and vegetable life had advanced from sea-weeds and the lowest orders of life, to the culmination of the animal kingdom, when the mastodon roamed through the primeval forest, pulling down the trees with his immense trunk, and chewing together both leaves and branches.

After the long rest came the Glacial Period, famous for high latitude movements, when the ice forming in the north within the Arctic circle pressed south in mighty masses thousands of feet thick, bonding and conforming to the valleys and inequalities of the surfaces, and carrying with them large quantities of rock, gravel, and sand.

The origin of the glaciers is somewhat curious; the snow which lies above the region of perpetual frost, partly thawed during the summer months, and was converted into ice in the winter, and as large masses of ice collected in this manner, the pressure of the higher portions of the mass forced it in a southerly direction.

It is almost impossible to imagine the tremendous force and weight of the glaciers, but as we look at the mighty work that they have accomplished, we may form some slight idea of their enormous size.

The greater part of the islands which dot our Harbor are but spots where the glaciers have dropped their loads; the Citadel Hill, Camp Hill, and in fact all the clay and gravel banks in the vicinity are due to this cause.

In these banks of boulders and clay, called drift banks, may be found the most splendid specimens of trap rock, full of beautiful crystals. All the agates, jaspers, and amethysts that Blomidon is famed for, can be found at Halifax, only requiring a longer and more careful search than would be necessary in their native place, on account of the large quantities of debris through which they are mixed.

Away from the cold north came the glaciers upon their steady slow march, with torrents of water flowing beneath from the melting ice, which increased as they journeyed south, until minute rivulets ran from every crack and crevice, levelling and stratifying the debris. Steadily south they came, past Blomidon, grinding to mud the sand and gravel, smoothing and rounding the jagged pieces of rock which they had torn from their mountain resting places; on through the Gore, and principally through Halifax Harbor to the open sea, where they pushed out in long promontories until, broken off by storm and tide, they drifted seaward in the shape of icebergs, which, soon thawing in the warmer water, dropped their loads, and so formed the far-famed Banks of Newfoundland, and most probably Sable Island.

The marks or lines made by the glaciers may be seen at Point Pleasant in several places, but principally upon the exposed slaty stretch which surrounds the Prince of Wales' Tower.

These lines run approximately north and south-west, and were formed by portions of rock becoming frozen into the ice upon the underside of the glacier, which, as it moved, ground them into the bed rock, ploughing furrows in the same manner as a graving tool; the ordinary depth of these striae is about half or a quarter of an inch, although sometimes they go to a depth of several feet.

As the glacier conformed to the inequalities of the surface, short jags or pushes to the east or west frequently occurred as the irregularity of the scratches signify; these, however, were merely local.

Professor Honeyman, who for nearly a score of years has been working at this subject, about which so many contradictory theories have been advanced, has succeeded in tracing the striation for eighty continuous miles, and has at last had the great satisfaction of solving the problem, and of laying the result of his labors before the Geological and Royal Societies of Great Britain.

A. H.

We are now enabled, by the courtesy of some of the Ladies to whom we have made application, to publish some feminine ideas of the meaning of, and the means of attaining

### "SUCCESS IN LIFE."

FROM MRS. SLAYTER, HALIFAX.

It appears to me that successful women, like poets, are "born, not made." They possess a happy combination of gifts. A decent self-respect and confidence in their own powers, good abilities, calm judgment, cool temper, methodical industry, and last, but not by any means least, *good looks* and tact. These make, in my judgment, "successful women."

Such materials do not make *saints, martyrs, and "geniuses."*

These are not "successful women," so called. *Noted* women I know only through books, and they seem to be specially fitted in their respective lines of work, and endlessly painstaking and industrious.

FROM A. A. B.

In prompt reply to your modest inquiry as to "How Success in Life is best secured by the fair sex," I would say, in all confidence, that while great wit, wealth, beauty, or uncommon talents, have been the generally acknowledged elements of success among the gentler sex in all ages and among all nationalities, my own humble opinion is, that any *ordinarily* gifted woman who possesses an unbounded faith in her own capabilities, allied to an abiding sense of the presence and power of the Infinite, and who maintains a close adherence to the strict line of duty, either in social, domestic, or public life, marked out for her by *Providence*, or by the force of unlooked for or unforeseen circumstances (which are oft-times but the accredited *agents* of an overruling Providence to develop latent character) must necessarily be a "success in life," and claim the *right* to succeed by Power Divine, no matter in what sphere of action her influence may be called forth or felt, whether it be in moulding the destinies of nations, like our well-beloved and right royal Queen, or as one of her weaker, willing, but most truly *loyal* subjects, rocking the cradles of embryo warriors, statesmen, or eminent men of letters, like all your craft.

FROM MISS SOPHIE M. ALMON, WINDSOR, N. S.

No matter what she may purpose her future to be, to win success in life a woman must early strive to acquire three things:—

1st.—A good memory.

2nd.—Method.

3rd.—Unlimited patience.

There are three classes of women to be considered.—

I.—Those who strive to compete with the other sex on their own ground, or who follow literature as a profession. Granting that those have naturally exceptional abilities,—industry and application, with the *foundation* already prescribed, will ensure success.

II.—The bulk of woman kind to whom the words "success in life" mean simply *home happiness*, the wives and mothers of our land. For these the following qualifications are essential:—An unvarying display of sweet temper, an intelligent sympathy with, and interest in, the work of the husband and breadwinner; and a firm, though loving enforcement of discipline at all times among the little ones, to whom the mother should be the type of the God whom she teaches them to love and obey. A happy home thus gained and kept, is to a true woman "success in life."

III.—Those useful and devoted women, who, unmarried, give up their lives to others, either to their own immediate relatives, or as Sisters of Mercy to the sick, suffering and fallen. Their "success in life" will be shown in that day when they shine as jewels in their Master's crown.

FROM MISS FAIRBANKS, DARTMOUTH.

Success, like a rose diamond, has many facets; it has a relative value, the *little* of some being the *much* of many, its rays being so varied, it is difficult to separate the flashing scintillation or the burning brilliancy from its sparkling centre.

I question if the Queens of Society are to be considered successes, though they rank as such. To me, the woman, in the constancy of whose love her husband can safely rest; whose diligence in household affairs is unquestioned; whose mind is so conscientiously regulated, that her counsels are to be depended upon; whose gentle presence is welcomed by the sufferer, whose sympathy flows forth with comforting sweetness and strengthening influences, who sees her daughters daily becoming advanced portraits of her own moral loveliness; and her sons honorably exhibiting their careful training in uprightness. This woman may be said to have lived for the benefit of her species; and though her high purposes may be curtailed by circumstances, and her life environed by little of outward splendor; though her surroundings may be mediocre, and her garments fashioned by economical considerations; still, hers is a successful life race. And though hidden, it may be from admiring applause, the time will come when the realization of Solomon's portrayal of feminine success will flash with living beauty on the astonished eyes of all beholders in that hour which shall divide the false from the true forever.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, is a flourishing manufacturing town. It now boasts of several extensive establishments, including the St. Croix cotton mills, the St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company, Broad & Son's axe works, the celebrated confectionery works of Ganong Bros., which, with other firms in the same line, are shipping largely to all parts of the Dominion. These industries, together with several others, including the manufacture of wigwam alippers, have made St. Stephen famous for the superiority of its manufactured products. Most of these industries have been established within the last ten years, and prove that St. Stephen is well adapted for a manufacturing centre. We condense from the *St. Croix Courier* an account of the business done by the St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company. It was started only three years ago in a small building near the Railway Station. Through the enterprise of the managers, the business has increased until now their goods are known throughout the Maritime Provinces, and they have an extensive and increasing trade in the Upper Provinces, where they are able to compete successfully with old established firms. The original building was 30x50 feet. Four additions have been found necessary, as the extent of their business increased—the first of twenty, the second of twenty-five feet front, and the third

## A FOUR FLAT BUILDING,

with thirty feet front and seventy feet depth. The ground floor of these extensions is used for the storage of raw material and manufactured goods; and contains, at the present time, about \$10,000 worth of stock.

The fourth addition is a brick boiler house, 30x16 feet, put up last year. It contains a seventy horse power steel boiler, fitted with all the modern improvements. This boiler runs the steam engine, and furnishes all the steam required for boiling and for heating the rooms, so that no fires are needed in the main buildings. Since the completion of the St. Croix water works, water has been introduced; and a stand pipe, with a coil of hose on every floor, makes the danger from fire very slight indeed.

This business well illustrates the intention of

## THE FRAMERS OF OUR TARIFF

to build up the industries of the country. The raw materials that enter most largely into the manufacture of soaps are on the free list. All alkalies are free. Coconut and palm oils, and all animal fats and fatty matters, when imported for manufacturing purposes, are free of duty, though most of the large quantity of tallow and other greases used by the St. Croix Co. is purchased in our own Province or in Montreal. The resin, which they buy direct from the Southern markets, also comes in duty free. The low freight rates obtainable here favor the business, and may be counted as one of the main reasons for the success of St. Stephen as a manufacturing centre.

In the third story of the main building is a new room, so arranged that it can be easily kept at the right temperature for the manufacture of fine toilet soaps, and which will soon be fitted up with all the plant required for that purpose. When this and other proposed improvements are completed, the company will be able to fill all their orders promptly, which has not always been the case in the busy season. Indeed, the whole of the past year has been the busy season with them, for they have been running at full time throughout. This fact, coupled with their intention of putting on the market new brands of fine toilet soaps, and a granulated soap, shows that the business has not yet reached the fullest limit of expansion.

While they have unequalled facilities for shipping and delivering goods, and can supply cheap soaps at low rates, the bulk of their trade has been in their higher priced goods, proving that quality, rather than cheapness, has been the secret of their success.

A Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., have not forgotten our Governor-General in naming their new stove, and they assure us that the parlor stove which bears the name "Lansdowne," is one of their very successful stoves, and they claim that it has more new and valuable improvements than any stove in Canada. If you have not seen it, ask your dealer to show you a sample of it.

**OIL AS FUEL.**—The continued and now frequent discovery of mineral oil wells in various parts of the United States, has naturally led to experiments, having for their object the manufacture of fuel from the new product, and already there are on the market various kinds of "bricks," "cartridges," etc., which their vendors urge are superior to coal for domestic heating purposes, and which are largely composed of mineral oil. The vast supplies of oil which have been found at Baku and other regions bordering on the Black Sea, have also prompted new experiments in like manner. For some time past the Russians have simply burned the waste left after refining. Recent experiments, however, in that country, prove the value and feasibility of reducing the natural oil to a solid substance, and then burning it after the manner of coal. This discovery has been made in Russia. Dr. Kauffmann, in reporting to the Russian Government on the subject, thus describes the process:—

"Petroleum, which is a hydrocarbon of the so-called methane group, may be saponified just like the oils, fats, fatty acids and wax, thus oxidizing the oil and combining it with soda or potassa salts. For this purpose the oil is heated, and from one to three per cent. of its weight in common soap is added, with which it is boiled for about half an hour. After that time it will be noticed that the soap is all dissolved in the oil, and the fluid will suddenly turn into a hardened putty-like substance, which will get as hard as stiff tallow when cold. This may be pressed into any shape desired. The substance is very hard to light, and burns quite slowly, without making any smoke, with a reddish flame producing great heat, and leaving about two



per cent. odorless, black, and hard residuum. Compared with coal, it burns about three times slower, producing, if the draught be well regulated, about seven times more heat than anthracite coal. It could well be used in a stove especially constructed for the purpose, or in the old stoves, if they are changed, which will not be very difficult. It is, therefore, very probable that petroleum will take the place of coal in many instances in the near future, which fact stove manufacturers will have to take into consideration.

S. R. Foster & Son, St. John, N. B., employ about 50 hands all told, and are working on full time, and have been all winter. They manufacture something over 20,000 kegs of nails and spikes per year, besides many tons of tacks, brads, shoe nails, etc. This business is an old established one, and the demand on them year in and year out, remains about the same. The outlook for spring trade appears bright, and a good trade is anticipated.

## COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been quiet during the past week, and general markets have been featureless.

The extremely bad weather that has prevailed has been a commanding factor in the situation, and by retarding communication and causing deliveries to be uncertain, has seriously hampered the course of trade. This adverse influence has been ably abetted by the sad lack of railway rolling stock, so that very large quantities of goods have been held back all along the line simply through the want of means of transportation. It is very disagreeable to merchants to be unable to fill their orders owing to the remissness of the railway authorities in conveying the goods which, as "common carriers," they contract to do.

In this connection it is proper to remark that the delay and uncertain delivery of the mails is an important matter. Halifax has for years fought to become the "Winter Port" of Canada, and it is, to put it mildly, disappointing to find its efforts fruitless, owing to the parsimonious and inefficient management of the government railway by those whom the country has entrusted with the care of it.

A city daily contemporary announced last week that the Halifax Sugar Refinery, Woodside, Dartmouth, was about to resume operations, and further said that the SS. *Boston City* was on her way from Matanzie with a cargo of sugar for that refinery. We were pleased to hear it, but enquiry has failed to elicit any reliable confirmation of the statement. In fact the steamer in question arrived on Monday last with a cargo of 180,000 bags of sugar, but all of it is for the Canada Sugar Refinery, Montreal.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—John Nowlan, shoemaker, North Sydney, assigned to Wm. Nowlan; Geo. Hilton, boots and shoes, Yarmouth, sold out to John A. Bailey.

**DRY GOODS.**—No material change has occurred in the dry goods position, though the volume of business has been as large as could be expected under the circumstances. Imports in the leading lines so far show a heavy decrease. This indicates that importers are moving with caution. As the January imports of Montreal and Toronto likewise show a decrease it may be safely assumed that the general dry goods trade of the country is being conducted on a conservative basis. In spring goods there has been a fair distributive movement and payments have been, so far, fairly well provided for. There is some talk of an advance in domestic dyed cottons, and it is quite likely that manufacturers may mark prices up slightly.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Local trade in these lines has been very quiet—in fact nothing is doing. There is some talk regarding futures, but it is too early to expect engagements to be made therein. Cables show Glasgow warrants to be trifle lower—39s. The London tin market has continued strong, quotations being spot, £166; three months futures, £146. G. O. B. Chili bars in London are quoted at £77 5s.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been no change in the flour market. Demand was slow, and only a little business was transacted at unchanged prices. Negotiations are reported to be in progress in Montreal for early spring shipments to Newfoundland, but nothing definite appears to have been done as yet. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat and corn, nothing offering. Wheat and flour in Paris firm. French country markets quiet." Liverpool—wheat and corn rather easier; standard California wheat, including club white, 6s. 5½d. to 6s. 8½d. English country markets firmer. Wheat in Paris, 41s. 6d., February and March. Spot wheat in Antwerp quiet. The Chicago wheat market has been fairly active, with trading more lively, and a stronger tone developed. Quotations were: 75½c. March, 80½c. May, 80½c. June. Corn was the strongest on the list, and prices improved ¼c. to ½c., being quoted at 46½c. March, 50½c. May and June. Oats were unchanged, standing at 31½c. for May, and 31½c. June. The New York wheat market was stronger, figures being 88½c. for February, 89c. March, 90½c. April, 91c. May and June. Corn also moved up, standing at 59½c. February, 59c. March and April, 58½c. May, 58½c. June. Oats were 37½c. March and May. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"Amongst the recent sales of flour in the United States for English account, was a lot of 20,000 sacks of winter wheat patents, all of the same brand, at 27s. cost, freight, and insurance, Liverpool. A large sale of the same brand of patents was made by a Montreal firm at about the same figure. This flour was ground by a milling firm in Ohio, the freight upon which, from the mills through to Liverpool via New York, is only 5c. per 196 lbs.—more than it costs to lay it down in Montreal. This is one of the remarkable anomalies of the freight market. A sale has just been made by a milling firm in this city of 1,000 sacks of spring wheat patents of highest grade for the London market on private terms. This lot goes via Halifax, the rate of freight

being quoted at 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ton. It is expected that a large export business will be done at this port in both American and Canadian flour as soon as navigation opens. It is evident that English consumers are at present depending upon Canada and the United States for their supplies of flour, more than at any former period, judging from the large increase in the imports into the United Kingdom from this Continent. During the past five months the imports of flour into the United Kingdom were 5,447,214 sacks, against 4,510,221 sacks for the corresponding period last season, showing the large increase of 936,993 sacks. Of the above a very small proportion was imported from Germany, Austria, and other places than Canada and the United States. During the past two weeks there have been some large transactions in Chicago and Minneapolis for English account, and sales are reported in the former city of low grades at \$2 35 to 2 55 per bbl., supposed to be for the Liverpool and West of England trade. Sales of fine grades of spring wheat flour have been made at 18s. 6d. to 21s. per 280 lbs. delivered in Liverpool, and Canada patents have been sold at 25s. to 27s. 6d., delivered in the same city. Advices by last mail from London state that there has been more pressure to sell foreign flour, owing to the heavy supplies constantly offering from the United States and Western Canada, and that recent transactions were effected at a decline of 6d. per sack, 'American sorts of common to good quality having been realized at 13s. 6d. to 17s., with finer grades at 21s. to 25s., and patents at 27s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.' The flour exports from Western Canada go chiefly by way of Boston and New York. Canadian millers may expect a much larger proportion of the English trade than they have hitherto received, for the reason that their brands are well liked in the principal markets of the United Kingdom."

**PROVISIONS.**—A fair amount of business has been done in a jobbing way, with the market fairly active at steady prices. The demand for dressed hogs has been quite moderate and quiet for the season of the year. Prices are unchanged. The Liverpool market has been easier. Pork was steady, closing at 68s. 9d. Lard declined 6d. to 39s. Bacon fell off to 38s. 3d. to 41s. 3d., and tallow to 26s. 3d. A decided weakness prevailed in the Chicago pork market. Figures at late quotations stood at \$13.77½ March, \$14 May, \$14 05 June. Lard was steady and unchanged at \$7.62½ March, \$7.75 May, \$7.82½ June.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—The butter market remains very quiet, trade being limited to supplying the local consumptive demand, which has absorbed the usual quantity at steady prices. There is always a good demand for finest qualities, but medium grades are slow of sale, and prices are easy. Lower grades are not called for. Cheese also has been quiet, and practically unchanged. The demand, as well as the stocks held, is light, and holders do not care to force sales, as their confidence in future prices is unshaken. We regret to learn that a system of gambling in cheese futures has been inaugurated on the other side of the water. A contemporary says on this point:—"It has hitherto been the rule in the cheese trade, that all goods sold implied actual delivery of same; but it seems that this recognized principle of trading has been ignored by certain Liverpool "bears," who instead of delivering the cheese they sold to London houses, were compelled to admit that they had not got the goods, and consequently the buyers were induced to settle contracts by accepting differences in place of the cheese. If gambling in wheat was first started in Chicago, gambling in cheese most certainly originated amongst London and Liverpool houses. It is a bad precedent however, and if stringent measures be not adopted to check it, the English cheese trade will soon become a hot-bed of the worst kind of speculative trading, and eventually degenerate into bucket shop demoralization. The settling of cheese contracts in England by the simple payment of bets must be discouraged at all hazards, or the trade on the other side of the Atlantic will be infested with the same kind of blackleg bookmakers that frequent Newmarket Heath and the Derby and Doncaster racecourses. That cheese was sold for future delivery by a well known Liverpool operator who for some time past has been aspiring to attain the kingship of the trade, and that failing to deliver the goods as per engagements, he induced certain firms to forego the legitimate terms of their contracts for considerations ranging from £100 to £400, are now established facts which form the latest departure from the true principles of trading, and which, if allowed to make headway, will destroy all confidence in the hitherto straightforward dealings of English cheese firms."

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea market has remained steady and quiet, but is not without some indications of an impending advance for teas of the better grades—worth 25c. and upwards. In Montreal more enquiry is reported for finest Japans, and improved figures are said to have recently prevailed. Coffee has ruled weaker of late, and prices have ruled lower in sympathy with the decline at primary markets. They are now considerably lower than they were some time ago.

**APPLES.**—The local market is dull, and is now mainly confined to supplying the actual consumptive demand, which is small. Reports from various sections, especially from the Upper Provinces, indicate that a very considerable proportion of stocks are keeping badly. The steamer *Azorian* cleared from Annapolis on Monday, for London. Her cargo consisted of 7,200 barrels of apples and 50,000 feet of deals. The value is \$29,000. This cargo was all shipped over the ice bridge. Cable advices recently received report sales in Liverpool at 8s., 9s., 9s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., for good, and 16s. for fancy stock. Sales of apples ex *Celtic* from New York, at Liverpool, were effected at 16s. for New York State Baldwins, and in Glasgow, ex the *Carthaginian* from Boston, at 17s. Advices from Chicago state:—"Apples are reported in very fair request. Good stock is wanted, both on home account and outside orders. Arrivals remain small. So far there is an ample supply, yet fine fruit is not plenty, but on the contrary it is a little scarce. Choice ones—mixed varieties—of Eastern fruit, late picking and all sound, are said to be saleable at \$3.50 per bbl., and when cars run largely to

red fruit, they are firm and cannot be bought under about \$3, and holders are not anxious to sell at that. Some ordinary fruit remains unsold. Small apples and stock not suitable for holding has to be shaded. Very fair to good apples of this class are quotable at \$2 to 2.50 per bbl., and off or common fruit sells within the range of \$1 to 1.75 per bbl. A Montreal paper remarks, in speaking of the apple trade this season:—"If large sums of money have been made in handling apples this season, considerable losses have also been sustained by those who stored large quantities throughout the winter, owing to the poor keeping qualities of the fruit. We have repeatedly referred to this subject before, but we had no idea that the damage was as great as it is. Dealers inform us that it is positively grievous to see the quantities of rotten apples that are being carted to the dumping grounds. As an instance of what the losses have been through decay alone, one of our dealers admitted that he dropped \$150.00 on a single car load. Slack and wasty fruit is being pushed off at \$1 to 2.00 per bbl., as to the extent of the damage, whilst better qualities are slow of sale at \$2.15 to 3.00. Selected fruit in single barrels command slightly better figures. The reason of the unusually large proportion of fruit going to decay is said to be owing to the hot and dry summer, which caused it to ripen prematurely. Holders in the West have great difficulty in getting offers from dealers here, in consequence of the distrust manifested in regard to the quality offered."

**DRIED FRUITS**—There has been more enquiry for dried fruits, and the market has been fairly active, a reasonable amount of business being transacted at about steady prices. Valencia raisins have met with a good demand, and a number of small sales are reported. Currants have ruled firm. There has been a stronger feeling in dates, which, after touching a very low figure, have advanced 2s, and are now considered good property at present prices.

**FISH**—There has been no change in the local market, the prominent characteristic of which has been dullness. Despite the Lenten season, which has caused a steady enquiry, especially from abroad, the very small stocks of all kinds of fish have made it impossible for any volume of business to be transacted. The few merchants who hold small quantities are not disposed to entice purchasers by making any concessions. Our Montreal advices date to the 21st inst. One report from that city is as follows:—"In green codfish the market is completely bare, large having been sold at \$6.50 to 6.75, and draft at \$7 in drums. No. 1 is now quoted at \$4.75 to 5.00, and No. 2 at \$3.50. In dry fish the sale is reported of 100 qtls. at \$4.25. There has been some enquiry for salmon from the States, but no business has as yet resulted. Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$2 in tierces, and at \$14 in bbls. British Columbia is quoted at \$12 in bbls. and at \$6.50 to 7.00 in half barrels. Labrador herrings are quiet at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per bbl. A good demand has been experienced for tommy cods, with sales of 3 to 4 cars reported at \$1.85 to 2.00 per bbl., smaller lots selling at \$2.25 to 2.50. Fresh herring are scarce, and sales to arrive have been made at \$1, holders now asking \$1.10 per 100 for round lots. The market is completely bare of fresh cod, and no quotations can be given. Haddock is quoted at \$3.25 to 3.75." Another report reads:—"There has been a brisk demand for fish, and the market has continued active, with a large business, which will likely continue, as the Lenten season has set in. The stock of fish generally is out of first hands, and dealers are fairly well supplied, but some lines are very scarce, and well enquired for. Some arrivals of fresh salmon have been received and sold at 14c. to 15c. per lb. The demand for green cod has been good, and some fair-sized sales have been made at the recent advance. The receipts of haddock have been large, which met with good demand, but prices are lower at 3½c. Fresh cod are scarce at 3½c. to 4c. Labrador herrings have been changing hands in small lots, at \$4.25 to 4.50. Nova Scotia cod oil is quoted firm at 30c. to 31c., and Newfoundland at 34c. to 35c., the last sale of 150 bbls. being reported at 32½c. In steam refined seal oil the market is firm at 48c. to 50c., and straw seal is quoted at 35c. to 37½c. Cod liver oil is steady at 70c. to 75c. for new." Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 21.—"George's codfish are selling from the vessel at \$3.25 per cwt. Mackerel in light stock. We quote blotters at \$25, 1's at \$18.50, 2's at \$15.50, and 3's at \$13.25 to 13.50. Bull's Eyes \$15; Nova Scotia 2's \$14.50; 1's \$15.50 to 16.00; extras \$17 to 18.00. Prime George's codfish are selling at \$5 per qtl. for large and \$3.75 for small; Trawl Bank \$4 for large and \$3.62½ for small; Hand line Western Bank \$4.62½ and 3.75; Shores \$4.50; Large dry bank \$4.75, medium \$3.75. Large Nova Scotia pickle-cured \$5. Large fresh codfish sold at Boston to day at 4c. per lb; haddock 11c. to 1½c.; halibut 22c. Cusk \$3.25; pollock \$2.25, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$3, and hake \$2.50. Sales of fresh cod have been made at \$4.25, and fresh haddock at \$2.25. Boneless and prepared fish 3½c. to 5c. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5c. to 6½c. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut 6c. to 9c. per lb; smoked salmon 15c. per lb; haddock 6c. per lb. Medium herring 17c. per box; tucks 13c.; lengthwise 16c.; No. 1's 12c. Blotters 75c.; Smoked mackerel 11c. per lb. Canned do, fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout \$1.50; fresh halibut \$1.25; salmon \$1.75; lobsters \$1.75; clams \$1.75. Labrador herring \$5 to 5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to 6.00; Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$4; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$8.50; alewives \$3.25; trout \$4.50; California salmon \$14.50; Halifax salmon \$19, Newfoundland do. \$18. Clambait \$7 to 7.50; slivers \$7." Havana, Feb. 1.—"Unsold stocks last night were about 700 drums of codfish, 600 do. haddock, and 600 do. of hake. Codfish have advanced to \$7.12½ to 7.25, closing at outside figures, as none have arrived this week, and stocks are reduced. The demand is good, due partly to the approaching Lenten season, and the price ought to be \$7.50. Haddock have participated in the improved demand, and liberal sales have been made at \$6.37½ to 6.50 closing firm at the latter price. Hake have followed the course of the other classes, and after sales at \$5.87½ to 6.00, close at \$6 with good demand."

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.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8½ to 8¾	
Granulated	7¾ to 8	
Circle A	7¾	
White Extra C	7	
Extra Yellow C	6½	
Yellow C	6¼	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	17 to 18	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 29	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 38	
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	33 to 34	
Demerara	34 to 36	
Diamond N	42 to 43	
Porto Rico	33 to 34	
Cienfuegos	none	
Trinidad	31	
Antigua	31	
Tobacco—Black	33 to 44	
" Bright	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	5¼ to 6	
Soda	5½ to 5¾	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½	
Fancy	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for our lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than our lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats, higher; Flour, quiet.

FLOUR.		
Graham	4.00 to 5.00	
Patent high grades	4.90 to 5.00	
" mediums	4.40 to 4.55	
Superior Extra	4.25 to 4.50	
Lower grades	3.25 to 3.95	
Oatmeal, Standard	5.75	
" Granulated	6.00	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.35	
" —Imported	3.35	
Bran per ton—Wheat	25.50	
" —Corn	21.00	
Shorts	24.00 to 25.00	
Middlings	26.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn		
" Oats, per ton	28.00 to 30.00	
" Barley	nominal	
Feed Flour	3.35 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	45 to 45	
Barley " of 48 " nominal	40	
Peas " of 60 " nominal	1.00 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel	2.30	
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.90 to 5.00	
Corn " of 56 lbs.	75 to 85	
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw	8.00 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.50 to 13.00
Fork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.63
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8½
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.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	14.50
No. 1	13.50
" 2 large	12.50
" 2	12.00
" 3 large	9.50
" 3	9.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August	3.50 to 3.50
" September	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	3.25 to 3.50
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75 to 3.00
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank	4.00
Bay	4.00
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK	2.25 to 2.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30 to 35c
COD OIL A.	22 to 23

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	4.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.98
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.15 to 1.30
Lath, 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.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted new	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new	23 to 25
" Western	22 to 24
Cheese, Canadian	13 to 20

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7
" under 60 lbs, No 1	6
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6
" under 60 lbs, No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	6
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 75
Tallow	7

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties, new per bbl	4.00 to 4.25
Oranges, per bb; Jamaica (new)	6.00
Lemons per box	4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	4 to 4½
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Val.	6½ to 7½
Figs, Etete, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	4.50 to 5.20

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 66
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100lbs. alive	4.25
Oxen	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"It is difficult for a man to interpret that phrase. We are not as quick as you to read what are reasonable grounds. Some of your sex—and they are those best worth winning—will give a man scant encouragement until he has put such request in formal words. It is natural. A sensible girl is afraid of committing herself before a man has spoken."

"But if a girl has not only given the man no encouragement to speak, but has done her best to warn him that he is about to ask a foolish question—what then?"

He was clever of fence, and fought his uphill battle both doggedly and with tact.

"I think," he replied, gravely, "it should deserve better than to be called a foolish question. When a man lays his life and fortune at a woman's feet he is paying her the greatest compliment that lies within his power, at all events."

"I beg you pardon, Mr. Furzedon," rejoined Lettice, quickly. "I don't pretend to misunderstand you, but you must know this thing cannot be. I welcomed you as my brother's friend; I have given you no cause to suppose that I had any further feelings towards you. Let us remain friends, and forget that this conversation has ever taken place."

"I shall never forget it," he replied, brusquely; "and I refuse to take this for your final answer. I can wait, and trust to time and my devotion to plead for me; but as long as no one else has won your hand I shall ever be a pretender to it. I am answered for the present, and am not likely to intrude upon you again for some time."

"I thank you for the compliment you have paid me," replied Lettice, with some little stateliness, and rising; "but, believe me, my answer is irrevocable."

Ralph Furzedon took the hint and his hat.

"You will make my adieux to Mrs. Connop," he said, with a low bow; "and you won't object to say good-bye;" and as he spoke he extended his hand. Their palms crossed for a moment, and then Ralph Furzedon descended into the street, and began to reflect on the result of the battle.

"That's the end of the first round," he muttered, "to use the language of the prize-ring. Well! I expected to get the worst of it, and I did; but I can hardly be said to have been badly beaten. No; I don't think I threw a chance away. I am now a declared pretender to her hand. A rejected one, it is true. She can plead no ignorance of the state of the case for the future. Moreover, I have had resort to no subtleties, but the very venial one of saying that she will hear no more of my request for some time. Should Belisarius be beaten at Epsom I shall most certainly have to urge the same request again, with the additional argument that a wealthy brother-in-law would represent the good genius that would assist Master Charlie out of his scrape. I only trust that he may still further complicate matters at Epsom. I'm not given to throwing money away, but I should not grudge a good round sum if it brought me Miss Devereux's hand."

It is characteristic of the contradictions of our nature that Ralph Furzedon had never felt such admiration for Lettice as in the moment of his rejection. He was struck with her spirit, and at the same time the womanly way in which she strove to soften her refusal. He had wanted her for his wife; that was nothing. He thought she would further his ambition once placed in that position; but now, for the first time, the feeling of love was aroused within his breast, and he resolved that he would not resign his pretensions to Lettice's hand as long as, by fair means or foul, he saw the slightest chance of winning it; and Furzedon was a man likely to put a very liberal construction on the old adage, "All's fair in love or war."

Mrs. Connop waited until she heard the front door close, and then at once descended to the drawing-room. She was not a little anxious to hear the result of the interview, and, not being given to heating about the bush, went straight to the point at once.

"Well, Lettice," she exclaimed, "what did you say to him? Pooh! child, there is no need to make any mystery about it. I know very well that Mr. Furzedon came down here to-day to ask you to marry him, and I went out of the room to give him a chance of doing so."

"Surely, aunt, you don't think that I ought to have said——"

"Ah! you've said 'no' then. I thought you would. But, as I was told he was determined to ask the question, I thought the sooner it was over the better. Quite right, my dear. I like the other one best, ever so much."

"I don't understand you," rejoined Lettice, a little stiffly.

"Oh! yes, you do, and agree with me, also," retorted Mrs. Connop, laughing. "However, in the meantime, run upstairs, and get your bonnet on; you will only have just time for a cup of tea before the carriage comes round."

Miss Devereux thought it wisest to close the discussion. She did not want to explain that Gilbert Slade had made no sign since last November, and that, though he had certainly given her cause to suppose he cared a good deal about her, he had not quite gone the length that justified a girl in calling him her lover. It was, indeed, rather a sore subject with Miss Devereux at present, and any coupling of her name with Gilbert Slade she was sure to resent sharply.

Up in the North, meanwhile, expectation ran high. All Yorkshire was agog to see the big race of the South once more carried off by a North-country horse. "The fard of ham" was on Belisarius to a man, and at the York Club the latest ludeen concerning Bill Smith's crack was eagerly promulgated and discussed. Some of the old hands, who had witnessed Bill Smith's career from his first race as a stable-boy to the triumphs of his

zenith, and also been present at the mistakes of his later days, shook their heads and said, "Yes, the horse is doing splendidly, no doubt—*how about the man?* You young gentlemen who back Belisarius will do well to remember that the jockey is more difficult to bring fit to the post than the horse."

To which the partizans of Belisarius rejoined, "Nonsense; we know Bill Smith's weakness, of course, but he's not a fool. He can take himself by the head when it is worth his while. He was all right at Newmarket, and you'll see he will be all right at Epsom."

Now though this doubt was in the mouths of a good many people in his own country, yet the way he had ridden his horse in the Two Thousand had generally wiped out all misgivings concerning Bill Smith's sobriety in the South. It was believed that he had turned over a new leaf, and that the discovering himself to be the owner of such a flyer as Belisarius had worked a complete reformation in his character—at least for the present. This more sanguine view of the case was undoubtedly prevalent among the Turf circles in the metropolis, though shrewd observers, like Mr. Black, noted that there was a small knot of speculators who seemed unremitting in their hostility to Belisarius. Clever men, too, and by no means given to bet foolishly; and now that Dick Kynaston's attention had been called to it, he was speedily convinced of the truth of what France had told him. Very cautious and wary were these men, not to be beguiled into laying a longer price, but always prepared to show their disbelief in the Two Thousand winner whenever anybody offered to take half a point less than the odds. What they were going on the Major did not know, and that was a riddle he was very anxious to arrive at.

Curiously, the first hint of the danger that threatened Belisarius came to Kynaston from his wife. "I got a letter from Charlie Devereux this morning," she remarked, as the Major looked into the drawing-room for a moment, previous to marching off to lunch at the club, "and he says that some of the old racing-men at York are rather incredulous about Bill Smith's riding a Derby winner once more. They say the horse is all right, but that the man cannot be trusted to keep from drinking; rather a bore should they prove right, for, as you know, I have backed him what for me is pretty stiffly. However, I don't suppose these 'old fossils' know much about it. I am very sorry for Charlie," continued Mrs. Kynaston, "for, as we know, Dick, when it comes to Turf matters, the 'old fossils' are apt to know a good deal more than young people who are just beginning to study them. Does this jockey, Smith, drink so?"

"Yes," rejoined the Major, "I begin to understand it now. That's why those fellows are so keen to lay against Belisarius. Bill Smith is one of the finest horsemen out, but he can't nowadays be depended upon to keep sober," and with these words the Major left the room.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

NEWS FROM BELLATON WOLD.

May crept on; it wanted just one fortnight to the Derby. The mails from the North conveyed a letter that morning of much interest to most of the characters in this narrative. It was addressed to Sir Ronald Radcliffe, Bart., and ran as follows:—

"DEAR RADCLIFFE,—

"There is rarely smoke without fire, and the rumors that reached us from the North were by no means unfounded, although not so bad as reported. The horse never was better; but Bill, undoubtedly, has not altogether stopped celebrating the Two Thousand victory. It was high time somebody came to look after him; and, as you know, he's not very tractable to deal with. Still, he will stand more from either you or me than any one else. I've got him well in hand now, and, though he is a good bit off a tectotaller, yet he will do no harm if I can only keep him where he is. I shall stay here for another week; and then, I am sorry to say, I am compelled to come back to London. Could you take my place here for the last few days? If we can only bring both to the post, all will be right; they'll take a deal of betting on Epsom Downs. Belisarius will strip a few pounds better horse than he did at Newmarket; and I like him better every time I see him gallop. If you possibly can come, do. It is a great coup to land, and we ought to throw no chance away in order to bring it about; and, though I've got Bill pretty straight at present, I don't like leaving him alone. However, if you can come, I'm sure you will.

"Yours always,

NORMAN SLADE."

Sir Ronald knit his brows when he received this letter. He saw clearly that, as a matter of common precaution, it behoved him to relieve Norman Slade at his post; but what was he to do? He had just been summoned to what promised to be the deathbed of an aunt from whom he had considerable expectations; a whimsical old woman, who indulged in periodical visitations of this nature; upon which occasions she was in the habit of summoning all her nearest relations to the ceremony—"a disappointing old woman," as her graceless nephew called her, "who was always going, but never gone." "If," argued Sir Ronald, still knitting his brows over Slade's letter, "she did make a die this time, I dare say it would be all right; but if, after her manner, she comes round, she would cut me out of her will for what she would term my heartless ingratitude and want of affection for her. Hang it all! after humoring her tantrums all these years, it isn't whist to chance offending to her now; it is like paying the premium on a life insurance and letting it drop just as it promised to recoup one. Hang me if I know what to do. I stand to win a good stake on either event. In the case of Belisarius, I know exactly how much; in the case of my venerated aunt, I don't exactly. Which shall it be? Which is most risky; the will of a capricious old woman, or the success of a racer ridden by a jockey



whose sobriety cannot be relied on? I've long odds in both cases; and, by Jove, I ought to have for it would be hard to say which is the greatest toss-up. I am hard-up enough, heaven knows; and it is a case of which looks most lucrative, watching over the infirmities of my elderly relative, or watching over that peculiar weakness of Bill Smith's. It's a nuisance, a great nuisance; but I can't be in both places, and I think the Honorable Miss Shothouse has it: and I must trust to Bill Smith's eye to his own interest to keep him straight till all is over. Norman won't like it, nor do I; but it can't be helped, and I must write and tell him so."

Norman Slade was much disappointed at Sir Ronald's answer to his note. He stayed his appointed time, and saw Belisarius with the veteran jockey in the saddle do a rattling good gallop on the morning of his departure. "It should come off, Bill," he exclaimed, as he said good-bye; "only take as much care of yourself as you do of the colt, and I think you'll beat 'em all at Epsom."

The opponents of the favorite were apparently well informed. Whether the knowledge that Norman Slade had left Bellaton Moor, and that Bill Smith was left there by himself, influenced their calculations, it is impossible to say, but certain it is that the last few days before the race the horse became a slightly worse favorite in the market than he had been. It was in vain that the British public made him their champion, and put down their money. The ranks of the opposition daily gathered strength, and that most ominous sign of all to a veteran Turf goer presented itself—to wit, that the more money Belisarius was backed for, the worse favorite he became. Norman Slade noted this uneasily, and Sir Ronald, still dancing attendance upon his revered aunt, was equally conscious of the unpleasant phenomenon, but he could not get away, and Miss Shothouse was displaying her accustomed vacillation on the subject of her departure. She showed all the procrastination of Charles II. without his politeness; and, as Sir Ronald said at the expiration of the second day, "the whole thing was a fraud," and that Honorable Miss Shothouse would probably repeat this comedy a good half-dozen times before making her final bow to the public.

It was not till the Saturday before the Epsom that the old lady would admit that the crisis was over, and that there was a fair expectation of her recovery. Sir Ronald waited no longer. He took an affectionate leave of his aunt, expressed the warmest satisfaction that she was still spared to them, and, with no little irritation simmering in his breast, took his way back to town. One of the first persons he sought on his arrival was Norman Slade.

"Very unlucky you couldn't go," observed that gentleman; "it would have been safer; my bulletins from Bellaton are excellent, that is to say, the horse is all right; but of course my information about the man is more hazy. Old Bill has been out every morning himself, I hear, and that's something; but of course there's no one up there whom I could trust to furnish me with the exact state of the case. There is nothing to make one suspect there is anything wrong except this disposition to lay against the colt."

"Well, Bellaton is a pretty close borough. Old Bill is not given to stand any prying into the secrets of his training-ground. The chances are these people don't know anything certain, but are speculating on his past unsteadiness. I'll tell you what, though, old man, there'll be no harm in having a second string."

"By gad, you're right," replied Slade, "I'll see about it at once, and engage the best available jockey, in case Bill is—well—too unwell to ride."

"Rather dull of us not to think of it before," replied the Baronet; "it will be difficult to pick out a good man now, all the best are engaged. A good jockey is always a great point, but over the Derby course it is an essential. That race has been oftener won by riding than any other in England."

"Quite right, we must do the best we can; and if Bill is only himself I'd ask no better jockey; but I'll lose no time in seeing about somebody to take his place."

It may be perhaps because it is the greatest race in England, because it is the greatest race in the world, that, when the finish of the Derby is a very close thing, there is invariably much discussion as to whether with another jockey the second horse ought not to have been first. In '52 it was said that Frank Butler, the victor, could have won upon any one of the first four. In '66, when Lord Lyon defeated Savernake by a head, dissatisfaction was expressed by the supporters of the latter at his rider's performance. They change the jockey at Doncaster, and the Epsom form was confirmed to an eyelash. Veteran turfites still wrangle in club smoking-rooms as to whether Macaroni did beat Lord Clifden, and whether Pero Gomez or Pretender really won the Derby. These are things about which we can only appeal to the judge's verdict. But there is probably no race more calculated to demand all the resources of a fine horseman—nerve, head, judgment of pace, &c.—than the great national contest on Epsom Downs.

As the day drew near, Charlie became feverishly anxious on the subject; he listened eagerly for every rumor he could hear concerning it; and, as may be supposed, in the sporting neighborhood in which he was quartered "the shaves" were numerous. Fresh horses cropped up in the betting who were reported to have won trials that, if true, must have placed the race at their mercy.

Charlie was very anxious that Gilbert should write to his uncle, and once more inquire what he thought of Belisarius's chance; but the other was decided in his rejoinder.

"You don't know my uncle, or you would never suggest such a thing. If I began to bother him about racing, he not only would never tell me anything again; but fight very shy of me to boot. No, when we get up to London I'll just ask him then, and have no doubt that he'll tell me what he knows. I vote we are off Saturday, and make a good long week of it."

(To be continued.)

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Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.

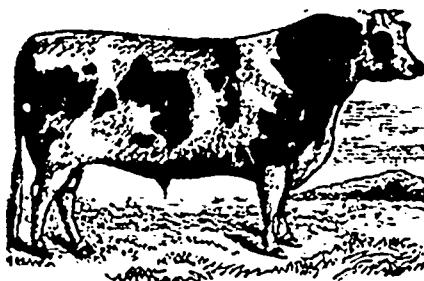
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10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.  
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

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HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

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**FOR ONE MONTH**

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**LOW PRICES.**

**Sydney Coal at \$5.75 per Chaldron.**

**Victoria Coal at \$5.75** “

**S. CUNARD & CO.**

**NORTH END DEPOT, O'NEIL'S WHARF.**

**SOUTH END DEPOT, DOMINION WHARF.**

## MINING.

**NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—Gold-miners throughout the province should bear in mind the next meeting of the above association, which is to be held at the Halifax Hotel, at 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next. Those miners who will be unable to attend, but who sympathize with the movement, should not fail to communicate with John Anderson, Port Peswick Harbor, and those who intend to be present would also oblige by notifying him.

The election of officers was deferred until the next meeting in order to obtain a full expression of opinion, and it is to be hoped that the coming meeting will be largely attended.

We desire correspondents in every mining camp in the Province, so as to be enabled to give weekly reports from each mining district. We have now a number of correspondents who furnish us with the most reliable mining news, but we should like to see their numbers largely augmented. Sporadic attempts to write up our gold-fields do little good. What is required to impress upon capitalists the true value of our gold-fields is constant, never ceasing, publication of facts. A postal card each week giving a condensed account of the progress of mining in the different districts would fill our mining columns with interesting news, and give a great impetus to the gold-mining industry. Don't delay but write at once.

The mining act of the Province should be amended at the coming session of Parliament, so as to remove all doubt as to the proper method of taking up copper or lead properties containing silver and gold. Where leases have been taken out for lead or copper, the act is sufficiently specific, as it gives the right to all other minerals held in combination therewith. But where a five mile right of search, or a license to work has been secured for lead or copper, (as the act is construed by the department) it is necessary to protect the silver and gold by prospecting licenses or gold leases. This entails a most unnecessary cost on the taker up of such properties, and is a case where remedial legislation should at once be applied.

**LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.**—There is little new to be reported from this district beyond the fact that the manager of the Oxford has removed some large "dumps," preparatory to sinking on some rich angulars that are just beneath.

**QUEENS COUNTY.**—We have had no reports from the various mining districts in Queens County, and should be obliged if some one would post us up.

Continuing our extracts from the "Statistical Report on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year of 1886," by E. Coste of the Geological Survey, we find under the heading of mineral pigments that the total production of baryte in 1886 was 3,864 tons valued at the mines at \$19,270. In 1885 the production was only 300 tons from the Stewiacke mine, Nova Scotia. The increase in 1886 is due to the working of a large vein on McKellar's Island, Lake Superior. Messrs Henderson & Potts, the well-known manufacturers of Halifax, are the owners of the valuable vein, a few miles out of Brookfield Station, in the Stewiacke Valley, referred to above, and report the mineral present in practically unlimited quantities. When the Stewiacke Valley and Lansdowne R. R. is opened for traffic, it will greatly facilitate mining operations on their property, and will also help most materially in the commencement of operations at the "Joe Howe" silver lead mines, which are some five miles to the eastward of the baryte mine in the same valley.

**TERRA ALBA.**—About 4,000 tons were exported in 1886 from the gypsum quarries of Hillsboro, New Brunswick; it was worth, laid down in New York, from \$5 to \$7 per ton. The quantity shipped from Windsor, Nova Scotia, is not known.

About 400 barrels were produced in Ontario, valued at about \$600.

**MISCELLANEOUS METALS.**—"It is believed that there was no production or smelting of lead ore in Canada during 1886." We wish to call special attention to this fact, as large beds of lead are known to exist at the "Joe Howe silver lead mines" at Smithfield, Colchester County, in this Province.

These mines will undoubtedly be producing lead in a few months, with the advantage of having the whole Dominion for a market. The present duty on lead (pig and scrap) is \$8 per ton, and has evidently been levied for revenue purposes only, as no lead in any quantity has so far been produced in the Dominion. When the Joe Howe mine is once producing lead, the promoters of the enterprise are entitled to still further protection, and the tariff should be raised to equal that of the States.

At present there is upwards of \$30,000 in duties paid yearly on lead and its manufactures imported into the Dominion, so that a lead mine in this Province has exceptional advantages. Besides, the ore at the Joe Howe mines contains more or less silver, and this should add largely to the profit of the mines. That the importation of lead is largely on the increase is proved by Mr. Coste's tables, which show that the total value of lead imported in 1885 was \$150,933, in 1886 \$196,678, an increase in one year of nearly one quarter, or \$46,000. The price of lead is steadily on the increase, as will be seen from the following report taken from *The Financial and Mining Record*:—

"Advices and aspects abroad seem to indicate that a substantial advance in lead is to be expected in Europe during the present year above the highest price in 1887. In the first place, there is a steadily increasing demand in that quarter as well as here in the United States. Ten years ago, the price of lead in England was \$106 per ton and over and at the opening of

MINING.—Continued.

1880 the selling price was \$98 per ton from which it fell, however, in that year to about \$74 and fluctuated through 1881 around \$75, steadily falling from 1882 to late in 1884, when lead sold in England as low as \$50 3/4 per ton, or less than half the price at which it sold ten years previously. In 1885, the lowest sales were at \$51.25 and the highest \$62.50 per ton. In 1886, the fluctuations were between \$69 and \$68. At the close of 1887 lead was steady, soft English and Spanish pig at \$78.75 with \$80 for L. B. China, being an advance from prices of 1886 of \$12 50 per ton. Sales in January, however, have receded to about \$72.50 for English."

If nothing unforeseen occurs, Nova Scotia, before the end of the year, will be supplying a large share of the lead used in the Dominion.

The following are additional official returns received at the Mines' Office for the month of January, 1888 :—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Whitburn .....	The McGuire .....	35	139
15 Milo Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co .....	160	53 1/2

We have received an interesting pamphlet, a prospectus of the Dominion Marble Company, (Limited), with a description of the marble deposits at Marble Mountain, West Bay, Cape Breton. The promoters of the enterprise, Dugald MacLachlan, and Henry Sanders, of Halifax, and George Hattie, of New Glasgow, propose to form a company to purchase, develop, and operate the above mentioned extensive and very valuable marble deposits. The capital stock is placed at \$300,000, divided into 3000 shares of \$100 each, from fifty to sixty per cent. of which it is expected to call in by instalments as required. The pamphlet contains a full description and history of the property, together with analysis and testimonials of the value of the marble from a large number of scientific and practical men. The property, the titles to which are now without flaw, is owned by the promoters of the company, who are men well known in the Province for their business enterprise and thorough integrity. Samples of the marble are now on view at the drug store of Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, Hollis St.

IRON.—It seems hardly possible that another year shall pass away without witnessing the opening up of some of the many valuable iron deposits which abound in this Province. The heavy protective duties alone should give an impetus to the iron business, but in addition, as will be gathered from the following quotation, the price is rapidly advancing in Europe :—

"The extraordinary advance in iron in Glasgow during the last three days—5 shillings per ton, or from 12 to 15 per cent.—has, according to private cables, had the effect of rousing the speculative spirit to an extraordinary pitch on the other side. New York metal men say the excitement in the European iron market is naturally having a great effect upon all subsidiary metals over the whole world.

It has been rumored on 'change for several days that the French syndicate had taken hold of iron. To this is attributed the flurry in the European iron market. Traced to its original source the report was started by a metal dealer who could not keep in the market since the gigantic operations of the French syndicate. So far as known the syndicate has not gone into iron."

Great improvements are yearly being made in manufacturing iron and steel, and therefore the following may prove of value to our readers interested in that business :—

"A new process for producing iron and steel direct from the ore has been invented and patented by a Russian engineer, which, a British consular report says, will create a revolution in the manufacture of charcoal iron. Under the new process iron ore, after being submitted to the ordinary smelting process, is taken direct from the furnace to the rolling-mill and turned into thin sheets of the finest charcoal iron. There are at least three furnaces in this country fired with charcoal-making iron with perfect success. 'Whether the process can be applied with equal success when coke is used for fuel I can not positively assert; but I am assured that an experiment has been made with coke for a fuel which has been equally successful.' The secret of the process is in the construction of the furnace, which is inexpensive and simple."

The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company has introduced a very important improvement in puddling, by taking the molten iron direct from the blast furnace to the puddling furnace. The results are stated to be very satisfactory, and the quality of the puddled bar to be fully uniform and as good, if not better, than that obtained by puddling the same iron in the ordinary way.

There is a great saving in fuel, in time, and in some other items which enter into "cost."

Venezuela has in the El Callao mine one of the most profitable gold mines now being worked. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the London agents of this famous gold mine, have received 3,620 ozs. of bar gold produced for the fortnight ending January 5th. At the same rate of production, the output for January was at least 7,750 ounces, which would seem to be the monthly average during the last eight months. We also observe that a dividend of 83 cents per share was paid in December, aggregating \$26,725.

More than 700,000 tons of nickel ore are said to be visible in the nickel mines in Churchill county, Nevada.

REMEMBER!

That we not only keep the best stock of

GOLD MINING SUPPLIES,

BUT ALSO

MILL AND MACHINERY SUPPLIES

—AND—

GENERAL HARDWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Sole Agency Boston (Rubber) Belting Co

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,

Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

WISWELL

Crushing Mills.

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty-five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

J. E. GAMMON,

Manager.

Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

F. W. CHRISTIE,

Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,

Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Steam Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts

Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY 28th Nov., 1887. Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows :—

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, at 10.15 a.m.  
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily with Steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Station on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL,

General Superintendent.

Yarmouth, N. S.

CARD.

In assuming the management of the General Victualling Business, conducted by the late firm of

FADER BROS.,

No. 6, 8 and 10 Bedford Row, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, and can confidently assure their old customers and the general public, that it will be our earnest endeavor to keep up the reputation the late firm has always enjoyed, of having nothing but the very best stock possible to be obtained in the market.

The business will be conducted under the name, style and firm of J. A. LEAMAN & Co. All the old employees will be retained, and all contracts or arrangements made by customers with FADER BROS. will be carried out by us.

Hoping to be favoured with a continued share of your patronage, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. LEAMAN.

R. H. EDWARDS.

C. G. CREELMAN.

Business Announcement

MESSRS. JOSEPH FADER & CO. desire to announce to the public that they will conduct a General Victualling Establishment at 17 and 19 BEDFORD ROW. The old and well-known firm of Fader Bros., of which Mr. Joseph Fader was for many years a leading member, has sold out to a new company, leaving Mr. Joseph Fader the only representative of the name doing business in the city. A long experience in the victualling business justifies the belief that the firm at 17 and 19 Bedford Row will be found to be the headquarters for supply. It will be the aim of MESSRS. JOSEPH FADER & CO. to keep nothing or sell nothing that is not first-class in every particular. Past experience puts the firm in the position of knowing just the exact spot of getting the very best goods in their line.

In connection with the meat supplies of the firm, they will conduct on an extensive Scale Sausage Making of all kinds, fresh and smoked Hams, Bacon and Bologna a speciality. Only skilled and reliable workmen will be employed, so that the public may be assured that the goods purchased from the firm of JOSEPH FADER & CO. will be clean and wholesome.

In connection with the operations of this extensive firm, they will keep on hand all descriptions of Canned Goods, purchased first hand from the manufacturers, and which will be supplied at the lowest living rates.

Vegetables of all descriptions always on hand. The best Cheese, the finest Butter, and the freshest Eggs that the market can furnish always on call.

Ships supplied at short notice with all kinds of Provisions.

Mr. Joseph Fader lives on the premises, and has Telephone connection, so that he can always be found at any hour of the day or night.

JOSEPH FADER & CO.

Spectacles on Scientific Principles.



D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN

OFFICE:

53 Germain Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B. - NEAR MARKET,

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.

Office hours—8 a.m., to 8 p.m., Saturdays, 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamis Jackets, Polar Jackets, Elder Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why circulate further than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S Axis Cut Pebbles Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

FELIX GOURDEAU.

QUEBEC,

TANNER & CURRIER,

Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence solicited

## HOME AND FARM.

Continuation of extracts from the pamphlet of the N. S. S. P. C.—

The horse may be destroyed by blows upon the head, by the bullet, or by chloroform.

1. *By Blows.*—Having blindfolded the horse, the operator, armed with a heavy axe or hammer, should stand upon the side and to the front of the animal, directing his blow to a point in the middle of a line drawn across the forehead from the centre of the pit above the eye.

One vigorous and well-directed blow will fell the animal, but the blow should be repeated to make destruction sure.

2. *By the Bullet.*—The operator should stand directly in front of the animal, and place the muzzle of the rifle within a few inches of the skull, aiming at the same spot.

One shot is generally sufficient, if properly directed; if not, it should be repeated after the animal falls.

In most instances, so great and instantaneous is the shock to the brain from a bullet that death follows instantly.

A shot-gun loaded with buck-shot is effectual, and may often be more conveniently procured.

3. *By Chloroform.*—Procure a common feed-bag or small sack made of thick cotton cloth, or of any sufficiently strong material, provided with strings or a strap to fasten over the head, and at the bottom of this place a large sponge or a yard of flannel folded to the size of eight inches square.

The sponge or flannel is to be saturated with chloroform and the bag adjusted. If the suffocation and consequent struggling, which at first attend the administration of anaesthetics, are very great, the application of the chloroform may be gradual, the animal being allowed to respire the outward air for a moment, until these effects pass off. As it is by the exclusion of common air, however, that death is produced, the more persistently the administration of the chloroform is kept up, the more speedy will be the desired result.

The dose requisite varies very much according to circumstances. At least sixteen ounces of chloroform should be procured, and it should be freshly applied through a slit in the bag every few minutes until death ensues, which will be from five to ten or fifteen minutes after the beginning of the operation.

The difficulties attending the administration of chloroform to so large and powerful an animal as the horse, particularly at the hands of the inexperienced, render its use less applicable than either of the other methods. In cases where sickness and consequent debility have reduced the animal and made him less capable of struggling, it answers a good purpose, or where a pet horse is to be killed, and the owner is unwilling that the deadly blow shall be struck, chloroform may be resorted to, but, as a general rule, we do not recommend its use where the normal amount of strength still remains.

W. H.—We hear it said by good authority, with which our own experience corresponds, that there is not nearly enough care and discrimination used in the selection of strawberries for planting. Quality is far too much sacrificed to size and appearance, and much of the fine-looking fruit we see is deficient both in sweetness and flavor. "The strawberry," says our writer, "is a strawberry, and it does not seem to make much difference whether it is sweet or sour." The "Wilson" was a good variety, but is said by growers to have lost its vigor.

The "Sharpless" is at present in a good deal of favor by New England growers. The "Crescent" is said to yield nearly double the quantity of other varieties, holds its size, and produces abundant plants for future crops. "Belmont" and "Jewell" are of good size and color, and may also rank as pretty good in flavor.

As far as flavor goes, few of the fine-looking cultivated kinds equal the wild strawberry, which strongly resembles the old "Hautboy," which fifty years ago used to be reckoned the finest strawberry in England. The "Hautboy" itself was by no means a large strawberry, and bore a remarkable likeness to our wild strawberry in form and color. We have often thought it was originally the wild strawberry brought under careful cultivation, and of late years have fancied that something might be done in Canada by improving the wild fruit.

However, this may be, we doubt if our farmers give nearly as much attention to this excellent and wholesome fruit as it would be to their advantage to do. We therefore extract the following remarks on strawberry culture from the *New England Farmer* :—

"No farmer should be without an abundance of this fruit in its season. Two square rods will produce a full supply for an ordinary family, and every farmer can afford that space to a fruit that affords so much food and satisfaction. Good grass land is good strawberry land. A deep, rich, moist soil is needed. As it takes one year to grow the plants and another to get the crop, we must manure for two years. Set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows four feet distant. If well manured, the ground will be covered by September by plants set in April. Clean culture must be kept up the first year, but stirring the soil the year of fruiting is not advisable, as too many roots will be disturbed. Cover with something in winter to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, and remove it in spring when growth starts. Market gardeners grow strawberries the first year with early vegetables between the rows, and turn the plants in as soon as they have fruited the second year, and put in a late crop of some kind, thus getting three crops in two years."

The largest show berries are grown from plants potted the previous August, and kept in hills with the runners cut off; but for home use or for profit, set plants in spring, taking them direct from the beds without pro-

vious potting. For family use the rows may be but three feet apart. It is less work, and larger crops will be obtained from new beds set every spring, than if old beds are treated for second cropping.

Manuring, however, may be overdone the first year, producing too rank a growth of foliage, which has the effect of preventing the ripening of the fruit, and leaving it with green points."

An article in a contemporary a week or so ago, expresses some anxiety lest the apple culture of Nova Scotia should be overdone, and that it should entirely supersede the cultivation of the potato in the Annapolis Valley, and the Western part of Hants. It would certainly be much to be regretted if the growth of the potato should be neglected in a mania for planting every available space with fruit trees. At the same time we are inclined to think that, in view of the great failure of apples in Great Britain of late years, that country alone is capable of furnishing a full market for Nova Scotia apples, provided the selection for planting is intelligent, that due care and scrupulous honesty are made manifest in the packing, and that proper measures are taken to extend Nova Scotian connection with the English market.

**NAIL THESE REMINDERS TO THE BARN DOOR.**—If the iron wedge will not draw, build a fire of chips and heat it.

Heap up and tramp down solidly the snow around the young fruit trees.

Water, green food, and meat, fowls must have to prosper during the winter.

Watch the outlets of the tile drains, that they do not become closed with ice.

There is one part of the farm that is not benefited by drainage: the manure heap.

Politeness pays in the cow-stable. A gentle man gets more milk than a harsh man.

Straw and corn fodder are best worked into manure by putting them through good animals.

The best preventive of trouble at lambing time is daily exercise for the ewes during winter.

Take the bridles with you when you go to breakfast, and put them near the stove while you eat.

Separate the weaker animals; they need extra feed, whereas with the stronger they get scant feed.

Profit in farming comes from the maximum crops, the products of winter thought and summer work.

If the chain pump is clogged up with ice do not give the crank a jerk. Both wheel and chain break more easily when very cold.

Every farmer may be the architect of his own fortune, and it is poor policy to let the job out to luck.

Harness hung in the stable is damaged as much by the gasses and dampness there as it is worn by use.

When green wood is used for fuel, part of the heat is absorbed to convert the water in the fuel into vapor.

If you do not wish cloddy and lifeless ground in the spring, keep the cattle off the fields when the soil is soft.—*American Agriculturist for Feb.*

## OUR COSY CORNER.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—If the head be held back and the fingers dipped in cold water, and the water thrown off into the throat, as soon as one drop reaches the throat the spasm will cease.

Coal ashes, mixed with salt and water to a stiff paste, will harden like a rock, and this paste is excellent to fill cracks in stoves, and it can be used to line a coal or soapstone stove.

**A GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.**—Make one-half pint strong sage tea; to this add two tablespoonfuls of honey, two teaspoonfuls of powdered alum, and one teaspoonful of borax. Gargle three or four times a day.

It is said that if a head of cabbage is cut in half and boiling water poured over it, it will prevent the disagreeable odor that usually comes from it when cooking.

It is said that the lustre of old picture frames may be restored by washing the gilding in warm water, in which an onion has been boiled, (after dusting the frame with a brush), drying quickly with soft rags.

Flouncing is seen on some of the imported models. This fashion, if revived to any extent, should be kept exclusively for house dresses, as the flouncing adds so much to the weight of the skirt.

Mouse colored outer garments vie with those of dark red in the realm of fashion.

The fashion of wearing colors in petticoats for black costumes will still continue.

Tepid water, not hot water, is recommended for washing the face and hands in cold weather.

Small dinners are more in vogue than usual this season, and in consequence they are less elaborate.

Ferns form the prettiest possible dinner decoration—laid flat on the cloth about the foot of candle sticks or large lamp base they are most effective.

The down quilt, except it be used over the feet, often makes as much discomfort as it does comfort, and is not a wholesome bed covering.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A call from St. John's church, Stellarton, to the Rev. James Murray, has been accepted.

Reports from the Presbyterian churches throughout the province show that they are in a prosperous condition.

At the annual sale of the pews at the Rev. Dr. Talmage's church, recently held, the sum of \$33,456 was realized.

The Presbyterian church at Gairloch, Pictou County, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, will shortly have as their pastor the Rev. John Fowlie.

The income of the Free Church in Scotland last year was £95,256; of the United Presbyterian Church, £43,164; of the Established Church, £46,481; and of the Irish Presbyterian Church, £19,458.

Rev. H. S. Jenyngh and Alexander McLachlin, two of last year's graduates from the Union Seminary, New York, have just sailed on their way to Tarsus, where they are to superintend St. Paul's Institute, a newly founded Christian training school. A few days before their departure a farewell meeting was held in Dr. Crosby's church, New York.

BAPTIST.

There are two Chinese Baptist churches in the Pacific slope, one in San Francisco, and the other in Portland, the latter being much the largest.

The Baptist church at Windsor is being enlarged and greatly improved. When completed it will be a credit to the denomination.

The London Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is pastor, has in connection with it 37 mission stations, 131 local preachers, and 22 Sunday and ragged schools, in which there are 584 teachers, and 7,731 scholars. Nearly 100 stations, which were started in connection with the Tabernacle, have developed into self-supporting churches. The total membership at the Tabernacle is 5,315.

METHODIST.

Miss Hart, a daughter of the Rev. T. D. Hart, of Berwick, has gone to British Columbia as an assistant to Miss Knight in the Crosby Girls' Home.

As a result of the special services in connection with the Methodist churches of St. John, many conversions are reported. In Owen Square church alone, one hundred have professed salvation.

Rev. David Savago is holding special services at Lunenburg, assisted by the Rev. W. Brown of Charles St. church.

From the latest church statistics it appears that in connection with the several branches of Methodism in the United States there are 40,321 churches; 27,542 ministers; 37,379 local preachers, and 4,601,416 communicants. This is the largest Protestant denomination in that country.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

There has been a proposition that the consecration of Rev. Dr. Courtney should take place in St. George's Church, as having the most suitable chancel and altar in the city. But this would not be in good taste. The new Bishop could not well be consecrated in any place save in his own cathedral. It has also been suggested that the chair be removed from St. Luke's to St. Paul's. If the Bishop is as wise as he is represented to be, his first step will be to remove his *Cathedra* from St. Luke's to the Bishop's Chapel, where he would be quite independent of everybody, would be his own master, could have what services he pleased, and could invite any clergymen, and at any time. The building is small, but would be amply sufficient for all ordinary occasions.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., has had \$50,000 bequeathed to it for the foundation of another professorship. Whom will the friends of King's College do the like?

The Anglican bishops throughout the world number about 210. A large proportion of them are expected to assemble at the Lambeth Conference in July next.

The Cathedral of Southwell, lately restored, is to be re-opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is said that there will be some changes in the staff of King's College after June.

CATHOLIC.

According to a careful estimate made for the year 1886, in many cases from church statistics which have been accurately compiled, the numbers of Roman Catholics in the English speaking countries of the world, Great Britain and the United States, are as follows:—England, 1,754,000; Scotland, 425,600; Ireland, 3,969,500; total in British Isles proper, 6,150,100; British Colonies in Asia, 1,961,700; Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, 2,471,200; Australia, New Zealand, and other British Colonies, 2,516,800; total in British Empire, 13,399,600; total number Roman Catholics in United States, 10,624,400; total in Great Britain and United States, 24,024,000. In Great Britain there are nine Catholic Privy Councillors; forty Catholic Peers of the Realm; fifty-one Catholic Baronets, and twenty Catholic Lords, with courtesy titles. There is one noble lord who is a priest, devoting himself exclusively to missionary duties.

The new church at Sandy Point, "St. Peter's by the Sea," was opened on Sunday, 5th inst.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home A Novel By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott.
9. The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
9. In Cupid's Net A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife A Novel By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret A Novel By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
27. Mildred Trevanion A Novel By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon A Novel By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate A Novel By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'it," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne A Novel By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet-laureate without knowing it.
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a masterpiece of dramatic composition.
49. Paul and Virginia By Bernard de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I. 50 Part II of above.
51. Miss Toosey's Missions, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. 53 Part II of above.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I. 56 Part II of above.
57. William Shakespeare: How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. JOHNSTONE.—Although the position is a very old friend, we are much obliged for your kindness.

V. GRAY.—We cannot understand your solution of No. 6. You seem to have overlooked the fact that there is a White P stationed at K3.

J. W. WALLACE.—If White's first move places Black in such a position that he cannot move without putting himself in check, Black is said to be stale-mated, and the game is declared drawn.

F. A. P.—In No. 3, if Black moves B to R4, White mates by Kt to QB5. Your No. 5 is correct.

N.B.—Owing to the trains being blocked, we were unable to read the proof last week, and hence the error in Prob. 9, for which we apologize.

The White King at K3 should, of course, be a White Queen. The solution to this Problem will consequently be deferred one week.

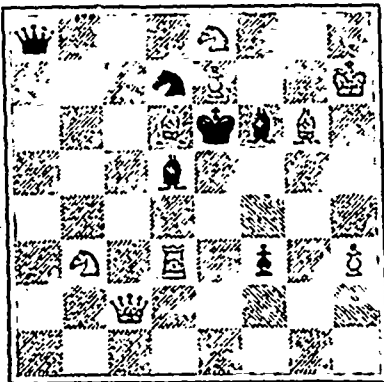
Solution of Problem No 6. Q to QB8, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. G. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, L. Johnstone, W. Lawson, "D," H. B. Stairs, E. W. Dimock, C. Hensley, Edgie, and Mrs. H. Moseley.)

Solution of Problem No 7. Kt to QK7, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, V. G. Gray, L. Johnstone, W. Lawson, "D," H. B. Stairs, C. Cutbill, J. G. Harrington, R. H. Seaton, H. Delaney, R. W. Brigstocke, E. W. Dimock, C. Hensley, Edgie, Mrs. H. Moseley, J. W. W., Rev. P. H. Brown.)

PROBLEM No. 10. By E. B. Cook. BLACK.



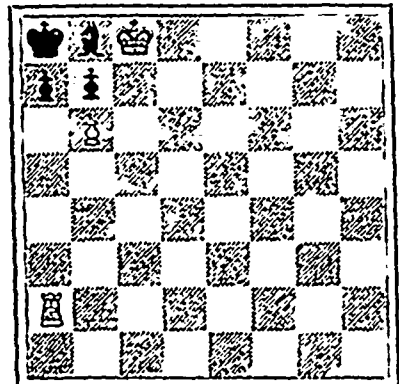
WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 11.

(Supposed to be the only problem composed by the famous Paul Morphy.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

We are very pleased to learn that

the projected Chess Club at Wolfville has at length been definitely organized, with Prof. A. E. Coldwell as President, and Mr. C. R. Higgins as Secretary. We wish its members every success.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. HALL, Lunenburg.—Your solution to No. 4 is faulty, both the blacks and the whites being played weakly. The solution given in our last you will find to be the correct one. In your solution to problem 5, by Wardell, the same weakness displays itself. In order to point this out, we give yours with comments and corrections, as below:—

- 10-15 17-22 26-31 23-19
25 22 18 15 11 8 4 8
9-14 10-7 3-7 19-15
26 23 19 16 8 4 8 4
15-10 22-26 31-26 15-11
(a) 22 18 15 11 4 8 12 7
14-17 7-3 26-23 7-3
23 19 16 12 8 4 blk.wins

This is an ingenious, though not a forced win, and Mr Hall deserves credit for it. We hope to hear from him again and oftener

(a) Instead of 22 18 here, white can draw as follows:—

- 23 19 17 14 10 7 8 4
(1) 10-6 22-26 31-26 19-15
19 15 14 10 7 3 4 8
(2) 14-18 6-2 26-23 draw.
22 17 15-11 11-8
18-22 26-31 23-19

- (1) 10-7, 19 15, 14-18, 15 11, dr.
(2) 6-9 10 7 17-21 14 10
15 10 14-17 18 14 draw.
9-13 22 18 13-17

See the correct solution next week.

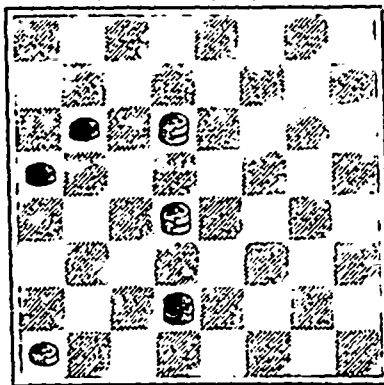
Mrs. H. MOSELY, Dartmouth.—We have written fully by mail.

W. N. REINHARDT, LaHave.—Your first solution of Problem 4 was incorrect, but as you discovered that fact and sent the second and correct one, so that it reached us in time, we gave you due credit in our last.

Owing to the disarrangements of the mails through the inclemency of the weather, we withhold the solution of problem No. 5, (vide issue of Feb. 10th.) till next week, when we purpose giving it, and also that for No. 6.

PROBLEM 7.

From the Glasgow Herald. Black—mon 9, 13, k. 26



White—man 29, ks. 10, 18. White to play and win.

GAME

Oponing—"Defiance," being the 18th game of the late international match between Barker and Martins, and the first won by the former, who had first move.

Table of chess moves: 11-16 17-22 4-11 29-25, 23 19 26 17 28 24 7 10, 9-14 13-22 5-9 25-22, (a) 27 23 (b) 24 20 24 19 10 15, 8-11 2-6 9-13 13-17, 22 18 32 27 19 16 27 24, 15-22 1-5 11-15 18-23, 25 9 27 24 16 11 24 20, 5-14 12-16 7-16 23-27, 29 25 19 12 20 11 20 16, 6-9 6-10 15-18 27-31, 25 22 23 19 31 27 Black, 9-13 10-17 17-21 wins, 22 18 13 8 11 7, 14-17 3-12 22-25, 21 14 19 16 7 2, 10-17 12-19 25-29, 18 14 24 8 2 7

(a) This forms the "Defiance." It is so named because it prevents the formation of the "Fife."

(b) This move lost the game.

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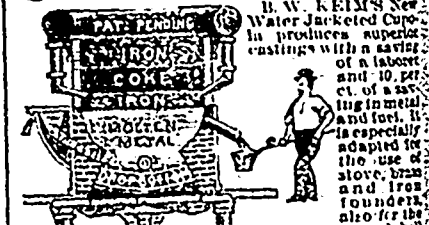
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