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THE CRITIC.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gladstone has written an indignant letter to the press characterizing the rumor of his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith as a malicious slander. The "grand old man" has made many enemies during his long political career, but the circulation of false stories can do him no permanent injury.

The contribution entitled "Our Dumb Brothers," which will be found in another column, is somewhat speculative in its tone; but as the writer's evident intention is to ensure better treatment to dumb animals, we gladly insert it in THE CRITIC. Kindness is more potent than the lash, and thoughtfulness than kicks and blows.

It is estimated that there are in Britain between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 able-bodied men, and that the machinery in the three Kingdoms is capable of performing more work than 400,000,000 men. That is more than all the able-bodied men in the world. Through the application of steam and the improvements in machinery, Britain's productive power is increased a hundred fold.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says:—"If from no higher motive than the preservation of beauty, I say to all girls in society, sleep!" Mrs. Stanton, no doubt, gives the girls wise counsel, but had she been more explicit, young ladies might have understood her better. Mrs. Stanton cannot certainly mean that young ladies are to sleep in society. She probably means them to sleep when not in society; but does she intend to recommend our young women to allow their mothers to be worn out with household duties while they are enjoying the counselled beauty sleep.

It is not probable that the criminal records of any country can show any more cold-blooded, heartless and cruel case of murder, than that committed at Amiens, France, on the 22nd ult., where an unfortunate girl, who had been deprived of her reason, was murdered by her family to save them further trouble with her, and to enable them to avoid the cost of her maintenance. The mother and brother of the victim held her naked on the bed while another brother beat her to death in the presence of a number of friends of the family, who coolly looked on while the foul crime was being perpetrated. The authorities arrested the mother and two sons, and they are held for murder, while the "friends" have been arrested as accessories. We have seldom heard or read a description of such a revolting scene in which a mother is without maternal affection, a brother acts as his sister's assassin, and so-called friends stand by to witness the foul deed.

During the recent eclipse of the sun observed at Granada, excellent photographs of the sun's feathery corona were taken. From these it would appear that the corona extends 1,700,000 miles on either side of the main body of the luminary, that is, about twice the sun's diameter. During the eclipse the light was less than that from the full moon.

The tithe agitation in Wales is producing a deep feeling of bitterness among the farming population of that section. Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of Wales, only about 300,000 are members of the Established Church. Hence the objection to paying tithes to the clergy of the Church of England. It is time the British Parliament commuted these tithes, and allowed the church an equivalent in some other form of property. This would forever put a stop to agitations such as that which is now in full force in Wales.

The Empress of Japan is not a whit behind her enterprising subjects in falling in with customs of Western civilization. Heretofore, the inconvenient court dress has been worn by Japanese ladies on all public occasions, but the Empress has given notice that hereafter she will wear the European dress, and that the ladies in attendance are at liberty to do likewise. The language, laws, government, religion and customs of Japan, are being revolutionized, and yet the radical changes are being accomplished without bloodshed. Would that we could say as much of the reforms in Western countries.

The people of the Hungarian nationality have sprung from twelve or thirteen distinct races; but the Hungarian Diet, although cosmopolitan in its make up, is most illiberal and narrow in dealing with the Jews. By a recent enactment, Hungarians are prohibited from marrying Jews, but as the Jews or Jewesses are pretty, accomplished, and well dowered, the Diet will find difficulty in carrying out its mandate. "The man who sets his heart upon a woman is a chameleon and doth feed on air." This light diet is all that love requires, and the bright eyes of a Jewess will simply proselyte the Hungarian lover, make him a Jew and a happy man, and the Diet can bite its thumb.

Tourists visiting France now find it necessary to carry passports, otherwise they are liable to be taken into custody by the police, who are ever on the watch for foreign spies. An English yachting party and a German artist, are the latest victims to the enterprise of the over suspicious officers of the law. However annoying such detention may be to travellers, it is not surprising that in a "country of camps, barracks, and strategic lines of defence," all foreigners should be regarded as suspects, come to view out the weak spots in the land. Frenchmen never stop to reason, and the phrase "tall, strong and stupid," which is applied to the *gens d'arme*, is not without force.

Britain buys and sells in gold, while India buys and sells in silver, and as a consequence, so long as gold is the only recognized standard of value, fluctuations in the value of silver are sure to follow. From this cause much embarrassment is now being felt in financial circles in India. A few years ago, one pound sterling in exchange cost ten rupees in silver; it now costs fifteen, and the end has not yet been reached. A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the question, and report upon the expediency of adopting a double standard of values. Should the report be favorable, the United States and the States of the Latin Union will have reason to be satisfied.

The old barbaric Moorish bull-fights are still the chief amusement of the Spanish people; but the costliness of the pastime seems to check the too frequent recurrence of the exhibitions. From 3000 to 4000 horses are annually destroyed in encounters with bulls. The horseman or "picador," usually escapes injury, as the attention of the infuriated animal is drawn off by "cukulos," men provided with crimson banners. These are in turn supported by the "banderilleros," who are armed with darts with fire-works and flags attached. Thus bleeding and scorched, the animal is despatched by the "matador," who plunges his long straight sword into the body, up to the very hilt. All classes in Spain delight in this sport.

Those who have watched the Provincial press during the past few months, cannot fail to have noticed the number of thunderstorms which have been reported in all sections of the country; and the same remark is applicable to Canadian and American journals. Although many of the storms reported have been severe, in no instance has the streak of lightning been so remarkable as that during a thunderstorm at Plainfield, New York. A young lady was lifting a lacquered metal tray which was lying on a table in front of the window. At this moment a blinding flash of lightning caused her to throw it hastily down. The next morning, on examining the tray, it was seen to bear an excellent profile likeness of the young lady, apparently burned into the metal. The tray is to be placed in a public museum. We should like some more definite details as to this remarkable event, but if it lack veracity, it is at least cleverly invented.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

Landlordism is a term distasteful to the free yeomanry of this western continent, it savors, we think, too much of old-world ideas and is a relic of feudalism, tolerated because it is, not because it ought to be. But as a matter of fact, landlordism in America is by no means such an uncommon thing. True, its growth has not been marked by revolution or conquest, but it nevertheless has planted its foot firmly upon the soil of the new world, and unless the public become fully alive to the dangers that may result from its establishment, landlordism is likely to become quite as permanent an institution on the west as on the east shore of the Atlantic. The *North American Review* a few months since, sent out a commissioner to investigate this question, and his report, which contains many startling facts, has never yet been refuted. From it we gather that of the 7,670,493 persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, only 2,94,306 are registered as owners of their holdings, the remainder being tenants paying rents, and agricultural laborers. It will thus be seen that less than one half of the agriculturists in the United States are freeholders, and of these, it is said, the majority have mortgaged their farms to money-lenders, having little hope of being able to do more than pay the interest upon the borrowed capital.

France, with less population than the United States, has 5,000,000 small rural proprietors, and this in a country where the area of cultivable land is comparatively limited, and the proportion of population to the acreage much greater. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 1,069,000 tenant farmers, while in the United States, the land where free homesteads are supposed to be obtainable for the asking, there are 1,250,000 tenant farmers.

A glance at the land laws of the different States reveals a condition of affairs analogous in many respects to the most stringent and arbitrary land laws of Europe. The United States tenant farmer, so far as the State laws are concerned, is not a whit better off than the Irish peasant. Fixity of rent is not secured to him, and in the event of being unable to pay his landlord on account of a short crop, he and his family are liable to eviction. There are now but 5,000,000 acres of land fit for cultivation yet to be disposed of by the United States Government, and as these will be occupied within the course of a few years, it is evident that land values must soon advance, thus widening the breach between the landlord and the tenant and rendering it more than ever improbable that the latter will be able to secure a freehold in his own right. Already the effects of landlordism are becoming painfully evident in different parts of the Republic. In Springfield Ill. alone there are some two hundred landlords who live upon the rent-roll of properties in the Middle States, one of them owning 40,000 acres in one county alone—about half his property—from which he draws an income of more than \$100,000 a year.

The question as to how these lands were obtained has passed beyond the stage of practical politics, but at no distant day the question of the relations of landlord and tenant is one which must engage the serious consideration of American statesmen, otherwise we may have reenacted in the New World some of the agrarian disturbances which, during the past ten years, have attracted the attention of the leading minds in Great Britain and on the continent.

A NEVER-CHANGING POLICY.

The policies of states, like the views of individuals, change with changing circumstances, but as the individual who has the courage to stick to his own convictions generally succeeds in the long run, so the state which has an unchanging policy, in time realizes the aim of that policy. The truth of this statement must appear evident to those conversant with the great eastern question throughout which the one unvarying fixed purpose of Russia has been to drive the Turks from their European possessions, and plant the standard of the Czar on the fortress overlooking the Golden Gate at Constantinople. Those who remember the Crimean War and its cause have good reason to feel surprised at the turn which recent events in Europe have taken. Thirty years ago the united forces of Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, were hurled against Russia in order to compel that power to withdraw from Moldavia and Wallachia, now united as Roumania, because the occupation of these principalities by Russia was regarded as ominous of her intention to push on to Constantinople, and further, because it threatened to disturb the balance of power upon the continent. With the fall of Sebastapool, Russia yielded to the inevitable, quietly assenting to the creation of Roumania as an independent state, and further, augmenting the territory of that principality by the cession of a portion of Bessarabia. By treaty she agreed to withdraw her fleets from the Black Sea, and to dismantle the fortresses upon its shores. But thirty years have wrought a great change in European public opinion, while the policy of Russia, as respects Constantinople, remains the same as in 1854. Her war-ships, notwithstanding treaty obligations, now ride at anchor in all the principal Russian Black Sea ports, the fortifications at Batoum have been restored, and the Russian troops massed a short distance north of the Danube. Prince Alexander, who, a few months since, proved himself an able commander, and one who might, if undisturbed, carve out an independent Balkan state, has been overthrown through Russian intrigue. And yet, with all this, the persons who thirty years ago would have been ready to prevent Russian aggression, remain passive observers of that which is transpiring in the East, and Russia is allowed almost without a protest to further her plans for reaching the goal of her ambition. Russia's policy is still the same, but that of the powers has changed with changed circumstances,—changed with the altered political geography of Europe. With the unification of Germany and the strengthening of the Austro-Hungarian federation, the balance of power upon the

Continent has ceased to be a disturbing factor in international affairs, and as Bismarck believes that the interests of Russia and Austria can be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of those two great empires, Britain can well afford to allow the great German chancellor to have his way, seeing that Germany, and not Britain, would be more immediately affected by Russian territorial extension. The term of the Sultan's rule in Europe is drawing to a close, but it yet remains to be settled whether Turkey in Europe is to be formed into one or more independent Balkan states, or be divided between Germany's great imperial neighbors, Russia and Austria.

ANTICOSTI—THE SABLE ISLAND OF THE GULF

Attention is now being called to the fitness of Anticosti as a field for emigration. A colonization company has been formed, and active measures are being taken to attract settlers to this little-esteemed and, as it is claimed, much mis-represented island. The prospectus of the company even states that the land is fertile, and the natural advantages for settlement are great. And, indeed, no meaner authority than Sir William Logan has pronounced the soil to be of the best quality, and similar to that of the Genessee Valley in western New York. If Anticosti really possesses such an advantage, it must be singularly rich in compensating disadvantages; for up to the present all attempts at colonizing the island have been conspicuous failures.

The Anticostian exhibit at the Colonial exhibition in London consists of one glass case containing very good samples of potatoes and squashes, and rather indifferent specimens of bears. On a bench at the end of the case sits a pretty little girl, probably not a product of the island, distributing circulars, setting forth the redeeming features of Anticosti. One is forced to ask himself what would be the nature of the place which had no redeeming features,—actually nothing to keep the inhabitants from a little harmless pride.

The general reader will be interested in a graphic description of Anticosti from the pen of Mr. J. McDonald Oxley, which appears in the September number of the *Cosmopolitan*, of Rochester, N. Y. His account of this Sable Island of the Gulf is rendered more interesting, perhaps, by a reference to the many disastrous ship wrecks that have occurred off its rocky shores. Physically, the island is 120 miles long by about 30 miles wide, at its centre. The cliffs along the southern coast are from twenty to thirty feet above the sea level; while the northern coast shows a succession of ridges, varying from 200 to 500 feet in height. The climate, according to Mr. Oxley, is not inferior to that of the Maritime Provinces, the high ridges at the north forming a protection for the most fertile part of the island. Referring to the products of the soil, Mr. Oxley says:—"As may be judged from the success attending the planting of the potato, the soil of the island is well adapted to vegetables, and nearly all kinds will thrive there; but wheat, oats and corn, unfortunately, will not mature, and strange to say, horned cattle rarely or never survive their second year. * * * Horses and pigs thrive everywhere, and sheep do fairly well, so that upon the whole, an industrious farmer could manage *pretty comfortably*, provided he did not lay too much stress upon butter, cheese and milk."

This proviso is enough to settle Anticosti's claims upon the emigrant. Unless he is content to live on pork, mutton, potatoes and squashes, he had better look around for some place that will yield his *bread and butter*. Until Canada, with an area equal to that of Europe, and a population about equal to that of London, has furnished comfortable homes for many millions of emigrants, there will be no urgent need for colonizing Anticosti.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

The opening of direct communication between Japan and Canada marks the commencement of a new era in the history of Canadian commercial activity. Before the revolution of 1868, the communications between the Japanese and the "foreign barbarians" of Caucasian race were hampered by the extreme exclusiveness of the former. A closer acquaintance with the diplomatists of the so-called barbarians, and a brief but memorable experience of the superiority of European fire-arms entirely removed all prejudice against the foreigner; so much so, indeed, that the Japanese are now most energetic in cultivating the acquaintance of the "foreign barbarian," and in studying his arts and sciences. Within the last eighteen years an extensive trade has sprung up between Japan and the outside world. In 1884 the exports amounted to \$33,016,430, and the imports to \$28,821,027. The British, the Americans, the Chinese, the Germans and the French take the lead in foreign trade with Japan.

Now that Canada and Japan have become such close neighbours, and that the latter has developed so sociable a spirit of late, the time has come to consider what will be the nature of the relations between the two countries. Canada is of all civilized countries the nearest to Japan. The dealings of Japan with Europe and America are daily becoming more extensive. She is capable of enormous development, her present population, equal to that of the British Isles, being less than half as many as she is able to support. European habits and education are rapidly gaining ground. The principal exports from Japan are rice, tea, silk, artistic products, grain and provisions. The commonest imports at present are textile fabrics, metals and manufactures, beverages, drugs, paints, sugar, molasses, books, clocks and machinery, oil and war, wines and liquors. A glance at the geographical position of Canada and Japan, and at the excellent means of transport furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a comparison of the articles exported and imported by the two countries respectively, will at once show how intimate and mutually profitable must be the trade relations which are just being established between them.

TIT-BITS.

FIRE AND BRIMSTONE.—A West of Scotland clergyman was going to the Highlands for his holidays, and being very fond of the "Nabob Pickles," he took a bottle with him. The "Nabob Pickles" are extremely hot and should be sparingly used. Arrived at the hotel, he placed the bottle on the table and took out one or two of them. A Yankee was sitting opposite and got his eyes on the pickles. "Stranger, pass the pickles please." The clergyman said: "These are private property, but you are welcome to them." He passed the bottle across the table. The Yankee emptied half the bottle into his plate and stirred them up well with his spoon. He took a big spoonful, but they were not long down when he drew a long breath and said: "Oh, dodgast it! Look here, stranger, I guess you are a parson?" "Well, I am a clergyman, and preach the Gospel." "Look you here," said the Yankee, "I have heard them preach about fire and brimstone, but you are the first one I ever knew who carried a sample bottle."

Mr. Jags and Mr. Cags were talking about religious matters. "It is a great pity that Noah's Ark could not have been preserved," said Mr. Cags. "It would have materially assisted in educating the masses in religion."

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. Jags. "If it were in existence Barnum would have it."

"Yes, I suppose so," mused Cags. "Either Barnum or the United States Navy."

Mamma (with much show of indignation)—I have called you three times, I am very much annoyed.

Charlie (who is fond of Bible stories)—Woll! the Lord called Samuel three times and he didn't get mad about it, did he?

"I don't believe that you love me."

"But Clara, I have given you proofs enough of my love. Didn't I offer to hurl myself out of the fourth story window into the street?"

"Why didn't you do it?"

"Why didn't I do it? I'll tell you why! I didn't do it. The weather was too bad outside. That's why. It looked as if it was going to rain."

Washington lawyer—You say you are entitled to a pension? Patriot—Yes, I think so. Lawyer—were you wounded? Patriot—No, but I laid out \$800 in hard cash for a substitute. Ah, yes, I see. Just give me a ten dollar bill and fill out that blank.

"Say, Pat, whatever made you go to work for old Uncle Dan? He's the meanest man in the country." "Mano is it?" said Pat; "why, shuro he's the foineest, aisyost-goin' master iver I had, bodad; he gives a man fifteen hours to do a day's work in."

The latest gem in the line of Coroner's jury verdicts comes from Dakota, where a jury found that "she came to her death from a felonious desire to reach a happy hereafter."

An impressionist sent in a "Sunset" picture to the Royal Academy. He carefully marked on the back of the frame which was the right side up, but he added, in a polite note, "should my work be placed on your walls upside down, please catalogue it as a sunrise."

"RUTHER RASSLE WITH THER BULL TONGUE."—Arkansaw backwoods schoolteacher (to boy): "Did you want to come to school?" Boy: "Warn't hurting ter come." Teacher: "But you thought it better to get an education, eh?" Boy: "Didn't think er nuff uv it ter hurt me." Teacher: "Then, why did you come?" Boy: "Wall, dad he said I had ter plow ther new groun' with er bull tongue or go ter school, it didn't matter a blame which, so I come ter school, thinkin' I'd try it or fow falls." Teacher: "How do you like it as far as you've got?" Boy: "Ain't dead in love with it." Teacher: "Here, take this book now, and let me teach you your letters." Boy: "Ain't got no letters. Sis is ther only one on thor place that gits any letters." Teacher: "I mean that you must learn the alphabet." Boy (contemptuously): "What, all them marks?" Teacher: "Yes." Boy (taking up his hat): "Wall, er goodbye. I'd ruther rassle with thor bull tongue." —*Arkansaw Traveller.*

"Was the man intoxicated who fell in the circus tent last evening?" asked Mrs. Do Groof of her husband. "No, the man was all right," was the reply. "He was walking a tight rope."

"I think I've covered the whole ground," remarked a Chicago man in an argument. "No doubt of it," replied the St. Louisian; "but if you will lift up one foot it will give room for the other four of us to stand."

The dwellers in the Black Country have hitherto had the reputation of being remarkably brusque, but Dudley has come to the rescue with a notice above a coal pit: "Please do not fall down the shaft." Could the force of politeness go farther? And yet who would like to fall in with the idea?

A somewhat weather-beaten tramp being asked what was the matter with his coat, replied: "Insomnia; it hasn't had a nap in ten years."

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

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Broad Cove Harbor Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Broad Cove, Inverness County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Rev. Donald Chisholm, Broad Cove; Doctor McLellan, Margaree Harbor, and at the office of the Department, St. John, N. B., at which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1886.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

A Belgian lady is making arrangements for planting a Belgian colony in the Canadian Northwest.

Another attempt is to be made to launch the big raft near the Joggins, Cumberland Co. An engineer from New York, who is now on the spot, believes that it can be accomplished.

Cape Breton reports a magnificent crop of potatoes which have been harvested in good condition. From some parts of Nova Scotia proper reports have been received that the yield will be greatly reduced owing to the prevalence of potato rot.

The rumor that the Canadian and American Governments were considering a new fishery treaty is totally without foundation. Steps are being taken to ascertain the author of the bogus telegrams which have of late been circulated in the Canadian and American press. Should he be discovered, the law dealing with his offense will be allowed to take its course.

"Bridgetown" says: "The weather lately has been most favorable for the picking and shipping of apples, which is the order of the day just now. There has been more than the usual number of visitors through this part of the valley this season, the majority of them Americans, but the fall-like aspect, which things have lately begun to assume, has been the signal for a general departure. Two artists, who have been diligently sketching every point of beauty within their reach, being the last to leave."

Montreal boasts many millionaires. The wealth of 54 Montrealers is estimated at \$50,500,000.

Subscribers remitting money to this office will kindly return bills, as by so doing they will obviate the necessity of our making out duplicates for receipts.

The burning of the Pullman car "Merrimac" on the Intercolonial Railway, 120 miles west of Moncton was, to judge from the reports which have reached us, the result of gross carelessness. Fortunately the occupants of the car escaped without injury, but they suffered heavy losses in clothing, money, jewelry, etc. The affair should be investigated by the railway authorities.

"Baddeck" says: "Notwithstanding that this is such a dull season of the year the Treasury of the County is in a fair way of being replenished, one liquor dealer having been fined \$50 and costs for liquor selling, and several other prosecutions being under way. One of the parties sued quietly left for parts unknown the night before the day appointed for his trial. Prof. Bell and family left for home last Sunday in a special steamboat. Rumor says the Prof. has bought the Point and Red Head and has left the building of a handsome summer residence thereon in the hands of a Halifax architect. The "Novelty" arrived in port the first of the week having on board a shark caught off St. Pierre."

The question now is, who will give the false weather prophet a wiggling. If there is one man Canada who deserves to be held up to public ridicule, it is one E. Stone Wiggins, who has for the past six weeks been itching for notoriety, which he has obtained by making silly predictions as to earthquakes, tidal waves and storms. This catch-penny seer should not again be allowed to frighten ignorant persons and interfere with the avocations of those who go down to the sea in ships, by prophecies of calamities to come. Cranks are becoming too numerous and the sooner such persons are put in straight jackets the better for the public.

A fatal disease has broken out among the distillery-fed cattle in Chicago. Should it prove epidemic it will cripple one of Chicago's greatest industries.

According to late returns the amount received by the United States Government on account of sale of public lands, averages but 30c. per acre.

The troublesome tribe of Apaches are to be located on an extensive reserve in Florida. Here it is thought they will be easily kept under control by the United States troops.

Despite the codicil to Tilden's will, which provided that any heir contesting his last will and testament should forfeit any legacy to which he might be entitled under the will, the heirs have combined to break the will. But as it was drawn up by an eminent legal gentleman, it is thought the contestants will fail in their purpose.

William E. Gould, of the National Bank, Portland, is a defaulter to the extent of \$87,000. Mr. Gould enjoyed the respect and confidence of Portland business men, and the announcement of his defalcation has created no little surprise.

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced in Charleston during the past week, but little damage was done. Much uneasiness, however, is felt by the railway authorities, who state that trains approaching the city, are, to judge from the reverberation, rolling over a internal chasm. The sound made by the trains is similar to that heard in passing over deep culverts.

Russia has demanded of the Korean Government the harbor of Vanky for a naval station.

The cholera reports from Italy show a slight falling off in the number of new cases, with a decided decrease in the number of fatal cases. The beautiful city of Pesth on the Danube is afflicted by a smallpox epidemic, which so far has baffled the endeavors of the authorities to stamp it out.

So persistent are the rioters of Belfast in creating street disturbances, that it has been thought advisable to permanently increase the garrison of the city. The rioters have shown little regard for life or property, and the police have found it impossible to preserve the peace.

The relief kitchens which were opened at Mandalay for those who had suffered by the recent floods, were visited by 6000 starving inhabitants. So great was the rush that 12 people were killed while attempting to procure food, and many others were seriously injured.

General Villacenspe, the leader of the late Spanish rebellion, is now a prisoner in Madrid. Seventy three soldiers who took part in the uprising are also in custody. Zorilla, who is supposed to have secretly instigated the revolt, is in France; but as the Spanish Government has intimated to the French authorities a wish that Zorilla be requested to leave French soil, it is not probable that he will remain under the tricolored flag.

A syndicate of French bankers has signified its willingness to take up the proposed Bulgarian loan. The Portuguese loan has already been floated, the offers being far in excess of the amount required. German bankers, having a large amount of idle capital to invest, are the principal lenders.

Nubar Pasha is at present in London endeavoring to effect some new arrangement with respect to the control of the Egyptian finances. The French papers believe that England is about to declare her intention of permanently annexing Egypt to the British Empire. But, although her turn of occupation is indefinite, Britain has at present no intention of swallowing up the Land of the Pharaohs.

A paper is to be started at Bucharest for the purpose of advocating a Confederation of the Balkan provinces. It is to be printed in the Roumanian, Servian and Bulgarian languages. A powerful independent Balkan state is what Russia most dreads.

The Duke of Edinburg and young Prince George of Wales, who are now at Constantinople, have been sumptuously entertained by the Sultan. Abdul Hamid II. evidently has an eye to windward, he smells danger in the breeze and remembers that Britain has ever been his friend in need, hence he leaves his harem to feast her sons.

Eleven moonlighters have been captured by the Irish constabulary, and General Buller has taken measures to put a stop to the expeditions of these midnight maskers. He gives it as his opinion that the National League should be proclaimed.

Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the Irish leader, has returned to her home in Ireland, and has expressed her intention of remaining there for the rest of her days. The Dublin Freeman's Journal has thrown down the gauntlet of fair play between landlords and tenants. Landlords, it says, who treat their tenants in a fair minded manner are worthy of courteous consideration.

Russia has refused to recognize the existing Bulgarian Government, and General Baulbars, the Russian envoy, has been ordered to leave Sofia in the event of Russia's ultimatum not being complied with. Turkey is preparing for war and affairs in the East look decidedly dark.

An engine specially constructed to use petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing trains on the railway between Alexander and Cairo. It is estimated that a yearly saving of \$250,000 will be effected on the road.

Lord Ventry has abated the rents of the tenants on his estate at Dingle, County Kerry, 25 per cent. on account of the fall in the price of produce. The tenants are satisfied.

Lloyd's agent at Santo, writing in regard to the earthquake along the coast of Morea, says from what he has been able to ascertain from the captains of steamers and other crafts in their waters at the time of the shock it appeared to originate from the sea. This is not unlikely, as a steamer belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company which proceeded some months ago to repair the cable below the coast of Navarino, found, on sounding, a subsidence of soil of—if we are not mistaken—a thousand fathoms. We are further indirectly informed that the soundings on many parts of the coast differ materially from the charts of 1864-65, and suggest that an early survey be made of all the waters in the vicinity of and some distance from the coast.

Baron Kaulbach is military attache of the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia. This appointment is considered significant, as he is admitted to be the best informed foreigner living concerning the military affairs of Austria.

The *Republique Francaise* states that England meditates a grand coup d'etat and will probably claim Egypt as a British possession. She will, however, do nothing until she has sufficient force at Alexandria.

The Bulgarian prisoners now being tried for complicity in the late conspiracy against Prince Alexander, are, if found guilty, to be exiled from the Principality. Three well-known Russian officers are implicated in the plot. Prince Alexander has signified to a friend his intention of retiring into private life.

A new street of tombs has recently been discovered by the excavators at Pompeii. A rush of antiquarians and relic hunters will now be in order.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Advices from New Zealand say that White Island volcano is in a state of active eruption and that a column of flame and smoke many feet in diameter issues from the crater.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The Methodists of the United States contributed for missions up to June 30th, \$505,059.22. It is expected that at the end of the year \$1,000,000 will have been collected.

The General Conference could not have made a better selection than the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Potts as Secretary of Education. He is one of the most eloquent preachers in the Methodist pulpit, and possess great influence. It will not be his fault should federation with Toronto University not prove a success.

Last year 10,000 converts of the Wesleyan Missions in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast of Africa raised a jubilee fund of \$75,000.

According to reports presented at the late General Conference, the membership of the Methodist Church of Canada is 167,479, ministers and probationers, 1,616. The number of Sunday-schools is 2675, with an attendance of 191,185.

BAPTIST.

A tabernacle capable of seating two thousand persons has just been completed in Auckland. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the great preacher, is the pastor.

The Baptist Ministers' Aid Society, representing the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has been presented with a building worth \$40,000 at Fenton, Mich., to be used as a home for aged and destitute ministers.

The English Baptist Missionary Society is occupying new territory in India. Madamporo, a large town in the centre of the district, is now occupied.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of the Diocese is now in Chicago, awaiting the session of the General Convention of the Church in the United States, to which he is a delegate. His Lordship will afterward visit Bishop Perry in Davenport, Iowa, and will return to Halifax about the middle of October.

The 26th Congress of the English Church will be held early in October at Wakefield, Yorkshire. This city is the proposed centre of a new Bishopsric in course of endowment. The Bishop of Ripon will preside.

The City of Ripon has just celebrated its 1000th anniversary, and the celebration has been partly civil, partly ecclesiastical. The great Archbishop Wilfred made Ripon, and is still held to be its patron Saint. The Archbishop of York preached at the service in the Cathedral.

It seems likely that one of the ways of marking the Queen's Jubilee will be the erection of a "Church House" in London, to include Convocation Halls, Club for Clergy, Reading Room, Library, and Room for Publishers and Ecclesiastical Art Furnishers. Such a memorial, would form an invaluable addition to the machinery of the Church, gathering into one centre many of her activities now scattered abroad.

PRESBYTERIAN.

On the 7th instant the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces will meet in Truro.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. F. M. Society is at present in session at Pictou.

The Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church was organized in 1878, and that year it collected something over \$5000. The report for last year shows that 175 teachers were employed by the Committee, and \$128,523.36 collected.

There are connected with the Presbyterian Church of the United States two Presbyteries occupying the territory covered by New York city, viz., the Presbytery of New York, and the Presbytery of Westchester. In the former there are forty-three churches, with 19,227 communicants; and in the latter, so far as within the city limits, five churches, with 596 communicants. Including the chapels there are sixty-three places of worship. The contributions of the Presbytery of New York last year amounted to \$754,552.84, an average per communicant of nearly \$40. The number of communicants is 19,823. Besides these churches there are eleven churches connected with the Reformed (Dutch), the Reformed Presbyterian, the United Presbyterian, and the Welsh Calvinistic, all of the Presbyterian faith and order.

CATHOLIC.

His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, is seriously ill.

The Rev. E. V. Boursaud, S. J., president of Boston College, whose illness we noticed a short time ago, is recovering.

It is officially announced that the name of the diocese of Arichat has been changed to Antigonish.

Rev. Fathers Gillis, of Antigonish, and Grant, of Iona, C. B., are on a visit to Boston.

It is said that the Pope will assign Jesuits to the Episcopal Sees in the East Indies, created under the Concordat with Portugal, in reward for the efforts of the Jesuits on behalf of Christianity in the East Indies.

Professor William Scherer, of the University of Vienna, the eminent historian and philologist, is dead.

The National Council of the Church in Scotland—the first held for 327 years—sat during the latter part of August at St. Augustus, Inverness. There are now in Scotland two archbishops and four bishops.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water-Heating Apparatus, Yarmouth, N. S.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 18th October next, for the erection and completion of a

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS AT THE POST OFFICE, &c., BUILDING, YARMOUTH, N. S.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Post Office, A. P. Building, Yarmouth, N. S., on and after Wednesday, 20th September.

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

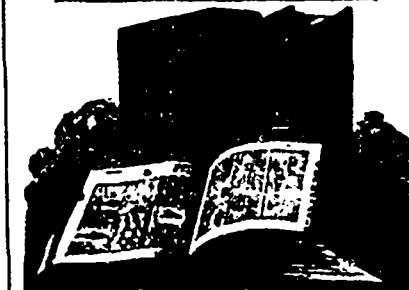
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete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

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

By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th Sept, 1886.

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TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Cape Negro Lighthouse," will be received up to the 15th day of October, 1886, for the erection of a New Lighthouse Tower at Negro Island Light-station, in the County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, Halifax, and at the Post Offices, Barrington, Shelburne and Lockport.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine, Ottawa, 20th September, 1886.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1886 AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the LEADING JOURNAL of American Agriculture. In amount and practical value of Contents, in extent and ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of

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while it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Readings, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions: *When to Buy and When to Sell.* It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best sense of the term, a

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, \$2.50; FOUR COPIES, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; TEN COPIES, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the last Israelitish Annual, the number of Jews in the world at present is but 6,300,000, of whom 5,400,000 are in Europe. There are 230,000 Jews in the United States, 2,552,000 in Russia, 1,644,000 in Austrian Hungary, 668,000 in Galicia, 638,000 in Hungary, 562,000 in Germany, and in France, notwithstanding all the fuss that M. Deumont makes about them in his "Jew France," only 63,000.

Of the number of American girls who swell the ranks of nobility in the old world, New York alone has contributed four princesses, two duchesses, nine marchionesses, two viscountesses, seven baronesses, and twenty-two countesses, while the wives of baronets and "honourables" increase considerably more the sum of American aristocracy in this channel.

Mrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts, desired to go to Europe, and, being short of funds, poisoned her family to get the insurance on their lives. She will go to her rope, but not to Europe.

There is a tree in Mexico called the oily cocoa. Its seed is almost wholly composed of a fatty substance, which has sometimes been used for making soap. A quantity of this seed was recently shipped to Europe, and a Stuttgart baker has successfully used the oil as a substitute for lard in making bread and cake.

"The first silk stockings made in England were knitted by Queen Elizabeth's silk-woman, Mistress Montague, who presented Her Majesty with a pair of black silk ones, which she liked so well that she kept the donor knitting silk stockings as long as she lived," says the writer in the Philadelphia Press. "Before the end of her reign stockings were made of silk, jarnsey, worsted, crewel, or the finest yarn and thread that could be had, and Stubbs remarks that the ladies were 'not ashamed to wear hose of all kinds of changeable colors, as green, red, white, russet, tawney, and also what not, cunningly knit and curiously indented in every point with quirks, clocks, open seams, and everything else accordingly.'"

One of the papers read at a recent meeting of eminent scientists in Buffalo declared that thinking men lived 33 years longer than men who do not think.

The presence of mind of a Pennsylvania man's wife saved him from a peculiar and possibly serious danger. He woke up in the night with a strange thumping in his ear and twinges of pain that almost crazed him. His wife could see nothing in the ear, although she suspected some kind of a bug was there. Unable to bear the pain the husband prepared to start for the nearest doctor, eight miles away, when his wife remembering that certain insects were always attracted by light, held a candle close to his ear, and out crept a formidable looking beetle an inch long.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. A kind voice is a joy like a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is a light that sings as well as shines. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune through life.

The city of Paris has lately become the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. This was the series of death warrants, extending from April 7, 1808, to December 8, 1832, belonging to Sanson, the notorious headman of the Revolution. The collection was bound up in nineteen volumes, and Sanson had prefixed to each volume a summary of the contents. It appears that during twenty-five years he executed 7,143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions each year—rather a busy life. During the twenty-five years he only twice ascended the scaffold without a fatal result—once in 1815, when General Count Lavalotte was to have been executed for complicity in the return of Napoleon, but escaped the night before his intended execution through the heroism of his wife. The second time was 1817, when Phillippo Jean Antoine, a noted coinor, was respited at the last moment by Louis XVIII.

The first African city lighted by electricity was Kimberley, with forty-two lamps, each of 2,000 candle-power. The current is also utilized there for the killing of dogs, a step suggesting the execution of death sentences by the same means, as proposed in America and in France by M. Charson, a member of the Senate.

Without doing the slightest perceptible damage to the paper, check-raisers appear to be competent to remove any kind of ink and leave the paper in as good a condition as new, so far as writing on it is concerned. Not only this, but they successfully obliterate the stamped figures. Even those figures that are cut clean out of the paper are not a sure protection against the raiser's skill, as the original perforations can be filled in with papier mache.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family. It costs only 25 cents. Give it a trial.

One bottle of Salvation Oil can change a frantic victim of rheumatism into a dove of gentleness.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"NIGHT."

The sun went down in the distant west,
And set in a sea of gold;
The mountains bathed in a purple light,
Their cliffs so grand and bold.
The bells of "Saint Agatha"
Chimed out the Vesper hymn;
Against the sunset tinted sky,
Its walls rose dark and grim.

Night swoop'd down with wide-spread wings,
Like a bird of ebony hue.
The birds all hushed their even songs,
And away to their nests they flew.
The solemn hoot of a lonely owl,
Broke the silence all too soon;
The hills echoed back the mournful cry,
With the mocking laugh of a loon.

The timid stars peeped forth at last,
And jewelled the darkened sky;
Willo o or the mountains wrapped in gloom,
The moon rose grand and high;
The fleecy clouds like cowboys brushed
Across her silvery face,
And idly floating past her, they
Vaulted into space.

Across the sea Diana threw
A path of silver light;
While on the grass and trees there hung
Millions of dew-drops bright.
The moonbeams pierced the forest gloom,
The night wind stirred the trees;
Like a fast imprisoned spirit,
Mournfully sighed the breeze.

The night begins at last to wane,
The morning star has gone;
The moon fades out in the rosy sky
As a new day's sun is born.
The birds begin their matin song
Within their leafy bowers;
The humming bird and busy bee
Flirt gaily mid the flowers.

COLLEEN BAWN.

ASCENT OF MOUNT ETNA.

The guide collects our spare clothing and refreshments and puts them across his mule, and then, calling on us to mount, he leads the way. On the left we pass the Monti Rossi, two mountains between 6,000 and 7,000 feet high, thrown up by one of the eruptions of Etna. Then there are nothing before us but masses of tiny vines some two or three feet high, which we suppose are the last traces of vegetation we shall see. But no, we soon came to quite a distinct zone or belt of woodland, called *Il Bosco*, or the wood, which extends in width about six miles, and is three miles deep. Hitherto we have been ploughing our way through loose cinders with a dreary waste of land on either hand, but now the scene changes suddenly, and as pleasantly. For an hour we are riding through a wood of small trees, of oak, beech, and cork; the roadway is no longer of loose cinders, but of huge boulders of lava, over which, or around which, the mules mount or creep, may seem best to them; for by this time we are quite persuaded that we are at their mercy, and that these patient, hardy animals will well earn the money charged for them. The moon has risen, and this part of the ride is as pleasant as it is picturesque. But beyond the wood the dreary waste begins, not to end till we retrace our steps on the morrow. After a little more than two hours' ride we come to the Woodman's House, of which we avail ourselves for a rest and for some water for selves and beasts. Again mounting, we start for our next stage, the English House, or *Casa degli Inglesi*, at the base of the cone of Etna, and which has been placed there by the Italian Alpine Club, where travellers may rest and get a shakedown before ascending to the crater. This stage of three hours and a half is probably the most depressing ride either of us has ever had, or could possibly have. Usually in mountain climbing there is much to delight and to reward one in the ascent. There are halting-places where one gets visions of beauty delightful in themselves, even if they are not an earnest of still more extensive ones to come. But here there is nothing for the eye to rest on to please, everything by way of vision or suggestion is gloomy and depressing. Leaving behind all trees, and after a while even the hills on which a few hardy shrubs had struck root and asserted themselves, we enter on a dreary waste of lava, unrelieved by any object to cheer or enliven us. Far as the eye can see—and the moon is at the full—there is nothing but a scene of sombre vastness—one vast waste of present desolation and of former destruction. After some well-intentioned efforts to throw off the gloom which oppresses us all, we are forced to yield to the influence of the surroundings, which settles down upon us like the nightmare, our one hope—to come to the end of our funeral ride. By-and-by the white front of the English House presents itself, shining like a friendly beacon in the moonlight; but even then this relief is tempered with disappointment, as we learn we are more than an hour's ride from it. The way is almost perpendicular, so that the mules toil on at a snail's pace, quite at their own discretion, for the cold has become intense, and we are glad to thrust our hands in our pockets. We could have slept away the tedious minutes, and thus skirted out the dreary panorama, but the cold prevents us. We have nothing to do but to stare at the whitewashed front of the English House, and wonder if we are ever to reach it. Never was hostelry more welcome when at length, at half-past twelve, we reach the top; and never had hostelry less to offer to tired and dispirited wayfarers. A bundle of straw is all that is available as a bed, and from this two men have to be aroused, who had gone to sleep. The cold is intense, and no covering is provided. Fortunately, we creep

under a corner of a rug brought with us, but even then it is too cold to sleep, and we are glad when the guide comes to call us. At a quarter to four we start for the summit, our party being increased by two Sicilian generals and a captain, with their two guides. We hope to reach the summit before sunrise, but we little reckon the difficulty of this two mile ascent. At first our path lies over loose scoria or ashes, into which our feet sink to the depth of several inches. By and by the mountain side becomes steeper, and the pathway is over hard lava, in which the guides with their axes have to cut niches, in which our feet may find safe hold. It is trying work, for an insecure foothold means a precipitate fall. Our alpenstocks greatly help us, resting on which every few minutes we take breath. Looking down, the Sicilian party is seen to be in trouble, and they presently give up the attempt. Before we reach the top the sun has risen, but in a mist, so that an earlier start would not have secured the view desired. But in spite of the mist the view is indescribably grand and extensive. All around and below us are the undulating sides of the mountain, which is more than ninety miles in circumference at its base. Beyond, on every hand, stretches away the island of Sicily, with its variegated landscapes, fringed with the blue sea. Of course the extent of our view, grand as it is, is circumscribed by the mist, so that it may be well to quote from Murray what may be seen under exceptionally favorable circumstances. It says: "Perhaps from no spot on earth's surface are the splendors of creation seen to more advantage. This pinnacle, on the brink of a bottomless abyss, commands a prospect which for extent and majesty, and for the combinations it presents of the sublime and beautiful, is unrivalled. Admiral Smyth calculates a hundred and thirty miles as the radius of vision from the summit, which would give a circumference of nine hundred and thirty-seven miles."

Grand as is the panorama that opens up before and around one, the scene which the crater itself affords is no less imposing and unique in its way. Creeping over to the summit, and lying down, with covered nose and mouth, to protect them from the fumes of sulphur which rise up from a thousand fissures, we peer down into the awful abyss. The sides are almost perpendicular, colored by the sulphur, but relieved by patches of green and brown. Every now and again we bury our faces, as the wind blows such fumes of sulphur across them as threaten to blind and choke us. We strain our eyes to peer into the recesses of this awful gulf, but all in vain. Far, far down beyond our sight the unfathomable chasm yawns, and we cannot help letting our fancy picture, all too faintly, what awful eruptions might come forth from these hidden depths. One of the guides rolls to the edge a huge stone, and prepares us for its descent. Over it goes, but it seems minutes before it reaches the bottom, and when it does there is not simply the sound of a great crash, but a series of thunder peals, which travel round the sides of the crater, and reverberate again and again like a thunder storm. Some idea of the size of the crater may be gathered from the fact that it is from two to three miles in circumference. Our way down is on the other side of the mountain, over loose fields of cindery lava, into which the legs sink, so that a precipitous descent is avoided. We reach the English House at seven, where we have an all too frugal breakfast, but most-to-be-desired of all commodities, ice, with which we refresh ourselves till our teeth ache. At eight we begin our descent on the mules, which step out more briskly, but as carefully as in our ascent. At ten we reach the Woodman's House, where we again rest and get some cool water. At twelve we reach Nicolosi, glad of the rest and shade from our four's ride under a broiling sun.—*Sunday Magazine.*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR DUMB BROTHERS.

Let no reader have his dignity shocked by being brought into such close relationship with the brute creation, for it is of the dumb animals I write. The phrases, "brotherhood of man" and "ties of a common humanity," are often heard, let us broaden out a little and consider the brotherhood of being. There is surely more in common between man and the lower animals (so-called) than between man and a vegetable or a stone. That horse that has often borne you gallantly and well, and that recognizes its master with an eye of intelligence, is it not more to you than a turnip; or that dog whose fidelity is almost unequalled by anything human, is it not nearer to your soul than a piece of coal or a lump of clay? Say not they are no brethren to yours; they may be more nearly related to you than you think. If the theory of evolution demonstrates anything, it is that there is a tie, and a strong one too, between man and the other animals, and if the evolutionists are not all wrong we will surely admit that the life principle is the same in all, aye—and that we are all from one Creator's hands.

Orthodoxy cries out, "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life and he became a living soul." Yes, I know that we are not told that he put souls in animals, but are you prepared to prove that they have *no souls*, no hereafter? I read in my Bible of animals seen in heaven by prophets and vision-gifted seers; what does that signify? Some of us surely have known a horse, a dog, a bird, or some other dumb companion now dead, whose welcome at the gates of glory would make heaven more sweet.

Souls or no souls, we do not treat our animals as we ought. It seems to me (and I have a deal of love for my kind,) that they should have as good treatment according to their nature, as our own children and kin. Granted that an animal has no soul, no part in eternity, should that not be an overwhelming plea for its life being made pleasant while it does have being. Oh, what an utterly miserable thought that one of God's creatures should have ill-usage, hard words and harder treatment all its life of mayhap years, and then cease to be. If justice be in heaven or earth, a man that treats a brute so must have a day of reckoning. Again, if animals have souls they are verily brought into close relationship to us, nearly as close as those of

our own shape and genus. And how would one feel at the day of judgment if confronted by some horse or dog which had been the subject of abuse on earth?

These things may be worth our thought and it may, too, be well for us to study our dumb brothers more, not merely as to the best food or harness or training for them, but there may be wondrous hidden depths in these natures for psychological research, and startling discoveries to be made in the study of their mind.

This is the day of great attainments in all the sciences, and it is also the day of forecasting discoveries and events. Civilization is marching on with rapid strides—when will the day come when we can understand the language of the brutes and they will no longer be our *dumb* brothers?

J. A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

USEFUL HINTS FOR HOME-NURSING.

In choosing a nurse you should look for one of medium age, neither too young or too old, she should be quiet in her demeanor, and conscientiously carry out all the directions of the medical attendant. She should not be talkative, nor given to asking questions. Some nurses have a habit of relating to their patients the bad cases they have had under their care, this is unwise, as it excites and frightens the patient. There is nothing which irritates a sick person more than the rustling of a dress or the creaking of boots in sick rooms, unless it be a palpable attempt to stifle the sounds. The nurse's dress, therefore, should be of some soft woolen material, not too dark, as anything which may give a gloomy appearance to the sick room should be avoided, brown is a good color, and some bright adornment, say a red bow in front, will add to the general cheerfulness of the sick room. Ordinary house slippers are the best to wear on the feet, and the nurse should avoid walking about on tip-toe, as it is certain to irritate the patient; she should tread lightly but firmly. The night-nurse should not begin her watch before eleven or twelve o'clock, and between two and three she should partake of a light meal, otherwise she will soon grow weary of watching. As soon as she is relieved she should, if possible, change all her clothes, and, after a bath, she should take a short walk. Immediately after she returns she should sleep.

The sick room should, if possible, face south or south-west, in order that the patient may have the full benefit of the sun. The temperature should, as a rule, range between 62° and 65° F. A feather bed in a sick room is an abomination, it becomes hot and uncomfortable, besides which the feathers get together in a lump under the patient. The best bed is one filled with hair or wool. Great care should be employed in making the bed so as to have everything smooth and even. If a blanket be used next to the bed, see that it is both longer and broader than the bed itself, and be particular about the same points in choosing the sheet which is to cover the blanket. First, tuck the blanket well in at the head of the bed, draw it down tightly and tuck it well in at the foot, then tuck it under the sides. Lay the sheet over the blanket in the same manner, so that there may be no wrinkles. Then place the bolster and pillows. When you cover up your patient, tuck the clothes firmly and smoothly in at the foot of the bed, so that they may not be disturbed if he be restless. Do not turn them down on the patient's chest, as the weight will be uncomfortable, and, perhaps, even distressing.

The bed-clothes should be well aired, if possible, every day, they should never be aired in the sick room, but should be taken outside and then well shaken and aired.

It is well, if possible, to change and air the patient's night-clothes each morning and evening. This should always be done when the patient has night-sweats.

The sick room should, if possible, connect with another room in which the nurse may sleep. Soiled clothes should never be left lying about, but should immediately be removed. Flowers, growing or cut, are always grateful to the sick. The floor is best without a carpet, or if one be used, it should be only a square placed in the middle of the room, so that it may be carried away and shaken when necessary. When the carpet cannot be taken up it will be well to sweep it thoroughly once a week, having first sprinkled it well with wet tea leaves. On other days it should be gone over with a wet cloth.

When the patient is too weak to help himself, it will be necessary to use a "draw-sheet." This should be made to extend from the shoulders to the knees. On taking away the under bed-clothes, any one of three ways may be employed. You may first loosen them at the head of the bed, and gradually roll them down to the foot, under the patient's body, or else you may remove them in a similar manner from side to side. Some nurses pin the clean sheet to the soiled one, and draw it down in the place of the latter, while it is being removed. The draw-sheet should be removed in the same manner, and similarly replaced.

It is very important to move the patient into another room while his bedding is being changed, as the room can be then aired by opening the windows.

Sick people are often subject to nervous fancies. Thus a particular pattern of wall paper, or a crooked picture, will frequently act on a certain individual's mind, as to become a source of great discomfort, or worse. The nurse should be above all things, patient, and have perfect self-control. She must make every allowance for the various moods of her patient, and *never keep him waiting*, particularly at night. She should allow no whispering in the room, nor outside the door. It is far better to say what you have to say openly in the presence of the patient, otherwise he will be subject to all sorts of fancies concerning the subject conversated.

The best mode of ventilating the sick room is by means of an open fire-

place, the curtains should be of a kind that can be washed, and no more furniture should be used than is absolutely necessary. The door should be kept closed, and the coal, which should be kept in a wooden box, should be put on with the hands. Instead of stirring the fire with a poker, a stick of wood should be used. The windows should always be lowered from the top when it is necessary to obtain a supply of fresh air. The bedstead should be single and without curtains or valances.

Medicines intended for internal use, and those for external application, should be kept upon different tables, to prevent mistakes. There should be "a place for everything, and everything in its place." Food should never be kept in the sick room, and fluids should be kept well covered up to prevent them from absorbing the impure air. The containing capacity of each cup, tumbler, wineglass and spoon, should be exactly known. One thing should never be omitted, *always read the label before giving a dose of medicine.* The excretions of the patient should not be kept in the room to pollute the air for a single moment.

The hours for giving nourishment should be as regular as possible. The patient should not be worried to take it, if he be disinclined to do so, it should be kept constantly on hand, so that it may be given whenever an opportunity occurs. When the patient is dangerously ill, nourishment should be given about four or five o'clock in the morning, and at the same time other necessary duties may be performed. After that the patient should not be disturbed, but allowed to sleep as long as he likes. As soon as he awakes he should receive some warm nourishment, and immediately afterward his face, neck, hands, and feet should be well sponged with warm water, his hair should be brushed for the day, his bed-clothing should be arranged, and all things got in readiness before the visit of the physician.

C. D. R.

THE RAILWAY ROUTE IN CAPE BRETON.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—A correspondent of the North Sydney Herald, dating from here, describes the people as "convulsed by indignation" in the Counties of Inverness and Victoria. Such is not the case.

The only part of Cape Breton at present undergoing any unnatural disturbance, approaching convulsions, is Christmas Island.

"General Travelling Fees" has been along the line on the war path. Saw "Mickey Free" in the ranks. Grasps Whyccomagh as the spear from which he displays his bloody gauntlet; and with a yell and a whoop, shouts—"Let the battle begin! Let the battle of routes be vigorously fought."

Christmas Island may as well understand that only very small portions of either Inverness or Victoria Counties desire the central route.

Inverness wants Railway communication to its northern border. Its claims are valid and sound.

A Railway to Sydney *via* Grand Narrows, would weaken, if not destroy, those claims, whereas the road to Sydney *via* St. Peter's will strengthen the cause of Northern Inverness and Victoria, and ensure their success at an early day.

Northern Inverness and Victoria can have no sympathy for Christmas Island.

Yours truly,

TRUTH.

Whyccomagh, Sept. 27th, 1886.

OUR COSY CORNER.

CUCUMBER A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL.—Peel a nice straight cucumber, and cut it into four pieces lengthwise; scoop out all the seeds, and then cut it up again into small pieces about three inches in length, throw these into a saucepan of boiling water with some salt. When they bend under the touch they are done, and must be taken out and very carefully drained in a sieve; then put them into a saucepan with a good sized piece of butter, some finely chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, toss the cucumber well over a brisk fire until thoroughly heated through, and serve on a very hot dish.

TO STAIN FLOORS, if they are well finished and of clear wood, treat them first to staining, then to filling, and then to polish or varnish. By the first process you give them a color, by the second you fill up all the pores and give them a smooth, hard but elastic, impervious surface, and by the last a durable surface. A good oak stain may be made by adding to every quart of water two ounces each of potash and pearlash. This stain must be handled carefully, as it blisters the hands and softens the brushes; it should be kept corked up, and applied hot. If this stain is not golden enough, the merest trifle of aloes put in the floor polish will produce the desired effect. A good dark mahogany stain can be made by boiling half a pound of madder and two ounces of logwood in a gallon of water, and brushing it well over the wood while the liquid is very hot. When dry, slightly brush it over with a solution of two drachms of pearlash in one quart of water. For a good walnut stain, to every quart of water add one and a half ounces of washing soda, two and a half ounces of Vandyke brown, and one quarter of an ounce of bichromate of potassa, boil ten minutes, and then apply hot with brush. When your stained floor is dry apply a filler, and then a floor varnish.

The newest thing in tea cosies are those with four and eight sides, marked with appeques of velvet on satin or plain wool. They are often made up with wadding, but nothing retains the heat so well as the old-fashioned layer upon layer of flannel.

Fancy vests are made of colored surah and ribbons.

MOUNTAIN ASH BERRIES will keep, if tied in bunches and hung up with the berries down, they should be soaked in water for twenty-four hours before they are used. Barberries keep well immersed in strong salt and water. These berries would be improved by being painted with a solution of scarlet sealing wax and spirits of wine when you want to use them. Dried peas or beans can also be painted and used, they are not difficult to wire.

All sleeves are now very much trimmed in the upper part, and quite plain downward from the elbow.

Goranium red, Ophelia purple and almond green are the hues which had many admirers.

Velvet bodices will be worn this autumn and winter, with skirts of different material.

Watered silk and camel's hair are a fashionable combination for both street and house costumes.

Skirts of crocheted silk are worn over surah of a contrasting color. This makes work for busy fingers.

Bar pins and bracelet made of a combination of metals, including gold, silver and copper, furnish attractive ornaments in rococo style.

The class of furniture most in favor at present is the English and Colonial style of one hundred and fifty years ago.—*Godley's Lady's Book.*

COMMERCIAL.

The condition of the wholesale trade in all departments is quite satisfactory. Though it cannot be said that there has been a largely increased activity, still it must be borne in mind that a good, healthy business has been done right along for some weeks and its volume is certainly larger than it has been in the corresponding periods of recent years. Country orders come in freely, prompt payments are made, and all means of transportation are kept busy. The outlook continues to be decidedly encouraging. Unfortunately the unhappy state of the West India markets renders it impossible for much to be done in that direction, but what is accomplished is fairly remunerative. Considerable quantities of fish, both on ice and in pickle, are being shipped to the United States, where the demand is active and the prices favorable. This relieves our hardy fishermen of the spectre of want during the coming winter, which the bad promise of the early part of the season held out to them.

The horse railway company is rapidly laying its rails, and expects to have its cars running as far as the Post Office by the end of the week.

Work on the dry dock is being pushed as rapidly as circumstances will permit and much faster than many persons thought would be found practicable.

The city is arranging to construct a large sewer which will drain all the eastern front of the city from Almon street to North street. It is estimated to cost about \$18,000—one-third of which amount will be defrayed by the Imperial Government, when completed it will relieve their dockyard of three ill-constructed drains that now run through it.

All these works give, or will give, employment to hundreds of men who would otherwise be idle. They put money in circulation where it is most needed and enliven the retail trade which has been languishing for a long time. They add to the purchasing power of the community, and thereby increase the comfort of all.

It is much to be regretted that the directors of the "Halifax" sugar refinery at Woodside, Dartmouth, have not yet, so far as known, found a way out of their difficulties. They reserve their confidence, however, so much from the public that no one but themselves knows what their prospects or intentions are. All will hope that they may be able to straighten out their trouble without serious loss, and be soon able to resume on a firmer basis for operations than ever before.

DRY GOODS.—The wholesale trade is excellent, and many of our city houses are kept busy till late hours in filling orders received during the day. On the other hand the retail business is smaller than it should be, but even it shows symptoms of revival that we trust will be realized as the fall advances.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat continues to fluctuate in a very bewildering manner, but the general tendency is in favor of lower prices. In the past ten weeks a decline of 11c. has actually been achieved. Some of the shrewdest dealers confidently predict that it will fall to 70c. before October is out, and that it will not recover from that figure. Of course this makes all other grains and grain products weak and causes flour to be decidedly panicky. It must be understood that our quotations are strictly millers prices in car lots delivered at Halifax. Jobbers and retailers prices must of necessity be dearer to cover the items of labor, expense and profit, we make these explanations because some complaints are made that broken lots are charged in excess of market quotations. We quote as follows for to-day: Flour—Graham, \$4.40 to \$4.50; high grade patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; choice roller superiors, \$4.15 to \$4.20; extras, \$3.85 to \$3.90; low grades and sour flour, \$3.10 to \$3.50. Oatmeal—standard, \$4.20 to \$4.30; granulated, \$4.40 to \$4.50; corn meal, K. D., \$2.85 to \$2.90; fresh ground, \$2.70 to \$2.75; wheat bran per ton, \$16.50; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18.50; middlings, \$19.50 to \$22.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has generally ruled low, but, as we write, it appears

likely to advance soon. It seems a safe article to invest in at present prices and to hold at least for a month. Beef is quiet at quotations and the demand for it is slow.

BUTTER.—Prices are firm at quotations and the outside demand, especially for primo qualities, is rather better than last week.

CHEESE.—Another bold advance has been made in this article. It is instructive to review its movements in the great western centres during the past four months, starting at the beginning of June at 7½c, it reached before the end of that month 8c. In July it was 9½c.; in August, 10½ to 10¾c., and this month it is at 11 to 11½c. One year ago it was quoted in August at 7½ to 8c., and in September at 9c. The falling off in the last two years to the middle of September in the shipments is also worthy of attention. In 1884 there were shipped 800,000 boxes; in 1885, 700,000 boxes, and this year only 640,000 boxes. The market here is quiet but firm.

Flourish of breadstuffs and provisions will, it is rumored, be advanced 10 cents per barrel on the 1st Oct. This will, if carried out, offset to the consumer the anticipated declension in prices to some extent.

FRUIT.—Considerable quantities of fruit—chiefly apples—are being sent to England, but they are almost exclusively on shippers' account and not to fill bona fide orders from the other side. Liverpool and London prices hitherto have been lower than was anticipated, but it must be remembered that quotations are, so far, for early fruits, and better figures may be expected when winter fruits are presented to the market. New Valencia raisins have been received in Montreal, and are reported to be the finest ever seen. They sold at 9 to 9½c., but the prices obtained for first lots are no criterion for what may be obtained later on. The first California raisins ever brought to New York have been presented in that market and sold readily. Sultanias at 8c. f. o. b. As it has been found that the Golden State can produce an abundance of raisins and figs as good as those of Europe, it is quite likely that the trade may in a few years be revolutionized.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply has been abundant and good, but prices are lower for large lots on the hoof. An experiment in shipping small Antigonish cattle to England for cheap meat food will, it is reported, shortly be made. If they find sale at favorable prices a large trade may develop therefrom.

LUMBER is fairly active and the demand threatens to outrun the immediate supply. Yet quotations are unchanged and prices are very firm.

FISH.—Since our last issue there has been some little more doing in our fish markets. Some fish have been arriving from the coast, both dry and pickled. From all we can learn there are very few mackerel now on the coast between Halifax and Canso. Mackerel appeared about the mouth of the harbor last week, and a few hauls have been made which might aggregate 700 to 800 bbls., the largest part of them were put up fresh and shipped to Boston. We quote dry hard shore codfish, \$2.40; haddock, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Bank codfish about the same as last. No. 3 large and 3 mackerel \$5.25 per barrel.

Boston advices to Sept. 27. The only arrival here from the fleet with salt mackerel since the 25th is the Schr. "A. S. and R. Hammond" from North Bay with 65 bbls., which were caught within the last three or four weeks in the Bend of P. E. I. Arrived this week, Str. "Novelty" with 40 bbls. fresh mackerel of small size. She has been absent four weeks, first two in North Bay where Capt. reports saw no mackerel, and the other two around the shore. Saturday last arrived 13 market boats with mackerel, 10 to 100 barrels, with a good proportion of large and some very large fish among them, largest of which sold at 18c. each.

GOVENER, Sept. 25—Arrived from North Bay Sch. "Ethel Maud," 250 bbls. mackerel, four cargoes from banks, 140,000 pds. cod. Sept. 27, one arrival from North Bay, 275 bbls. mackerel. Three cargoes from Georges, 350,000 pds. cod. Last sale of mackerel \$14.25 per bl. from pickle with bbl.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24th.—Receipts of mackerel large this week. P. E. I. mackerel sold at different prices as to quality and condition, unculled \$11.50 to \$12; extra 2's, \$13 to \$14; 1's, \$16 to \$18; extra 1's, \$18 to \$20; bay 1's varying in quality selling from \$14 to \$16 to \$20, 2's, \$12 to \$13; George's cod, \$3.50, 3.37½; Bank do \$2.75.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE FISH FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 30TH.

	1886.		1885.	
	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
Anchovies and Sardines, pkl. in oil or otherwise	.....	27,975	.....	204,111
Cod, Haddock, Hake, Pollock	3,430,012	102,234	.....	.....
Herring, dried and smoked	2,238,871	32,116	.....	.....
Herring, pickled or salted, bbls	23,163	150,251	19,584	205,373
Mackerel, pickled, bbls	18,715	107,973	.....	.....
Salmon, " bbls	1,103	12,680	.....	.....
All other Fish	.....	114,280	.....	70,908
Total	.....	\$756,535	.....	\$480,392

IMPORTS OF FISH FREE OF DUTY FROM JAN. 1ST TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

	1886.		1885.	
	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
Fish of all kinds, except Salmon, pds.	10,131,591	232,368	9,185,144	279,651
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, pds.	8,929,043	282,428	.....
Herring, dried and smoked, pds.	6,291,285	64,718	.....
Herring, pickled, bbls	34,124	103,931	.....
Lobsters, canned or preserved	83,284	136,632	.....
Mackerel, pickled, bbls	26,418	146,797	.....
Salmon, fresh, pds.	749,353	77,234	741,560	83,445
Salmon, pickled, bbls	10,751	1,838
All other fish	49,611	.....	83,251
Total	\$464,517	.....	\$1,202,741

The above tables are taken from the reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, compiled from official returns rendered to the Bureau of Statistics by Collectors of Customs.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	.....	4 to 4½
Granulated	.....	3½ to 4
Circle A	.....	6 to 6½
Extra C	.....	5½ to 6
Yellow C	.....	5½ to 6
TEA.		
Congou Common	.....	17 to 19
" Faly	.....	20 to 23
" Good	.....	25 to 29
" Choice	.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	.....	35 to 36
COLOGNE—Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	.....	30 to 32
Demerara	.....	30 to 35
Diamond N.	.....	42
Porto Rico	.....	31
Tobacco—Black	.....	37 to 46
" Bright	.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family	.....	5½ to 6
Soda	.....	5½ to 6½
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case	.....	7½
Fancy	.....	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	.....	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	.....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	.....	18 to 19
" Store Packed & oversalted	.....	10 to 12
Canadian Creamery	.....	22 to 24
On Creamery the tone is firm.	.....	.....
" Township, finest	.....	18 to 20
" Finest Fancy pkgs.	.....	19 to 22
" fine	.....	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville	.....	16 to 17
" Western	.....	13 to 16
Cheese, N. S.	.....	10
" Canada	.....	11 to 12

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
No. 3 large	.....	5.00 to 5.25
" 3. large	.....	4.75 to 5.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	.....	4.75
(reported almost a total failure on our shores.)	.....	.....
ALBWINES —Catch, 1886, per bbl	.....	none
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore, 1886, per qtl	.....	2.50
Bank	.....	1.80 to 1.90
Bay	.....	none
SALMON, No. 1	.....	15.60
HADDOCK, 1886, per qtl	.....	1.90
HAKE	.....	1.90
CUSK	.....	none
POLLOCK	.....	none
HACK SOUNDS	.....	45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A	.....	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	.....	4.75 to 5.25
Tall Cans	.....	6.00 to 6.50
Flat	.....	.....
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	.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	.....	3.00 to 3.50
" " No 2, do do	.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	.....	4.0 to 4.25
Soft wood	.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.		
Graham	.....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades	.....	4.40 to 4.60
" " mediums	.....	4.30 to 4.50
Superior Extra	.....	3.95 to 4.25
Lower grades	.....	3.10 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard	.....	4.20 to 4.30
" Granulated	.....	4.40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Half fax ground	.....	2.50 to 2.85
" Imported	.....	2.95 to 3.00
Bran per ton—Wheat	.....	15.50 to 16.50
" " —Cora	.....	14.50 to 15.00
Shorts	.....	17.50 to 18.50
Middlings	.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn	.....	29.00 to 30.00
" Oats	.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	.....	nominal
Feed Flour	.....	3.10 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	.....	35 to 40
Barley " of 48 " nominal	.....	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	.....	1.10
White Beans, per bushel	.....	1.50 to 1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel	.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs	.....	80 to 85
Hay per ton	.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	.....	11.50 to 12.00
" " Ex. Plate	.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	.....	12.00 to 12.50
" " old	.....	11.50 to 12.00
" American, clear	.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	.....	12.50 to 13.00
" " old	.....	11.50 to 12.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Prime Mess	.....	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	.....	10 to 11
" Cases	.....	12 to 12½
Hams, P. E. I.	.....	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.30 per bbl.	.....	.....

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	.....	15 to 20
" unwashed	.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	.....	7½
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	.....	7½
" under 60 lbs, No 1	.....	7
" over 60 lbs, No 2	.....	6½
" under 60 lbs, No 2	.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1	.....	6½
No 3 Hides	.....	5
Calf Skins	.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	.....	25 to 35
Woolskins	.....	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	.....	25 to 40

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, (No. 1 Gravensteins) per bbl.	.....	1.50 to 2.00
" Other No. 1 Varieties	.....	1.10 to 1.60
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	.....	8.25 to 9.00
Lemons, per case, best quality	.....	11.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	.....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	.....	2½ to 3½
Foxberries, per bbl. new	.....	3.25
Bananas	.....	3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	.....	6.50
Raisins, New Val.	.....	8½ to 9

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	.....	none
Geese, each	.....	none
Ducks, per pair	.....	60 to 80
Chickens	.....	40 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"Any time will suit me, madam. On this card you will find the address of my studio."

"I wish you to bear in mind, Mr. Fildew," said Mora, as she took the card, "that there will be two portraits for you to paint."

"Two portraits, Miss Collumpton?"

"Mine and that of my friend, Miss Browne. I have decided that we shall both be taken at the same time, and in the same style."

"Oh!"

It was a sort of ecstatic sigh drawn from the bottom of his heart—wherever that may have been.

The two girls glanced at each other.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Browne a few days ago," stammered Clement. He felt that he was making a great idiot of himself.

"I have told Miss Collumpton," said Cecilia, "how much I owed to your kindness on that occasion."

"For Mora's sake, Mr. Fildew," said Miss Browne, "I am glad to be able to thank you in person for the service you rendered her. She was coming up to town to stay with me at the time you met her."

"How well she acts her part," said Cecilia, to herself, with an admiring glance at her friend. "And how well she would carry out such a part in real life."

Clem muttered something about the service he had rendered being a very slight one, after which he took a rather hurried leave. He was glad to get out into the cold, wintery afternoon. It seemed to him that he walked home that day as the gods of old are fabled to have walked—on ambient air. Surely those were not the cold, slushy streets of dreary, commonplace London. Everything seemed as if it had been touched by a necromancer's wand.

"Mora." He whispered the word to himself again and again. What a sweet and romantic name it was! He did not venture to say, even to himself, that Mora's surname was either sweet or romantic. But that surname should be changed for another by and by, or he would know the reason why.

CHAPTER VII.

"SWEET COZ"

Clement Fildew had not left Cadogan Place more than half an hour when Mr. Slingsby Boscombe was announced. Slingsby had not seen Cecilia since the funeral of the young Earl of Loughton, which had taken place at Ringwood, the family seat, in Bedfordshire. Slingsby had attended as one of the mourners in chief.

"I don't think that I was ever in poor Alexander's company more than five or six times in my life," said Mr. Boscombe, in answer to a question put by Cecilia. He was a round-faced, boyish-looking young fellow of two-and-twenty, with a tendency to become abnormally stout even at that early age. "The dowager never cared to cultivate our branch of the family overmuch, and I have often heard my father speak of her in no very friendly terms."

"I believe that Lady Loughton was always noted for having a temper of her own," said Miss Collumpton. "I have been told that when her son's wife was alive—I mean, poor Alic's mother—she stood so much in awe of the dowager's temper that she never would see her when the latter called at Ringwood, but used to lock herself up in her own rooms till she was gone."

"When Alic's mother died, of course the dowager went back to Ringwood."

"Yes, and there she has lived ever since, and would, doubtless, have continued to live, but for this terrible accident, till Alic got married, in which case I suppose she would have had to find a home elsewhere."

"And very proper, too. From what little I have seen of her I should hardly care to live under the same roof with her."

"And yet she must be nearly eighty years old."

"And looks likely to live to be a hundred. She is certainly a very wonderful old lady."

"I used to like her very well when I went to Ringwood as a child, although, of course, I stood in great awe of her. But after that she and Aunt Percival had such words, and I have not seen her for several years. Fortunately I met poor Alic in the Park only three months ago. We had a long talk about old times. How little I thought that I should never see him again!"

There were tears in Cecilia's eyes, and Slingsby forbore to speak for a minute or two. Then he said, "Do you know, Cis, my father never told me till a week ago what a very large slice of the Loughton property was left to me by Alic's father in case Alic should die without heirs! I was astounded. I suppose the governor's reason for not speaking to me about it before was because he thought the chance of its coming to me seemed so very remote that it was not worth while troubling me about it in any way. But what an absurd proviso is that which precludes me from touching a penny of it till I am twenty five years old! You can do as you like with your share, although you are four months younger than I, while I shall have to wait another three years for mine. It is really too ridiculous!"

"I suppose that when Uncle Charles drew up his will he had an idea that boys remain boys till they are five-and-twenty, which, indeed, quite a number of them seem to do."

"And meanwhile I have to depend on my father for my income."

"Instead of earning it for yourself, as so many other young men are obliged to do. How thankful you ought to be that you have such a father!"

"As for that, the governor says that I shall have plenty to do by and by in looking after the estates and attending to the property. I am sure that he works as hard as any laborer."

"Then why not take some of his work on to those broad shoulders of yours?"

"Bless you, he won't let me have anything to do with the management of the property. He says it will be time enough for me to think about that when he is gone."

"But you will no longer have to wait for any such mournful contingency. Three years will soon pass away, and then this Loughton property, which will be yours, will find you plenty to do."

"And will make me my own master into the bargain, and that is by no means the most unimportant feature in the case. You will, perhaps, hardly credit it, Cis, but I never knew till after Alic's death that the estates were not entailed."

"I believe the entail was cut off about eighty years ago."

"And a good thing for you and me that it was cut off! By the bye, how is his new lordship supposed to be able to keep up the traditional state and dignity of an Earl of Loughton?"

"I believe it is not at present known where his new lordship is to be found, or even whether he is alive or dead. If he be alive, it is quite possible that he may have means of his own. It is to be proved that he is dead, I suppose we shall have to address you, sir, as my lord earl."

"Provided the missing earl has not left a son and heir behind him."

From this it will be seen that the conversation we are now recording took place before that first interview between "Mr. Fildew" and the dowager countess.

Mr. Fildew, senior, was cousin to Charles, the seventh earl, who was father of the young lord recently killed. Mr. Slingsby Boscombe was grandson to the youngest brother of the sixth earl, while Miss Collumpton was granddaughter to the only sister of the same nobleman.

"It seems rather strange, doesn't it, Cis," resumed Slingsby, "that Earl Charles should pass over his own cousin, the man who, if he lived, must come into the title in case of Alic dying without heirs, in favor of two such insignificant people as you and I?"

"The missing earl is said to have been very wild and dissipated when young, and to have got at length into such dreadful difficulties that he was compelled to go abroad. I suppose there was a great scandal about it, and very probably the earl's will was made about the time he felt so much annoyed at his cousin's outrageous conduct."

"And this disgrace to the family has never been heard of since?"

"Not to my knowledge, most probably he is dead."

"Even if he be, the difficulty will be to prove it."

Slingsby, having contemplated this difficulty in silence for a minute or two, said: "Do you know, Cis, that my father has been badgering me again about that old family scheme for making you and me man and wife?"

"And Lady Loughton has been stirring up my aunt about the same thing. They have become friends again since Alic's death."

"I wish they would mind their own business."

"So do I, with all my heart."

"Do you think we care enough for each other, Cis, to marry?"

"I think it very doubtful, Slingsby, whether we do."

"When you are told from youth upward that you must marry one person and no other, you naturally begin to rebel in your secret heart."

"My own feelings exactly."

"You know, Cis, I am very fond of you, and always have been."

"And I of you, Slingsby—in a cousinly sort of way."

"Just so; in a cousinly sort of way. But that's hardly how a husband and wife ought to feel toward each other, is it?"

"I've had no experience either one way or the other, but I should think not."

"Now that we so thoroughly understand each other, may I tell you a secret, Cis?"

"A hundred, if you like, Slingsby. Being a woman, I am fond of secrets."

"But, being a woman, can you keep one?"

"I'll try. I don't say more than that."

"In any case I'll trust you. I'm in love."

"Slingsby!"

"Desperately, devotedly in love. I—I've actually taken to writing verses, and if that's not a sure sign of being in love I should like to know what is."

"Is the lady any one with whom I am acquainted?"

"No. She's a doctor's daughter. She lives down in Hampshire, and her father's dead."

"What is she like? Pretty, of course."

"Not so pretty as you, Cis."

"You have no right to say that, sir. If you love her, as you say you do, she ought to be perfection in your eyes."

"She is perfection in my eyes; but for all that she's not so pretty as you are. I don't know," added Slingsby, musingly, "that I should care to have a very pretty woman for my wife. I might grow jealous, you know, and that must be a jolly uncomfortable sort of feeling."

"Does your father know anything of this affair?"

"No; there's the rub. I dare not tell him on any account. His heart is set on my marrying you, and as I'm altogether dependent on him, it shall be for three more years, it would never do to let him into the secret. But you can help me in my difficulty, Cis?"

"In what way can I help you, Slingsby?"

"By not letting any one know that there is nothing serious between you and me. You have not refused me yet, have you, because I have never made you an offer?"

"No; you have certainly not made me an offer, and till you do that, of course I can't refuse you."

"Then, of course, I can tell my father that you have not refused me, and if I were further to hint to him that you are hardly prepared to marry just yet—that you would prefer to wait, say, a year or eighteen months longer—would that be a very wide departure from the truth?"

"It would be no departure from the truth so far as I am concerned. I certainly am not prepared to take to myself a husband for a long time to come."

"You know I can continue to look in here once or twice a week, as usual, and perhaps you wouldn't mind my being seen with you in the Row now and then, or at the opera or the theater?"

"Not at all. Come with me as often as you like. I have very few engagements."

"And if your aunt Percival or Lady Loughton should hint anything to you about our supposed engagement, could you not give them to understand that you and I are on excellent terms with each other, and that the less they interfere in the matter the better?"

"I certainly could do all that, although the doing of it would involve a certain amount of deception on my part."

"But deception that can harm nobody. If these worthy old souls would only leave you and me to look after our own happiness, there would be no occasion for subterfuge of any kind."

"Then, under cover of all this, you intend to carry on your flirtation with the doctor's daughter?"

"It's no flirtation, Cis, but a real downright serious case of spoons. I've promised to marry her, and I shall do so in spite of everything. If I can only keep my father in the dark till I'm five-and-twenty, then all will come right, and with your help, Cis, I shall be able to do that without much difficulty."

CHAPTER VIII.

"GOOD-BYE."

"I am rather glad to have found you alone, Clem," said Lord Loughton, as he walked into his son's studio in the course of the day following that on which he had received Mr. Flicker's check for a hundred and fifty pounds, "I have something rather particular to say to you."

Clem knew of old that his father's "something particular" generally took the shape of a request for a loan, so he merely said, "Macer won't be back for a couple of hours. Will you have a weed and some bottled ale?"

"Thank you, no. I can't stay many minutes. How are you progressing with your Academy picture?" That, of course, is the most important affair in the universe just now. I believe, if there were an earthquake to-morrow that swallowed up a thousand people, all that you painter fellows would do would be to cry, 'Save my pictures.' The egotism of art is something sublime."

"We dignify it with another name," answered Clem, with a laugh. "With us it becomes 'devotion to art.'" He had had too much experience of his father's tirades to take much notice of them. "I shall get my picture done, I suppose, and send it in. Beyond that I know nothing, but as you don't care about modern paintings, I need not bore you by asking your opinion of it."

"Well, no, it's hardly worth while. I never see anything later than Sir Joshua that I care about. English art is dead—defunct as a door-nail."

"I am glad that the people with money don't all think as you do. But you had something particular to say to me."

"Yes; I am going to leave London for a time."

Clem suspended his brush in mid-air and stared at his father.

"A friend of mine, a gentleman whom I knew many years ago, has just succeeded to a very large property. As he is obliged to reside abroad on account of his health, he has asked me to undertake the management of his affairs for a time. He has extensive estates in different parts of the country, all of which require to be carefully looked after, so that I shall have no fixed location for any length of time. For reasons which you will not ask me to explain, I can not give the name of my friend, nor can I tell you with certainty where I may be found at any particular date; but that will not matter, as I shall run up to London for a day or two to see *la mere* and you every month or six weeks. Should any occasion arise for you to communicate with me while I am away, a letter will always find me, addressed 'John Fildew, Esquire, Post-office, Shallowford, Northamptonshire.' You had better put the address down in your pocket-book so as to make sure of it."

"Have you broken the news to my mother?" asked Clem, as he wrote down the address.

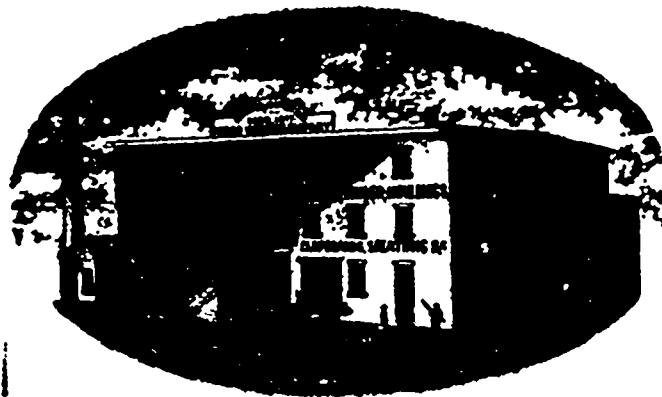
"Yes; I mentioned it to her this morning, and though, of course, poor creature, she was rather cut up at first, she soon recovered her equanimity and agreed with me that it was all for the best. You see, Clem, this is just the sort of thing I have been looking out for for years—gentlemanly, dignified, not too much to do, and yet with an honorarium attached to it that, in the present state of our finances, we cannot afford to despise. For one thing, my dear boy, there will no longer be any necessity for my imposing on your good nature, in addition to which I shall be in a position to make your mother an allowance of five guineas per month. I gave her the first five guineas this morning before leaving home."

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

OUR COAL INDUSTRY.—In his last letter to THE CRITIC, Mr. Longley wisely abstains from a further discussion of the coal duties, and virtually admits his untenable position; but when he states that we are trying to draw him into a discussion of the National Policy, he is entirely wrong, as such a discussion would be out of place in the Mining columns of this paper. Where the National Policy or any other policy affects the mining industry we are willing to discuss it, but only to that extent. Neither had we any intention of reflecting on the present Local Government in our closing remarks. We simply called attention to the fact that the proposed changes in the Royalties were obnoxious to the coal mine owners, and requested Mr. Longley to use his influence in having them changed, and a more acceptable measure substituted. Slack coal is exempted from paying Royalty under the Act, so it is manifestly unjust to charge the full Royalty on the run of the mine coal, which must include a large percentage of slack coal. Yet Mr. Longley says, that under the old schedule, this had to be done. We fail to see the logic of this. The optional reduction of the Royalty on all the coal mined to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents from 9 7-10 cents on round coal, does not, in our opinion, meet the requirements of the case in any particular. If the mine owners accept it, they virtually admit the right of the Government to charge the full Royalty on slack coal; if they do not, the Government still insisted on charging the full Royalty on run of the mine coal, including the large percentage of slack. Is this fair to the mine owners? Mr. Longley admits that charging full Royalty on run of the mine coal was "oppressive and injurious to the trade," and yet we would ask him, how many leases of coal areas have accepted the compromise terms offered by the amended Act?

The percentage of slack in run of the mine coal must vary considerably, according to the quality of the coal being mined and through other causes too numerous to mention, but it is possible to average very correctly the percentage of slack in every thousand tons of coal actually shipped, and Royalty should only be charged on the balance. If the Government have been doing otherwise, we certainly feel that they have not treated the coal mining industry as fairly as the importance of the business deserves.

There may be a great deal in Mr. Longley's proposition, that the Federal Government grant a sum to the Province in commutation of the Royalties now charged on minerals, and we should like to see the matter presented for consideration. We are surprised to hear such a proposition from a leading repealer, and are also amused to note, that when it comes to a question of amount, Mr. Longley admits that the coal Royalties are increasing with "the prospect of advancing much more." It is difficult to reconcile this admission of the prosperity of the coal trade with Mr. Longley's previous contention, but "the truth is mighty and will prevail."

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND R. R. CO.—This company is doing a large business at Spring Hill. They give employment to over one thousand men, raise about two thousand tons of coal a day, and pay out over thirty-five thousand dollars a month. Nearly five thousand tons a month are shipped from Parrsboro, and the rest is run over the I. C. Railway.

Comment on the above is unnecessary, as the facts speak for themselves, and prove how vitally important the coal mining industry is to the welfare of this Province.

THE TORONTO COMPANY who held a lease over one square mile of coal lands in Sydney, (known as the Collins' area) neglected to renew their lease, and this valuable property is now owned by Mr. Kelly Johnstone, Barrister, of this city. It seems a strange oversight on the part of the company to allow their lease to lapse, but the deed was done, and Mr. Johnstone was a lucky man when he got the first application into the mines office. He has our congratulations.

GOLD MINING—MOOSE RIVER.—In this district, with a few important exceptions, mining is still being done by tributors. The water mill is running night and day, and still cannot keep up to the work; some three hundred and fifty tons of quartz are on hand, and more is coming in daily. Mr. Touquoy has been waiting for some months to have his quartz crushed, and his turn will hardly be reached until Christmas. He has fourteen men at work on his property, and everything is looking well. His last crushing yielded an ounce and a half to the ton, and every indication leads to the opinion that the south lead which he has opened up will yield at least six ounces to the ton. It will average about $\frac{1}{4}$ in crushing stuff, and four or five shafts have been sunk upon it at about 50 feet apart. In the easternmost shaft he has found a new and very rich lead, a few feet from the south lead.

Mr. Bruce is working on the Archibald property, close to Mr. Touquoy's south line, and has found two very rich angulars. It is likely that they extend into Mr. Touquoy's property.

CARRIBOO DISTRICT.—It is reported that Mr. VanMeter, who has been developing the Lake Lead property, has effected a sale to an American Company at most advantageous terms. There is a good five stamp mill on the property, and the last crushing in August yielded a brick of 126 ozs. The lead is reported ten feet in width, and as it averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to the ton, some idea of the value of the mine may be formed. Mr. Touquoy owns a valuable property immediately adjoining the Lake Lead.

MANGANESE—MORE MINERAL DISCOVERIES.—We were shown this week by Henry Ward, of Windsor, a very fine specimen of manganese ore, discovered by himself, near where he is working at Clementsport, Annapolis Co. Mr. Ward says there have been some excellent specimens of gold discovered in the same locality.—*Exchange.*

MONTAGUE MINING DISTRICT.—Captain Hale has leased the Kay-Synmond's property in this district, and is pushing the development in his usual vigorous style. Twenty-five men are employed under Mr. William Skerry, who will have charge of the work. Two new shafts are being sunk, and the mill is being thoroughly overhauled, and will be fitted up in full working order. Of the value of this property there has been no doubt, and we are happy to note that the work has fallen into such good hands.

CARLETON LEADS.—This property continues to improve as it is developed, and a crusher will likely be built at once.

GAY'S RIVER—ALLUVIAL.—Captain Hale has this property in hand, and it will likely be worked on a large scale before long. Operations here will be watched with much interest, as it is about the only known alluvial district at present being worked in this Province.

EAST CHEZZETCOOK.—It is reported that Mr. McGuire, Mr. Caldwell, and other Duluth capitalists, are in negotiation for the McGrigerty property at the head of East Chezzetcook.

Queen's and Lunenburg Counties have largely benefitted through the skill and capital of these Duluth gentlemen, and it will be a lucky thing for the owners if they effect a sale to such reliable men.

We are indebted to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York, for a summary of the Report by Mr. H. A. Gordon, F.G.S., (Inspecting Engineer) on the gold fields, roads, water races, and other work of the Government of New Zealand, carried on either wholly, or in part, at the expense of the Mines Department.

The Government of Nova Scotia receives a large revenue from Royalties on minerals, and should deal liberally with miners and mine-owners, but in reality little or nothing is done to benefit them. Grants for roads into new camps are obtained with the greatest difficulty. A shaft to test deep mining has been mooted, but although universally endorsed, the movement has dropped through, and nothing has been done. We have always maintained that the Government should do all in its power to aid an industry that brought so much money into its treasury. Not that the money was to be lost, but that it could be so invested as to be profitable in the long run. New Zealand has tried the experiment on a large scale, and results have reached the expectations of the most sanguine. Below we give the summary, with comments, by the editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*:

"Mr. Gordon's report gives a summary of the work done by the government during the past year in building roads and tramways to facilitate access to the mining camps; also the progress and condition of the different water-races, sluices, and tunnels constructed and operated either in part or wholly by government subsidies. The liberal manner in which the government of this far-off colony comes to the aid of the prospector and miner is certainly worthy of the highest commendation, and might well be copied by other governments. One remarkable feature of the whole system is, that most of the undertakings are not wholly unremunerative. Not only do they induce the working of the gold ores in districts that otherwise would have been abandoned, thus enriching the treasury by the duty on the gold produced, but, in addition, the water and channel rents and tunnel tolls yield a very fair interest on the money invested. This is a high commendation of the honesty and economy of the Department of Mines and its officials.

MOOSE LAND.—Mr. M. R. Dissoway has discovered a four foot lead about one mile north of the old workings in Moose Land. The lead is good for two ozs. to the ton, and over a mile in length of the property has already been taken up. Moose Land is the pioneer district in this Province, gold having first been discovered there.

Messrs. R. Dissoway, C. E. Wills, J. H. Townsend, Charles Annand and James Miller have taken up properties, and this old district seems destined to again come to the front as a gold-producer.

GREAT COPPER FIND.—A despatch to the *Herald*, from Ottawa, gives the news of a great copper discovery at Sudbury Junction, on the C. P. R. The deposit is said to be four miles long, and one thousand five hundred feet deep, the ore producing a very high percentage of pure copper. Bonanza MacKay says it will close up all the copper mines in the world, so great is its extent and so good its quality. Sir John McDonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Geo. Stephen have been visiting the property. Truly, the mineral resources of this great Dominion seem unlimited.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—The Oxford mine still holds out well, the new $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch lead being remarkably rich. Prospectors are at work on various areas in the district, and it is reported that an American Company is about, or has already, purchased a large group of areas, and are about commencing vigorous operations. It is also reported that John Anderson has struck some fine leads on his property.

THE SALT MINES OF NEVADA.—In Lincoln County, Nevada, on the Virgin, there is a deposit of pure rock salt that is exposed for a length of two miles, a width of half a mile, and of unknown depth. In places cannons are cut through it to a depth of 60 feet. It is covered in some places by basaltic rock and volcanic tufa. The deposit has been traced on the surface for nine miles. It is so solid that it must be blasted like rock, and so pure and transparent that print can be read through blocks of it a foot thick. At Sand Springs, Churchill County, there is a deposit of rock-salt 14 feet in thickness, free from any particle of foreign substance, which can be quarried at the rate of five tons a day to the man. The great Humboldt salt-field is about fifteen miles long by six wide.

THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity - In Non-essentials Liberty - In All Things Charity."

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

We present below a partial report of the session of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange, held at Winans' Hotel, Turo, on Wednesday 22nd ult. The members of the Committee arrived in town on Tuesday, and spent a long evening, as well as the whole of Wednesday until a late hour, carefully and thoroughly discussing the varied interests of the Order demanding their attention. Much of the work resulted in decisions not to take any action—or to leave the matter under consideration for further discussion by and action of the Provincial Grange.

The programme of business for the session was arranged and taken up in alphabetical order.

Agricultural Education received a large share of attention and the Committee was greatly aided, as well as instructed, during the deliberations on this most important interest by Professor H. W. Smith, of the Nova Scotia School of Agriculture, who spent an hour with them at their hotel, and another at the laboratory of the Agricultural School. The Committee were much and favorably impressed with the varied and apparently thorough attainments of the professor, evinced by his ready replies to, and full information concerning, all the many inquiries addressed to him. The professor believes that the facilities afforded by the School of Agriculture for acquiring a thoroughly useful knowledge of the profession, so far as they may be obtained at a school, are not surpassed by any with which he is acquainted. The professor also asserts that the Laboratory is superior in many respects to any in Canada, if not on the continent. The pupil teachers attending the Normal School share the Professor, and the facilities for an Agricultural course, with the Agricultural students. Perhaps the government of Nova Scotia will not be unwilling to share with our Order, and especially with our worthy brother, Col. Blair, the honor and credit due in connection with the establishment of the School of Agriculture, which should be an enduring monument in their honor. We have also been assured that the premier has promised, that as soon as Prof. Smith has under his care twenty Agricultural students, land and the necessary equipments for an Agricultural College and Model Farm, will be furnished. The Executive Committee strongly urges the governments of the Maritime Province to adopt such measures as shall effect the introduction of the first principles of Agriculture into all country district schools in the jurisdiction. The rudimentary knowledge thus acquired will, it is believed, not only be of great practical service in itself, but will also create a thirst for more knowledge and furnish students for the much-needed Agricultural College.

The Secretary reported efforts made to awaken, stimulate or assist a sentiment in favor of the general observance of Arbor Day—also the action taken by the Council of Public Instruction concerning the observance by schools. The Sec'y was instructed to convey to the Council of Public Instruction and to the able and zealous Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, the thanks of the Committee on behalf of the Order, for the co-operation to which is due the measure of success attained.

It was resolved that subordinate Granges throughout the Maritime jurisdiction be requested to observe the 12th day of May 1887 as Arbor Day; and to use every effort to obtain the observance in the District Schools of their neighborhood.

The past history and prospects of Assessment reform, agitation and measures were fully discussed. Past Master W. M. Blair, being present, gave the Committee the benefit of his intimate acquaintance with the history and position of the measure.

The Committee by resolution expressed strong disapproval of the manner in which the Assessment Bill, and the demand for Assessment Reform, had been treated, also their opinion that while the measure introduced at the last Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, was a great improvement upon the existing law, it failed to provide for an equitable adjustment of taxation. The Committee also by resolution expressed a hope that the passage of the bill referred to, or a better one, would signalize the first session of the new House.

The condition of the Order in the jurisdiction received a share of the attention of the Committee commensurate with its importance. The only reliable information at hand, was obtained from the official Report of Secretaries of Division Granges. A number of subordinate Granges have failed to report to the Secretaries of their several Divisions, which shows a condition of the Order demanding efficient treatment and remedies. It was decided that the Secretary be instructed to request Division Deputies to furnish quarterly reports of the condition of the Order in their several jurisdictions. It was also decided to recommend the appointment by each Division Grange of a competent member to visit the sub-Granges in their several jurisdictions, whose duty it should be to explain the unwritten work, to see that each Grange worked in accordance with the constitution, laws and usages of the Order; to instill, if possible, an appreciation of and zeal for the principles, purposes and objects of the Order; and to report quarterly for the information of Division Granges and of the Provincial Grange.

The Secretary presented a statement of the financial condition of the Provincial Grange, and a Deposit Receipt of the Halifax Banking Company, which shows that the finances are in a very gratifying condition.

The relations of the Order in the Maritime jurisdiction to the Dominion Grange and the Order in Ontario, were fully discussed. The Committee expressed the opinion that greater efficiency, as well as a great saving in expenditure, would be effected by adopting the amendment to the Constitution which proposes that the Dominion Grange be composed of the Executive Committees of the Provincial Granges under its jurisdiction.

The Committee also reiterated the determination previously expressed, to strenuously oppose the Amalgamation of the Dominion Grange and the Ontario Provincial Grange.

The Secretary was instructed to request the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange to restore a previously existing arrangement for remuneration of Deputies organizing Granges outside of their own counties, which would afford some slight encouragement to the work of organization, now at a stand still, no new Granges having been organized during the present year.

The Secretary was also instructed to communicate with the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange, with reference to retention by the Maritime Provincial Grange of one-half of the tax due the Dominion Grange, on the ground that no session of the latter was held during the past year, and that the Maritime Provincial Grange would thereby be enabled to prosecute efficiently the work of organization.

The Organ of the Provincial Grange, published in the Halifax Critic, was considered by the Committee to be doing a good work for the Order, by diffusing a knowledge of its principles, purposes and objects. The Committee also passed a resolution urging all Subordinate and Divisional Granges to furnish Secretaries with a copy of THE CRITIC, so that it might be a reliable and efficient means of official communication. Patrons generally are also urged to subscribe, as the efficiency of the Organ of any Society must depend, not only upon efficient management, but also upon its circulation among those whom it is intended to reach.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to the manager of THE CRITIC Publishing Co., the thanks of the Committee for the liberality and courtesy which has characterized his dealings with the Order.

The Secretary reported having recently received applications for information concerning the Order, and for Deputies to organize Subordinate Granges. Bro. W. M. Blair consented to visit Prince Edward Island in response to applications for organization and to deliver lectures in the interest of the Order.

The Committee appointed to select a subject for Essays, competing for Bro. W. F. George's prize of \$5.00, not having performed the duty assigned them, the Executive Committee selected the following:

"Does the occupation of Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces afford sufficient inducements to sons and daughters of farmers to remain at home and engage in it?"

Hints concerning the treatment of this subject will be offered in our next issue.

E-rata. The word "incenture" occurring in the second line second column of the last Maritime Patron is *pretty*, but is not from our mint, "incentive" was the word of course intended to be used.

THE SMALL TOMATOES.—Soon after the promotion of the tomato to a position among most valued garden esculents, the miniature varieties were brought prominently to notice, and in the good old gardening days no more popular "preserve" or pickle was seen on the farmer's table. An occasional compromise was "sweet pickle," a toothsome relish, partaking of the characters of both the other forms. There has been no change in these pretty little varieties of late years, but they are almost unknown to the majority of tomato-growers. Still they possess decided merit in the way of reliability and great productiveness; in fact, during a disastrous season when the large and solid kinds have rotted badly, the small varieties presented a mass of perfect fruit. The most curious, and at the same time most ornamental of the latter class is properly known as the currant tomato, with fruit very little, if any, larger than the cherry currant. Next in size is the cherry tomato, with both yellow and red varieties, and these are especially recommended for preserves, being of mild, pleasant flavor. The plum, or, as it is most frequently called, the pear tomato, for the shade of difference is too slight to notice, is likewise represented by both yellow and red, and these appeared to be the most highly prized by our ancestors. A size yet larger, and entirely globular, is very appropriate for salads, as the firm texture of the flesh is unexcelled. In this class are several new introductions of decided merit.—*Croppie*.

BUILD AN ICE-HOUSE.—It is now in order for those wishing to harvest their share of the ice-crop to prepare for storing the same. In alluding to this seasonable topic, an Eastern paper says the ice house is no longer considered a luxury, as ice is now one of the necessities for every farmer. An ice-house may be very cheaply built, and a shady place should be selected for it, if possible. Evergreen boughs are admirable for placing in the house to preserve the ice, when sawdust or chopped straw cannot be obtained.

SEEDING TO GRASS.—Whether to seed to grass in Spring or Autumn depends on circumstances. On some lands when the weather is favorable fall seeding will seem to do best. But often when the autumn months are dry the grass gets such a poor start that unless the winter is very favorable it makes but a poor showing the following spring. Crickets and grasshoppers often do much damage to fall seed-land. In dry weather the young grass starts slow, and makes but little growth, and at such times these insects are

usually very plenty, and on the borders of the new seeded land they often eat the tender grass as fast as it grows until it is entirely destroyed. By seeding in spring we avoid these causes of failure. I have tried both spring and fall seeding, but have had very much the best success with spring seeding. By seeding in spring with grain we save the ploughing and harrowing of the land for one crop, as two crops are sown together. When grass seed is sown in spring with grain on good, well prepared land, it is almost sure to start and grow well till the grain ripens and is harvested. If the grass fails it is usually at this time. I have noticed that when the grain was cut green for fodder the grass did much better than when it was left to ripen. But I am not sure whether it was due to the grain's being cut early, before the weather became hot and dry, or to the exhaustion of water and available plant food in the surface-soil by the ripening grain. I think that more failures in seeding result from lack of available fertility than from any other cause. The young grass plant, when it first starts, is a very small and delicate structure, and unless its tender roots find an abundance of plant-food within their reach, the growth is very slow, and if its surroundings are unfavorable, it soon dies. Sown in the spring with grain, it soon starts, but if there is only a scanty supply of available plant-food, the rapidly-growing grain, by its greater vigor, soon absorbs it, and by the time the grain is ripe and harvested, there is little left for the tender grass, and, as a natural result, it dies. But with a richer and better-prepared soil, there is food enough for both grass and grain, and the partial shade of the growing grain protects the grass from the hot sun until it gets so firmly rooted as to be able to resist its scorching rays. To meet this immediate want of the young grass, I usually sow a light dressing of fertilizer with the grass-seed, which gives it a good start, and it seldom fails to grow. The grass on new seeded land is often injured by cutting the grain too low. When it is cut high, as with a cradle, the stubble affords some protection, and the grass does much better. Raking the grain-fields with a spring tooth horse-rake in hot, dry weather destroys much of the tender grass, especially if the rake is pressed down hard on the ground. It is better to rake the grain by hand than to tear up the grass with a horse. When from any cause the grass is thin on parts of the new-seeded lands, it is a good plan to sow additional grass and clover-seed early in the spring on bare ground, but it must be sown early while the soil is moist.—*J. W. Pierce, in N. E. Farmer.*

KEEPING ONIONS THROUGH THE WINTER.—There are many ways of keeping good, sound, ripe, dry onions. The great point is to keep them dry. But you must recollect that even a ripe onion contains at least eighty per cent. of water, and when a large mass of them are kept together they are liable to "sweat," and the skin and tops become damp; and if the temperature is above freezing they will throw out roots and commence to grow, just as they would in the damp soil. If it is necessary to keep them in a large mass, put them in a dry cellar, such as a shed or a barn; then they will freeze solid, and stay frozen till wanted in spring. They must be well covered to keep them from thawing, and you should avoid putting them in a barn with a basement underneath where horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are kept, as the warmth from the animals might thaw them out.

They can be placed three or four inches deep on shelves in a dry cellar, or in slat-boxes holding about a bushel each. The lower boxes should be placed on boards, and not on the cellar floor. The boxes may be piled up one above another, but in such a way as to "break joints" and admit of a circulation of air round and through every box. In other words, do not place the ends and sides of the boxes close to each other. Leave a space of two or three inches between the boxes. A little ingenuity may be required to stack them up, and it is well to think out the method before you commence, so as to know exactly what you are going to do. At any rate, see that the onions are dry before storing them in the cellar or house, and do not pack the boxes too close, and give frequent ventilation and change of air by opening the door and windows. Keep as near the freezing point as possible, and see that the cellar is clean and that there is no damp organic matter anywhere.—*American Agriculturist for October.*

Professor Budd says that in setting trees it is always best to lean the tree towards the south [or southwest.—*Ed.*] at a strong angle. This may not look near so well as to set them upright, but we must pay more attention to profit ourselves and good health for the tree in this matter. By leaning the tree to the south in this manner, sun scalding is prevented to a great extent, for the top being partly between the sun and the trunk, shades and protects it from the heat; as the tops and roots both are strongest on the north side, they will gradually pull the tree back into an upright position.

The Massachusetts Experiment Station asserts that there are two certain methods of capturing the plum weevil, the first by jarring the tree every morning for three weeks after the plums have set, and catching the weevils upon sheets laid upon the ground; the second, by placing large flocks of chickens in coops under the trees. It also says that pyrethrum mixed with five times its bulk of plaster and dusted into the centre of the leaves with sulphur bellows, is certain destruction to cabbage-worms.—*Fruit Recorder.*

The spokes, hubs and felloes of a waggon are soon rotted at the mortises by the entrance of water, and the frequent swelling and shrinking produce a looseness of the joints which is soon fatal to the wheel. By saturating these parts with hot oil until no more will become absorbed, the wheel will become solid, firm and durable.

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