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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.

The sudden death of Lord Iddesleigh has removed from the Conservative party in Britain an old and tried adherent. That his death was hastened by his being shouldered out of Salisbury's Cabinet, there cannot be much doubt, but it is probable that Lord Iddesleigh had outlived his usefulness without he himself being aware of it.

The scene of the recent eruption in New Zealand is now called the New Wonderland. Although the famous pink and white terraces have disappeared forever, the eruption has created fresh beauties of a different and more savage character. The whole region is quiet now, all earth tremors and alarming symptoms having disappeared.

The Ottawa Journal is authority for the statement that the Senate chamber has been fitted up with a view to lightness and freshness, and it queries as to the effect upon our gray-haired legislators. Undoubtedly it will be pleasing. Aesthetic contrasts are just now very fashionable and the effect will be noticeable when the Senate orators begin delivering their heavy state speeches to empty benches.

The Queen has voiced the sentiment of all true British women in conveying to Lady Campbell the assurance that in Her Majesty's opinion the verdict rendered by the jury in the late trial has exonerated her from the charges preferred by her unfeeling husband. Lady Campbell devotes her life to literary pursuits and to the amelioration of the poor in East London. It would be paradoxical indeed if a woman pursuing such useful and charitable ends, should be guilty of the heinous crimes which Lord Campbell sought to fix upon her.

The British War Office authorities have had a new invention in the shape of luminous rifle-sights under trial for the past six months, and have now given an order for a supply. The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of this invention. A small bead coated with luminous paint is clipped on to the rifle over the fore-sight and another over the rear-sight when used at night in reply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. There may be two sides to the question. Would not troops using the luminous sights present a bright target to the enemy in the shape of an army of glow worms?—Broad Arrow.

The tentacles of Russia are observable in almost all parts of the old world, and wherever they extend disturbances follow. We have noted their effect in China, Afghanistan, Asiatic Turkey, the Balkan Principalities, Austria and Germany; but now one of these organs is stirring up strife among the Finns of Norway. Scandinavia should take a firm stand against Russian aggression and she may count upon the support of several European powers.

The Salvation Army have found a new, and we should think, a promising mission field among the Indians in the North-West Territories. Big Bear, Crow Foot, Star Blanket and such ilk are fond of a pow-wow, and the Salvation Army with its big drum, clanging cymbals and bright jerseys will tickle the fancy of the red man; but the pipe of peace, will the poor Indian, who travels this new road to the happy hunting grounds, be obliged to forego it? If so, we fear the converts will be few.

Halifax is not without its skilled mechanics, but there are among our carpenters, as well as in other trades, a number of men who in the good old times when apprenticing was fashionable, would not have been allowed to undertake work on their own account. Inferior workmanship and the botching of jobs by undertrained men is an injury to every honest, skilled mechanic in the city. The Unions should see to it that a qualification of membership should be something more than a man with a pair of hands and a mouth to feed. The line of skill should be drawn between laborers and competent artisans.

Parliament has been dissolved and the elections are to take place on the 22nd of February. This means upwards of four weeks of a long, hard, and bitter political struggle. Perhaps it is well that the campaign should take place at a season of the year when business is slack, and farming and fishing operations are impracticable, and it may be hoped that the frost and snow will tend to check the torrent of personal abuse which, during the heat of political battle, is poured out with feverish recklessness. Nova Scotia should send her best men to Ottawa; men who, like Alexander Mackenzie, are willing to place country before party.

The war trumpeters who supply the American and Canadian papers with startling items with respect to the chances of an outbreak in Europe, have seized with avidity upon the rumored agreement arrived at by the French and Russian Governments, taking it for granted that France desired war. As a matter of fact the French people are strongly averse to the policy pursued by the Government; defense, not defiance, is the only policy which French national feeling will endorse, and hence the diplomatic flirtation which has been going on between the Governments at Paris and St. Petersburg has resulted in nothing definite.

In consequence of the refusal of the German Reichstag to confirm the Government's Army Bill, that body has been dissolved and elections will be at once held throughout Germany. The government desired the passage of a measure which would place the army for the term of seven years on what is known as a peace establishment, thus virtually withdrawing from the Reichstag for that period the parliamentary control of military expenditures. The Reichstag agreed to a term of three years, but the government, failing in securing the septennate, prefer to appeal to the country. Upon the result of the elections depends the continued ascendancy of Bismarck in German affairs.

It would make our neighbors in Europe laugh, says the Dominion Churchman, if they knew that the oldest church in America was once stolen, and carried away seven miles; but such is the fact, and these are the circumstances as we learn from the New England Magazine. A church was built on the Sparsen Hill, Wickford, Rhode Island, 1707, but in three-quarters of a century the people had moved to a more convenient settlement, seven miles lower down. Not liking to walk seven miles each Sunday, some proposed in Vestry that the church should be moved. The few, however, who remained in the original settlement violently opposed such a proceeding. One evening the people of Wickford mustered their forces, collected all the oxen, placed the church on wheels and rolled it down the hill to the place where it now stands. When the people on the hill woke up and found their church gone, if they were not good church people, they must have used some very queer language.

HALIFAX SOCIETY.

A correspondent, who has taken exception to some of THE CRITIC's remarks with respect to Halifax society, says he believes that toadyism is confined within a far narrower circle than our article would lead people to believe, and that it is only those who are on the outer edge of society's pale, who make themselves ridiculous by endeavoring to cultivate military associations. We fear our correspondent's facilities for observing Halifax society, as at present constituted, must be very meagre, or otherwise he wishes to throw the veil of charity over the foibles of our leading men and

women. If there is no truth in what we have said, how is it that the younger portion of the community is so divided in its opinion as to the military element in society? Our young women—at least the majority of them—are great admirers of gold lace, and the wearer always inspires a certain degree of awe among them. If he dance well or ill, sing artistically or indifferently, or talk sense or nonsense, he is all the same "awfully nice"; his society is courted and he is wooed as persistently as though he were a genius with untold wealth. But what about the young men of Halifax? They have learned from bitter experience that in society they must seek a lower grade than that occupied by their sisters—they realize the ignominious position in which they are placed owing to the army worship of their mothers and sisters, and most of them, after a vain attempt to battle against the overwhelming odds of a bright uniform and unlimited small talk, abandon society in disgust, and seek in lower grades, or in the clubs and hotels, for that social intercourse which to young men is second nature.

These remarks, it is true, are not applicable to each and every family in Halifax, but, in the main, they are correct. There are of course many young men who are fortunate in having mothers and sisters possessed of sufficient common sense to enable them to realize the utter absurdity of this military craze, but that these are the exception and not the rule is proved from the fact that most of our young men marry girls who are not residents of Halifax. There are many other facts in connection with Halifax society which we may touch on in future issues, in the meantime our correspondent who desires to have his letter published, will have his wish gratified if he kindly sends his name in confidence to this office. We have referred to this matter of Halifax society, not from any desire to depreciate the officers stationed here, but rather to give voice to that which everybody has long thought of, long talked of, but has never seen in print.

ART IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Present indications point to a marked increase in the attention given in this Province to painting. The signs of the times are encouraging in this particular at least. The collection of pictures by colonial artists at the late exhibition in London attracted very favorable notice; among the colonies Canada stood well to the front; and Nova Scotia could well venture to hold up her head among her sister Provinces. And, in fact, there are few parts of the world in which nature has done more towards fostering the pursuit of art than she has done in Nova Scotia. In the north and east of the Province the artist finds in endless variety all the blending beauties of lake and river, hill and dale, solemn primeval forest and nestling cheerful homestead. Around the southern coast the lover of the bold in nature can witness the awful play of old ocean among the rocky islands and frowning cliffs, or take refuge in the land-locked cove along whose high, rocky shores clusters the neat and cosy fishing village. There are few towns in Nova Scotia within an hour's walk of which a painting class cannot find abundant material for sketching from nature. Certainly Halifax is highly favored in this respect. The long, narrow peninsula, held in close embrace by two beautiful arms of the sea, is rich in the picturesque. Leaving the peninsula, a short drive in almost any direction will bring the artist to so many good subjects for sketching that his only difficulty is selection.

With such advantages for the cultivation of art, it is encouraging to notice the rapid increase in the number of art students. Most of these engage in this study as amateurs, but there is no reason why many of these amateurs should not develop into distinguished professional painters. It seems to be a prevalent opinion that artists are generally poor. This may be true of the majority, for necessarily a great number of them have not sufficient natural talent to produce really valuable works. Again, artists and poets are proverbially poor financiers; and where we find an exception he is generally well fed. The poorly clad physician, the bailiff-haunted journalist, and the lawyer who cheats famine through sheer force of habit, are not unheard of in these days; yet these scarecrows are not enough to frighten people from entering medicine, journalism or law. There are prizes in all professions, and in none are they more liberal than art. It is estimated that the French painter, Meissonier, earns at least \$100,000 a year, and has done so for the last thirty years. True, this is the pay of a genius; but where the genius is so well rewarded, surely the talented need have no fears.

TIME RECKONING FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The thorough and exhaustive paper on the subject of Time Reckoning for the Twentieth Century, read by Mr. Sandford Fleming before the Royal Society of Canada at Ottawa last May, is the basis of an interesting and vigorous article published in a late number of the *Century Magazine*, and written by Principal Grant, of Queen's College.

Mr. Fleming has devoted some ten or twelve years to the study of the subject, and his investigations and conclusions are so convincing that the Smithsonian Institute has accepted the paper, and it will be circulated among all the learned societies and institutions of the two hemispheres. It is a most searching and interesting work, and it is a satisfaction to know that the ideas put forward by Mr. Fleming are meeting with such appreciation and approval at the hands of scientific men everywhere. Principal Grant asks, "Is there not a necessity for reform in our system of time reckoning?" and then proceeds to show that scientific men and railway managers are generally convinced that there is, but that they fear that the general public may not be prepared for what at first sight may appear a too radical change. This feeling is only too natural, as all great reforms must be brought about by patient instruction of the masses in the details and benefits of the proposed change. In the end there can be but little doubt that Mr. Fleming's views will be incorporated in the new system. A reasonable time for inves-

tigation is allowed, as Mr. Fleming suggests the beginning of the twentieth century as a favorable date, on which to make the starting point for the general adoption of the Cosmic day of twenty-four hours counted continuously. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has already adopted the system, and Principal Grant pertinently asks why the general public should not sooner put it into practice. It must come some day, and the sooner the better. Mr. Fleming aims at uniformity in time reckoning, and the idea is based on common sense. He argues that there are no simultaneous days on the earth's surface except those on the same meridian, and as the different days are always in the various stages of advancement, difficulties must necessarily result in assigning the precise period when an event takes place. There can be no certainty whatever in regard to time unless the precise geographical position be specified as an essential fact in connection with the event described. Under these circumstances it must be conceded that our present system of notation is most defective. Certainly it is unscientific and possesses every element of confusion. It produces a degree of ambiguity which, as railways and telegraphs become greatly multiplied, will lead to complications in social and commercial affairs, and prove an increasing hindrance to human intercourse.

Dr. Grant says, in supporting Mr. Fleming's conclusions, "to show how unscientific is the system of reckoning time by our position on the earth's surface, we have only to reflect that every meridian converges at the pole. If we ever get there we can take our choice between the days of Berlin, Paris, London, New York, Winnipeg, San Francisco, Peking, Calcutta, and as many others as we like, and live at the same moment of time in the different hours, days, months, or years of different places."

As the new method is now in actual operation on the Canada Pacific, the general public will have full opportunity to test its merits, and we think its universal adoption cannot long be stayed. "If," as Mr. Fleming says, "the reforms of 46 B.C., and 1582 A.D., owed their origin to the dominant necessity of removing confusion in connection with the notations which existed in the then conditions of the human race, in no less degree is a complete reform demanded by the new conditions which are presented in this age. The conclusions of the Washington conference make provision for the needed change, and they will in all probability be held by future generations to mark an epoch in the annals of the world not less important than the reforms of Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory."

Mr. Fleming is the father of standard time, and this reminds us that the Intercolonial seems determined to bring the system into disrepute. Instead of adopting the 60th, their proper meridian, as a standard they have adopted the 75th, which is three quarters of an hour slower than the true time at Halifax, and an hour slower than the standard time of the city. This creates most vexatious and unnecessary confusion. If the 60th meridian had been adopted, as it should have been, the important fact that the Intercolonial reaches the most easterly point on this continent would have been duly emphasized; but, as it is, the claims of the seaport terminus, where connections have to be made with ocean steamers, are ignored, and Boston time adopted. It is a grave mistake, and the sooner it is corrected the better.

A FASHIONABLE DISEASE.

Nervousness has become such a prevalent disease in Germany that efforts are now being made to enlighten the public as to its causes and remedies. But nervousness is not peculiar to Germans. We have in the Province of Nova Scotia, hundreds if not thousands of persons who are suffering from nervous disorders, but who imagine themselves the victims of some organic disease, although their medical attendant assures them to the contrary. The professional features of the matter under consideration are not within our province, and we may well leave the symptoms and remedies to the medical practitioner, but its causes should be more widely known, in order that its effects may be avoided. It is an undeniable fact that nervousness is an hereditary disorder and that its germs are most strongly developed in the offspring of consanguineous marriages, but the abnormal number of persons afflicted with nervousness in this age may be traced to the system adopted in modern schools. It cannot be denied that the demands made upon the pupil are severe: in many cases too severe. The children who lack the capacity to assimilate the requisite quantity of the educational aliment have to contend with difficulties quite out of proportion to their powers, and, having to pay the cost in their physical health and mental elasticity, contribute the chief contingent to the ranks of the nervous.

Among adults the overworked business or professional man and the worried newspaper men are always more or less nervous, but it is worthy, not work, that causes the mischief. And those who have strength enough of will to keep mentally cool under pressure of work in the office, or under the trials and vexations of housekeeping, are rarely affected by this modern disorder.

The excessive use of alcoholic beverages or tobacco also unquestionably produces nervousness. And as this disorder frequently impairs mental power and bodily energy of men, those whose business or professional calling require intellect and endurance, should bear the fact in mind.

Almost every man and woman is more or less of a hypochondriac, imagination providing most of us with some chronic disease, which appears so soon as our thoughts are turned outwards. Nervousness is really the cause of the trouble and in such instances is usually engendered by want of occupation. Underwork and overwork are equally objectionable, the happy medium in occupation should be aimed at, excess avoided and the mental and physical powers of youth taken into consideration. Were these wholesome truths properly regarded, we should have less irritableness to contend with and greater capacity to enjoy the bounties of Providence.

CHUCKLES.

"Call me back again," said the young man. But the audience didn't. They had enough, and he didn't get a hand.

"Pompey, de corn's tip." "De corn up! Why, I only planted it yesterday." "I know dat; but the pigs eat in last night and giv it a lift."

A little girl who was much perted, said: "I like sitting on a gentleman's knee better than on a lady's; don't you, mamma?"

"How is it that you have never kindled a flame in any man's heart?" asked a rich lady of her portionless niece. "I suppose, aunt, it is because I am not a good match," replied the poor niece.

A Rio Swallow.—(At a public show). Countryman: "Isn't it wonderful! Why, the man can swallow a large sword!" Soberly Aristocrat (fond of his glass): "That's nothing; I have sent a manor house and estate down my throat."

"I've been on this road ten years," said the conductor on a Southern railroad to a passenger who complained of the slow time, "an' I know what I'm talking about." "Ten years, eh?" said the passenger. "What station did you get on at?"

Vigilant mother: "My son, why did you so far forget yourself as to throw stones at little Sammy Willis?" Irrepressible Imp: "Well, mother, I heard Mrs. Willis sing 'Rock my baby,' and as Sam's her only child, I rocked him."

A Lynn clergyman relates that on one occasion, after marrying a couple, an envelope was handed to him which he supposed, of course, contained the marriage fee. On opening it he found a slip of paper on which was written: "We desire your prayers."

Minister: "Well, John, I've nas doct, frase your long experience, ye good occupy the poopit for an sternune yeasel, should an emergency occur." Headle: "Hoots, aye, sir, there's nas difficulty in that; but, then, where in the hael parish wad ye get anybody qualified to act as headle?"

A barrister, noticing that the court had gone to sleep, stopped short in the middle of his speech. The sudden silence awoke the judges, and the lawyer gravely resumed: "As I remarked yesterday, my lords"—The puzzled judges stared at each other, as though they half believed they had been asleep since the previous day.

Augustus dared at last to squeeze Angelica's hand the other night, but was completely overwhelmed when she began to cry. "Have I offended you, Miss Angelica?" he asked in anguish. "N-n-o," said she, brokenly, between her sobs, "b-but I wish, if you are going to make love to me, you'd take the other hand. I've g-got a r-ring on that one."

A brakeman in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company is a very obliging person and thoughtful withal. An excursion party, which included many young men and women, recently made a trip from Albany to St. George, and, as the train would near a tunnel, of which there are a good many on the line, he would call out in stentorian tones: "Gents, choose your partners for the tunnel."

A young man from the country, on his return from a visit to London, was informing his friends he had been doing all the lions, as he called it. "Who did you see them with?" said a chaffing friend, "some lady I'll be bound." The blushing confusion of the young countryman proved the case. "Who was she?" said the persistent chaffer. "Why the Lady of Lyons, of course," replied a wag.

An Irishman employed by a firm under the hill recently went to J. R. Booth's glazing shop for some glass, when the following colloquy took place: Visitor: "Mr. Pauchaud, I am after fixing the windys on the top of Mr B's shop, and I want twinty lights of 14x10 glass." Mr. P.: "I haven't any 14x10, but plenty of 10x14." Visitor (after meditating deeply awhile and then looking up with a satisfied expression): "Be jibers, I will take the 10x14. I can turn it around, and, faith, they won't know the difference."

Here is an extract from a forthcoming novel, the scene of which is laid in New Jersey: "Proud, false one!" exclaimed Reginald bitterly; "you refuse me because you think I am still poor! Know then, haughty girl, that my father is a Camden clergyman, and is coming money marrying Pennsylvania couples. I am his only heir." "Oh, Reginald," cried the designing girl, throwing herself into his arms; "you have misconstrued my words! I love you madly, passionately, devotedly, and I am yours for ever." The story is supposed to be founded on fact.—Norristown Herald

Jenny, the kitchen maid at Kippoch manse, was sent by the minister's wife to invite Mrs. and Miss Snawlip to take tea with her at five o'clock in the afternoon. Jenny solemnly delivered her message: "My mistress sent me over to ask ye if ye could come tea this afternoon, after five o'clock." "Yes, tell your mistress we will be most happy to come," replied Mrs. Snawlip, graciously. "And was that all you were told to say?" "Ay; but she said that if ye were cumin' I wis the gang intae the baker's an' get twa loaves, an' if no' I wisna' the mind," was the simple reply.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Read the notice to subscribers on page five.

The Government will likely postpone opening the tenders for the Cape Breton Railway, in view of the opposition which has been manifested to the route decided upon.

The Roman Catholics of Sydney have sustained a severe loss by the accidental burning of their fine church edifice, which was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$8,000.

206 persons have been incarcerated in the Halifax county jail the last year, of which twenty-four, about one in nine, were women. Drunkenness heads the list with 38 cases; assault follows with 31; and larceny makes a disreputable third with 24.

In nine years the lumber trade of Montreal has increased thirty-fold. In 1877 the exports of lumber in that city were but three and a half million feet, in the year just closed upwards of one hundred and ten million feet have been exported.

Gabriel Dumont, when in conversation with some French Canadian snow shoers while on their recent excursion to New York, states distinctly that the late Louis Riel was perfectly sane, and quite responsible for his acts in the North-West.

In connection with the Canadian militia a proposition has been made to mark the Queen's Jubilee by the grant of a long service medal to those officers and men who have served since 1868, in which year the militia, as it at present exists, was created by act of Parliament.

The Barrington lightship has been removed for the season. An examination of her bottom proves her to be unseaworthy. A large quantity of kelp has attached itself to the wood, and she will have to be thoroughly scraped and painted before again being placed in position.

The French Colony of Temiscamingue is reported to be in a very prosperous condition, and a large influx of settlers is expected in the spring. The Colonization Company are building a grist mill, which will shortly be completed, and a shingle mill, a hospital and a church are amongst the buildings being put up.

The Kings County farmers have united irrespective of party to further the new railway enterprise to connect Kingsport with Aylesford. When men combine with one purpose in view, they generally succeed in accomplishing their end if it be feasible, and nothing more feasible than the Kings County railway is now on the tapis.

The English-speaking people of Montreal were anxious to nominate an English-speaking candidate to run the election for chief magistrate of the city, but party politics have been introduced, each party nominating its own candidate. The result will probably be the nomination and election of a French-speaking citizen.

It is stated that the new jubilee postage stamps issued in London, England, about a week ago, will be distributed for use among the Colonies of the Empire. This will necessitate a new arrangement with the postal union, as the stamp will be a two pence half-penny one. In the Dominion it will be designated and printed as a five cent stamp.

Yes, most of us can recollect the agonies we went through in trying to swallow a dose of castor oil, but time changes all things. Castor oil lozenges so palatable that babies whimper for them, is the latest form in which this nauseous but effectual medicine is administered. J. Godfrey Smith, of the London Drug Store, always keep these lozenges in stock.

The reports of the many Municipal Councils throughout the Province prove that they are composed of men who have the best interests of their respective municipalities at heart. By strict attention to business and owing to the absence of partyism, these county parliaments in their semi-annual sessions are enabled to overcome a volume of work such as would astound our legislators.

The committee of the City Council of Halifax, which has had the matter of the Queen's Jubilee under consideration, has reported progress. A public meeting of citizens is recommended to be called, and many suggestions are made as to the form in which the Jubilee celebration should be carried out. These suggestions for the most part lack novelty and originality, saving those which propose that the best behaved prisoners in our jails be set at liberty, and the corner stone of the new City Hall be laid with appropriate ceremonies; the Grand Parade being at the same time called Victoria Square.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Canadian Club, presided over by Mr. John Paton, banker, a proposition to change the name of the club to the British Canadian was voted down unanimously. This decision was reached after an animated discussion, and was very gratifying to those Canadians who desired an independent existence for the club and its operations. Large additions have recently been made to the club membership, and its progress and usefulness are now well assured. The initiation fee after the first of April will be twenty-five dollars, but non-resident members are still admitted at five dollars for initiation and five dollars per annum for dues. The privileges of the club are being largely availed of by the residents of Canada, who desire headquarters in New York.

The threatened strike of men at the Allison mines has fortunately been avoided—the men agreed to submit the proposals of the managers for a reduction in wages to arbitration. In the meantime they have gone to work until a decision is arrived at. This is a sensible course to take—for a strike in midwinter under any circumstances is deplorable, but a strike when a compromise can be effected is folly in the extreme.

The last issue of the Windsor Tribune was a most interesting number—its proprietor is evidently alive to the best interests of Hants County, and takes care to supply his readers with proof of the growth and prosperity of distinctive county industries. In ship tonnage Hants County now leads the province, while her plaster trade in 1886 was double that of the preceding year, the exports amounting to 142,421 tons, valued at \$130,657.

Messrs. Jones and Fuller have been nominated for the City and County of Halifax to contest as the Liberal standard-bearers in the elections to be held on the 22nd proximo. The Hon. A. G. Jones is an old campaigner. He knows how to handle a political shillalegh to advantage. Mr. H. H. Fuller is, politically speaking, not as familiar to the electors of Halifax, but as a business man he has earned and long maintained a high reputation for integrity and square dealing in all transactions.

The Hon. L. E. Baker has been in the city, floating the stock of a new Steamship Company, and has, it is said, met with encouraging success. The company is to have a capital of \$100,000 in shares of one hundred dollars each, and purposes putting on a first-class iron steamer to ply between Yarmouth and Boston, as well as providing for the service along the southern shore. With Mr. Baker as its promoter and probable manager, the success of the new steamship company is assured.

Most persons appreciate the enterprize of the insurance companies and other advertisers, who supply the public at this time of the year with handsome calendars, blotting books, and blotting pads. Among the latter that issued by the "Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada," of which Messrs. McSweeney & Curren are agents, and the blotting book with its illustrated cover furnished by Messrs. James Scott & Co., of the Army & Navy depot, will be found useful adjuncts to the writing-desk or office secretary.

Over 223,000 cubic yards of limestone and slate rock have fallen out of the bank of Niagara river, near the Horseshoe falls, on the Canada side. The mass fell with a tremendous crash, which was heard and felt for miles around. The break has considerably changed the appearance of the bank, and now the dark chasm can be seen behind the falls from the bank above. The mass of rock detached was 60 feet wide by over 100 long and 170 feet deep. Its fall from the main rock has left a perpendicular wall. The tremendous weight of ice accumulated during the past three weeks, with the steady frosty weather and low water, was the cause of the break.

Less than a year ago some American capitalists came to Halifax, saw that the city wanted a street railway, and without delay formed a company, floated the stock, and built the road now operated so successfully. Some of these same gentlemen have purchased the controlling interest in the Halifax Electric Light Company, and they propose at once to erect a new \$50,000 light station, purchase new plant, extend the street service, and introduce the incandescent lamps for house lighting. These Americans deserve to be encouraged, but why do our Halifax capitalists fight shy of any enterprise that does not smell of codfish, rum or molasses?

The following is a synopsis of a minute in council passed by the Dominion Government, with respect to the western railways, the government reserving the right to purchase the railways and carry them on as a portion of the Intercolonial road if thought desirable. 1st, The sum of \$600,000 free of interest until such times as the Dominion Government give them an absolute title to and undisputed possession of the Windsor branch railway. 2nd, To sell them an annuity of £26,000 sterling per annum for twenty years or such further time as will enable said company to raise \$3,200,000, from the price of which annuity the \$500,000 grant shall be subtracted, the company paying the balance, estimated at \$1,000,000 leaving \$1,700,000 in their hands for the completion of the missing link between Annapolis and Digby and for certain other specific purposes. 3rd, The company to pay at once the amounts due by them to the municipalities of Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth, as well as to the province of Nova Scotia, and to settle with the bondholders of said railway. 4th, To withdraw the suit now pending by said company and bondholders against the Dominion government. The said company also to have power to extend their railway to Shelburne and to build a branch to Carleton, on which lines they will of course receive the ordinary Dominion subsidy of \$3,200.

A despatch from Michigan says: The iron passenger bridge spanning the Raisin River, connecting the two principal portions of the village of Blissfield, fell Jan. 11, intense cold having caused the iron to contract. Wm. Slack and Chas. Quimley were injured fatally.

Jay Gould, in referring to the Inter State Commerce Bill, said: "I am in favor of it, provided it is revised and made clear, which the original bill is not. The long and short haul clause is especially ambiguous. The wisest course to pursue would be to appoint an intelligent commission and let that body pass upon all questions arising." "How do you regard the failure of the bill to regulate the waterways of the country?" "I think that the mistake is a grave one, but nothing will demonstrate this as clearly as a trial of the measure. There can be no control of the Canadian railways. The bill will be of incalculable advantage and profit to these lines. The ultimate result will be to divert our export trade from eastern points to Montreal. New Orleans and Galveston will hold the Texas trade. The Mississippi River will enable St. Louis to protect herself far better than any interior city."

The Inter State Commerce Bill has passed the Senate. Yeas 43, nays 15. On Sunday last General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States, died at Washington.

The embargo on Canadian horses has been removed by the United States Government.

Coal is so scarce in Brooklyn, N.Y., that most of the small factories will be forced to stop work in a day or two. Coal dealers refuse to sell in large quantities, even when offered \$8 a ton. Some factories have begun to use crude petroleum, conducting it from the tanks to their furnaces in pipes to burners under their boilers. Experiments are being made daily, and it may be that oil will eventually supersede coal for the running of engines.

A Texas telegram says: A reign of terror exists in Catoma, the county seat of LaSalle County, at the result of the fatal feuds existing in the community. County Commissioner Hill and another man have been shot and killed in cold blood within the past month. The players of both, although perfectly well-known, have not been arrested. Captain Schmidt has a company of State Rangers, who patrol the streets night and day, to prevent an outbreak between the two factions into which the community is divided.

The Mormon Bill recently adopted by the United States Congress makes the lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful co-habitation, a competent witness against accused, and further provides for the registration of all marriages. It annuls all territorial laws providing for the identification of votes of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolishes woman suffrage in the territory of Utah. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as Church of the Latter Day Saints, and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved, and the Attorney General is directed to wind them up by process of court, and all laws for the organization of the militia of the territory and the creation of the Nauvoo Legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially laws in respect to crimes defined in this and the original Edmunds' Act.

The Archbishop of Paris has presented to the Pope an autograph letter and a gift of diamonds from the Sultan of Turkey.

The Pope has instructed the Irish Episcopate to act with strict legality in dealing with the agrarian question in its present state.

Egypt, in response to the request of Henry M. Stanley, has sent one hundred trustworthy blacks to take part in his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey.

The British Government has decided to purchase 40,000 additional horses and 5,000,000 Manchester repeating rifles, which are to be ready by March 1st.

Advices from Darjeeling, India, say that trade with Thibet has been suspended, and that hundreds of merchants are collected at the entrance of the passes, the Thibetans refusing to permit them to advance.

A letter to the *National Zeitung de St. Petersburg* says the relations of Germany and Russia have recently been fortified, but Austria and Russia still have to settle some matters which do not entirely relate to Bulgaria.

The Cretans have always resented Turkish domination, but while their mountain fastnesses have made them a difficult people to keep in subjection, the insular position of their island has prevented their insurrections being regarded as likely to result in European complications. The Cretans have again revolted and Turkish men-of-war and Turkish troops have been sent to the island.

The course for the jubilee yacht race for boats of all nations will be sailed around the United Kingdom. The yachts will start from the Thames and be required to keep Great Britain and Ireland on the port hand. The finishing point will be at Dover. British yachtsmen approve the selection of this course, believing it will give all yachts, whether home or foreign, a fair chance. The race will take place early in June.

The streets adjacent to the Parliament building were thronged with people, awaiting the decision of the Reichstag on the army bill. Prince Bismarck upon his arrival was enthusiastically greeted by the populace. All political parties are sanguine as to the result of the coming elections, and the campaign will be certainly unequalled for fierceness. It is expected that the Emperor William will inaugurate the political contest with a decree reciting the merits of the dispute.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the dissolution of the Reichstag, says:—"Before all, the German people demand that every Reichstag shall grant without fear or hesitation what is necessary for the external and internal security of the Empire. Upon this point common sense will surely teach that the victors will place more value upon the opinion of the Emperor and his advisers, than upon that of imperious Parliamentary politicians."

Colonels Ravenhill and Phillips, who were in Canada last summer purchasing horses for use in the English Army, have made a report on the result of the experimental purchase. Out of eighty-three horses purchased three were lost, the remainder having arrived safely and done well, giving the greatest satisfaction. The ranch horses were breaking admirably and proving satisfactory in every respect. Colonel Ravenhill is particularly well pleased with the ranch horses and predicts a great future for that industry. The War Office is so well satisfied with the trial so far made that it has ordered the further purchase of three hundred Canadian horses this year.

WANTED.

An energetic and reliable MAN to do ROOFING and control SALE in Halifax and vicinity, of our well known 'Fire Proof Roofing Cement'—AND—'Fire Proof Roofing Composition Paint.' Our Roof is the Standard Roof. No other Roof has a chance. Party must have capital to buy material by the Car Load. Address— DAVID DICKSON, Sec'y. The "Sparham Fire Proof Roofing Cement Co., Moncton, N. B.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for McNair's Cove Work," will be received until Friday, the 28th day of January, 1887, inclusively for the construction of works at McNair's Cove, Antigonish County, N. S., in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Collector of Customs, Custom House, Antigonish, from whom 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 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 is 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, 31st December, 1886

Notice to Subscribers.

A large number of subscribers have, during the past week, received their New Year's communication from our business manager. Regularity in publication and punctuality in mailing have been carefully observed in this office, so that our subscribers have received THE CRITIC by the first available mail leaving Halifax; care being taken to deliver the mail in the city post office so as to reach subscribers in the most distant part of the Province during Saturday of each week. Our subscribers will confer a favor by being equally prompt and punctual in remitting their subscriptions, with which they will please forward the bill rendered, in order that it may be receipted and returned again. NOTE.—Any subscriber who does not receive his copy of THE CRITIC on or before Saturday evening of each week, will confer a favor by notifying the business manager to that effect, giving particulars as to the mail days in his locality. A. M. FRASER, Business Manager THE CRITIC, Halifax, N. S.

PRIZE

Sent to any person, male or female, who will send us in their name and address with that of a friend, who would likely act as our agent and this slip, in a letter Write quick. We are giving away valuable presents. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

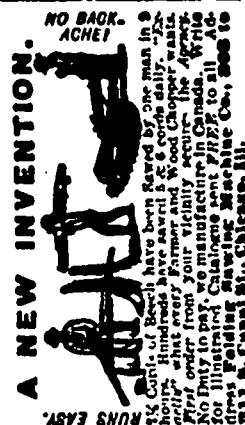
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Shirts, 10 Cents. Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents. Cuffs, 4 Cents. Collars, 2 Cents.



Mining Regulations TO GOVERN THE DISPOSAL OF MINERAL LANDS OTHER THAN COAL LANDS

These Regulations apply to all Dominion Lands containing deposit of minerals of economic value, except coal.

QUARTZ MINING

Area of location is limited to forty acres, except, in the case of iron, when one hundred and sixty acres are allowed.

Claimants must stake out the location, and within ninety days afterwards make an entry for it with the local Land Agent, paying a fee of five dollars, and shall then have one year or, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, two years within which to purchase location at five dollars per acre, cash. He must also expend within each year at least five hundred dollars in development.

No person shall hold more than one location on the same vein or lode.

Applicant must also when he pays for his location deposit fifty dollars with the Land Agent to pay for the survey, and the returns of such survey must be accepted by the Surveyor-General before the issue of patent.

Should an iron location prove to contain a deposit of valuable mineral other than iron the area shall be restricted to forty acres.

Provision is made for the manner in which land may be acquired for reduction and other works required for developing the mine.

PLACER MINING.

The Regulations for Quartz Mining apply to Placer Mining wherever possible.

The nature and size of Placer Mining claims are provided for in the Regulations and the rights and duties of miners fully set forth.

The Regulations govern the mode of acquiring, constructing and operating Bed-rock Flumes, Drainage of Mines, and Ditches.

The General Provisions of the Regulations define how disputes shall be heard and determined, leave of absence granted, &c., &c. Copies of the Regulations may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, 28th December, 1886.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. J. C. Cox, of Stewincke, is about to resign that parish and contemplate removal to Ontario.

Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham has been appointed Bishop of Saskatchewan, in the place of the late Bishop McLean. Mr. Pinkham has fairly won the position by his energetic hard work, and it is very satisfactory to note that his claims have not been passed over in favor of some English clergyman who it takes ten years to learn his work. The archdeacon has a thorough knowledge of the region and the people over whom he will rule, is in the prime of his powers, being about 42 years of age, and will make a successful bishop.

We regret to hear of the death of Ven. Archdeacon Read, D.D., of Prince Edward Island. He was present at the meeting of synod in July last, and all who heard him speak at the Conference on the State of the Church will remember the earnest and wholesome advice he gave the clergy present. It was understood at the time that he was suffering from an incurable disease, which gave his words a touch of pathos. He was a graduate of King's College, Fredericton, and labored in P. E. I. for many years, where he will be much missed.

BAPTIST.

The congregation of Granville St. Church are at present holding worship in Spring Garden Vestry. They hope to be in their new church in about a fortnight.

Mr. Spurgeon is having built two more mission halls in connection with the Tabernacle.

The Baptists of Peeth, in Hungary, have erected a costly church building. In Berlin they have a central church of 1,000 members, with five associate or branch churches.

METHODIST.

Special services were held in Joint Mission Church last week under the direction of the Methodist churches of the city.

Bishop Warren announces that 100,000 members were added to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States during the past three months.

The Rev. Joseph Coffin, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lathern as pastor of the Methodist Church at Amherst, is meeting with success in his work.

The Methodists of the United States contributed last year for all purposes \$19,041,387, being an average of \$10.50 per member.

PRESBYTERIAN.

We learn that St. Andrew's Church, Saint John, is prospering under its new pastor. The congregations have recently been large, and new life is being infused into all the organizations. A young people's association just organized has arranged for a course of lectures and concerts. The opening concert was given lately to a crowded house, and it was announced that the Rev. L. Macneill, would deliver a lecture shortly.

The Synod of New York for the year ending May 1st, 1886, gave \$620,678 to the objects represented by the boards of the Presbyterian Church.

Five new Presbyterian Churches will this year be erected in New York city.

A very pleasant anniversary of St. Andrew's Sunday School took place on Friday evening in the basement of the church.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Dr. Burns will probably be the next Moderator of the General Assembly, he having been unanimously nominated for the position by the Presbytery of Montreal.

The Rev. Joseph Annand and Mrs. Annand have left Nova Scotia for the New Hebrides to resume their missionary labors.

A "Burns" concert is to be given by St. Andrew's Church Institute on Tuesday evening next. Judging from the programme which has been published, there will be a large patronage.

CATHOLIC.

The beautiful frescoes ordered by Leo XIII. for the chapel of S.S. Cyrilus and Mithadus are being painted by the celebrated artist, Salvatore Nohili.

The University of New York has recently conferred the degree of L.L.D., on Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the first Catholic who received any scholarly recognition from that institution.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State is about to vacate that office on account of ill-health. He will probably be succeeded by Mgr. Scliaffino.

During the past year Father Cotter has lectured 7 States of the Union and administered the total abstinence pledge to some 23,000 persons.

A chapel for Chinese Catholics is soon to be established in San Francisco. It will be under the pastorate of Father Antonucci, an Italian, who speaks Chinese fluently.

In Great Britain there are at present twenty four archbishops and bishops. Of these England and Wales have one archbishop, thirteen suffragans—one of the suffragan sees being now vacant through the lamented death of Bishop Bewick—and two bishops auxiliary, besides two bishops of titular sees who are resident in England; and Scotland has two archbishops and four suffragan bishops.

The Christian Brothers of St. Louis have been awarded \$15,900 for the use of their buildings during the war.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Watches may be sent for testing to the Kew Observatory in London, and a certificate of excellence will be given, but so extreme is the accuracy required that no watch can be marked first-class which varies as much as one tick in 43,000.

An official return of the manufacture of playing cards in England shows that at the present time there are nineteen manufacturers in the United Kingdom, each paying a license of 2s., and producing last year 800,000 packs. Half as many more were imported from Austria and America. The stamp duty on those cards last year amounted to nearly £15,000.

The red color of bricks is due to the iron contained in the clay. In the process of burning, the iron compounds are changed from the ferrous to the ferric condition and rendered anhydrous, thus developing the color. Certain clays, like those in the vicinity of Milwaukee, for instance, contain little or no iron, and the bricks made from them are light or cream colored.

The *Papierzeitung* says that with a funnel made from thick manilla paper, about 40 centimetres long and 15 to 20 centimetres wide at the mouth, and the small end put into the opening in the talking board of a telephone, one is able to converse with a person in whispers. If this be true, every telephone ought to be provided with such a funnel, so as to do away with the loud shouting which is often so annoying to those present.

A German professor spent twenty years in studying the habits and characteristics of a certain snail, and learned this interesting fact respecting it. On the Pacific coast of America, where it is found in great abundance, it is preyed upon by a certain fish which abounds in the Pacific Ocean. As an aid in escaping from its formidable enemy it has been provided with an eye on the back of its head. The same snail is found on the Atlantic coast, exactly like its far western brother in every particular, except that it has no posterior eye. And the reason for this is that there is no corresponding fish to prey upon it in the Atlantic Ocean.

A movement has been set on foot in Italy towards erecting in one of the principal towns an electrical crematorium. In this edifice the bodies will be instantly consumed by means of an intense heat caused by electricity. Various European cremation societies are reported to have despatched representatives to Italy to make inquiries as to the feasibility of the scheme, which it is expected will, if successful, very soon replace the more elaborate methods now generally adopted. Partisans of cremation are sanguine that the introduction of electricity would instantly remove the objections held by many European States against the burning of bodies.—*Electrical Review*.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"A Nonconformist minister in the north of London, whose congregation, owing to deaths and removals, has of late years diminished in numbers and wealth, has just become possessed of a respectable fortune. A maiden lady who had been a member of the congregation for many years, and who lived in one of those old-fashioned houses in the vicinity of Mr. Samuel Morley's early home at Clapton, has recently died, and left her minister a legacy of £15,000 and all her plate and pictures. She has besides made him residuary legatee, and there is a lapsed legacy of £4,000 that will at once accrue to him."

Two ancient Egyptian perfumes have been reconstituted through the researches of a young French professor at Lyons, who has devoted himself to studying Egyptian sepulture and the plants of the Nile valley. By hunting through the papyrus texts and the inscriptions on the walls of the temple lavatories, he has found the recipes for the manufacture of "kasi" and "kyphi." The former was a temple perfume, used to anoint the statues of the Egyptian Venus. "Kyphi" was more important, and besides being used at home for the rites of Isis and Serapis, was imported into Greece and Rome after the conquest of Egypt. It then became the favorite perfume among the luxurious Greeks and Romans, who were anointed with "kyphi" after the bath, and were sprinkled with the essence during the grand banquets, while sometimes it was used to perfume the wine.

At the period of the retreat from Moscow Napoleon had secured means to avoid falling alive into the hands of his enemies in case of accident. He had procured from his surgeon, Yvan, a sashet, which he wore round his neck during the time that the danger lasted. Some said this was opium; others insisted that it was a preparation compounded by the celebrated Capania, and the same with which Condorbet, the Deputy, had destroyed himself. Whatever it was, Napoleon had preserved this sashet in one of the secret drawers of a travelling and dressing case, which he always took on his campaigns. That night at Fontainebleau he bethought him that the moment to have recourse to this terrible expedient had arrived. One of his valets, whose bed was placed behind his half-opened door, had heard him rise, and seen him stir something into a coffee cup, drink it and lie down again. In a short time violent pains in the stomach and bowels forced from Napoleon the admission that he was dying. Then the man took upon himself to send for those who were most intimate with the Emperor. Yvan was not forgotten, and when he learned what had happened, and heard Napoleon complain that the action of the poison was not sufficiently rapid, he lost his head and rushed away from Fontainebleau. After a long swoon, followed by a profuse perspiration, the pains ceased, and the alarming symptoms disappeared, either because the dose had been insufficient or because the poison had lost its effect through time. It is said that Napoleon, astonished to find himself still alive, reflected for a few moments, and then exclaimed: "God does not will it to be," and yielding himself into the hands of Providence, who had just saved his life, resigned himself to his new destiny.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
AN ALLEGORY.

'Twas at night, as I lay upon the hill,
That raised its stony head high unto heaven,
The night wind brought the murmur of the rill
That splashed its way betwixt the rocks deep riven,
And slumber settled with its dusky wing,
And threw its shadow round about my form;
Till when the sleeping birds should 'gin to sing,
And I should waken with the coming dawn,
I thought I travel'd far thro' dim, dark lands,
On whirling clouds 'cross the boiling sea,
And tramp'd with weary feet thro' scorching sands,
Where all was dark, save one bright thought of thee.
And when with burning throat I climbed the mount,
From which to view the distant stream of life,
I saw, 'twas childlike hills there rose the fount,
That pour'd forth love and hatred, death and strife.
I heard the childish prattle of the brook—
As on thro' flowering fields it wound its way,
Laughing, as its dancing way it took,
Flowing full of gladness all the day.
But deeper still, and deeper does it grow,
And faster still its onward way it takes,
Fed on each side by poverty and woe,
By muddy brooks and shining crystal lakes,
And on thro' rugged rocks that turned to white,
The water, as it tows its way between
The stones, and spread its froth in sheets of light,
Or dazling danced, in nimble, gleaming green.
But lo! and as I look the river's strength,
Is getting ever less and less, at last
No still and deep it drags its weary length,
And all its joys lie in the distant past,
And ever nearer that dark, sandy bar,
That guards the river's mouth, and keeps all life
Upon this side, that seems so very far,
But still is ever near, and ever rife
With tears, and clanking hands, and straining eyes,
That watch that dear one draw each fleeting breath,
And lift each stricken head to face the skies.
And pity beg for him that's nigh to death.
But past the bar, and in my misty dream,
I looked and lo! a jewel'd, shining sea,
'Twas the calm, still, sleeping ocean of eternity.

A. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
WATERLOO IN 1886.

It was one of the most glorious of October mornings that I left my hotel in Brussels, and, taking a tram to the Southern Railway station, set out to visit this famous battlefield. I asked the ticket man for a return ticket to Waterloo. He looked at me intently for a minute or two, and then half shut one eye, as much as to say, "I take you for a travelling sight-seer, young man, and look you accordingly," and then gave me a ticket. After moving away, I found that I was booked to a place of the name of *Braine L'Alleud*, wherever that might be, and not to Waterloo at all. I had no guide-book, and disliked the idea of going the wrong way; so I hurried back to the ticket office and asked for an explanation.

It is somewhat of a thankless task to ask a French official to explain his actions. The ticket man only smiled a knowing smile with the calm superiority of one who knows what you want better than you do yourself. My French is limited, and the man had the advantage of me; other passengers were crowding round and politely requested me to "move on." Considering it a minute or two I made up my mind to risk it; and, flourishing my ticket in the face of every porter whom I came across, with the word "Waterloo," I at length found myself in a third class carriage, en route for somewhere.

It is not always safe to trust porters, and, I thought, seeing that the carriage was full of people, I might as well make assurance doubly sure. Seated right opposite to me was a man of the lower class with two bundles, an umbrella and a basket, in which were two live chickens. To him I handed my ticket, asking him at the same time if I was on the right road to Waterloo.

I had but little idea when I put this simple question that I was starting a dispute, which only came to an end when the disputants left the carriage, and which, for all I know, may be going on still under other circumstances. If a Belgian was asked, "what is the chief end of man," and were to answer on the spur of the moment, according to his inmost convictions, he would probably say, "to talk as much as possible." Apparently the occupants of the railway-carriage were entire strangers to each other; but my question set them agoing. The man to whom I had handed my ticket answered immediately that I was on the right train, bound to the right place, fortunate in having such a day for my visit. At the same time a woman sitting beside me whom I had not questioned but who was kind enough to volunteer an answer, said "no."

So commenced a hot dispute. We had left the station behind, and were making good speed on the road, before I was quite able to comprehend what was being said. At last I found out. There are two villages, Waterloo and Braine L'Alleud, each of which is about the same distance from the battlefield. Tourists always go to Braine L'Alleud, and the man to whom I had shown my ticket was a native of Braine L'Alleud. The woman who sat beside me was from Waterloo village. My question had originated a debate as to whether it was better to the field via Waterloo or via the other place. The distance from Waterloo was acknowledged to be greater by half a mile than the distance from Braine L'Alleud, but the woman claimed that what was lost in getting over the extra half mile was more than stoned for in the shorter railway journey, and in not having to wait at Waterloo station. It was a nice question. As far as rapidity of speech

went, and ocular demonstration, the woman had the best of it. She looked like a scripture painting, for she had nothing on her head but a handkerchief, and carried her bed under her arm. I ought not to omit the fact that both parties were kind enough to assure me that I would eventually reach my destination; as to the route to be preferred, that was quite another matter.

The dispute was at its height when we reached Waterloo village. Here the woman with the bed got out and bade us "good day," regretting that I had chosen such a roundabout way, but hoping that I would have a pleasant afternoon. I had just time to bow my acknowledgments, when the train started again, and we saw in the distance the pyramid which is to stand as a memorial of the great conflict to all coming time. In two minutes more we were in Braine L'Alleud.

I do not know whether Braine L'Alleud is a village. All one sees on getting out of the train is a huge yellow omnibus; while you are invited, in French, in English, and in German, to secure a seat, to engage a guide, to buy a map, to look at a picture of Napoleon, and to give a few centimes to a blind man. I was travelling on the economical system, and determined that I would do none of these things. Disregarding utterly the "please wilord" of a very small but very desperate looking person, I started to walk the distance. I thought this would be a grander way of approaching such a scene of glorious association than riding in an omnibus, amid a crowd of jabbering Belgians. Alas! While I was thinking of Ney and his gallant comrades, riding "in hot haste" possibly over the very ground on which I was walking, heavy drops of rain began to fall, and I stood in imminent danger of a wetting. Histories state that it rained during the battle; and perhaps, in strictness, one ought to look at the old chateau and the farmhouse during a shower. But I had no umbrella, and the reflection that the rain had fallen also on the men of the "old guard," as they were ascending the hill, was of small comfort to me. I was glad to hail the omnibus, of which, in my eagerness, I had got a little in advance. The desperate looking gentleman stood on behind, and opened the door, grinning the while. There was but one seat to spare, and I sat down, while the rain fell in torrents like a thunder-shower outside.

The omnibus was full of Belgians, most of them pleasure-seekers. One old brown lady, talkative though toothless, and evidently out for a holiday with her husband, also toothless, but not talkative, took me under her especial care. She seemed to think that, being alone, I stood in danger of having a melancholy day. It was in vain that I assured her that her attentions were thrown away, as I could not understand half of what she said; she only patted me on the knee and said that it made no difference. The old dame had a face as brown as a butternut, and as round as an apple, which was set in strong relief by a very clean white cap with white strings tied tight under her chin. She regretted the rain very much on account of her cap; but it must be acknowledged that she maintained a serenity of expression under these trying circumstances, which would have done credit to the heroine of a Sunday-school book. She smiled upon each of us in turn, all the way; and when, at last, the rain ceased and the sun came out, thanked Providence on behalf of everybody in a most devout fashion.

It is not far from the railway station to the battlefield, but, by taking a very roundabout route, it is possible to make a mile and a half of it. This the omnibus does. I was beginning to think of getting out again and resuming my walk, when we drew up in front of an inn, a pretty stone building, painted white. The upper part of the inn is a museum, to which you are admitted free of charge. As no one, however, has ever been known to come out without having lost by the visit, I did not venture. When I saw an advertisement of the wonder to be seen inside staring at me from the wall, I looked another way lest I should be tempted.

The proprietor of the inn is a farmer, and the omnibus drove into the yard. It was humiliating, when stepping for the first time on this classic ground, to find oneself surrounded by a number of hens, with a pig grunting at one's elbow. My mind had been intent on Napoleon and his fortunes when the rain came on, and now, in spite of the pig and the chickens, I began to feel that this was the place for hero-worship—if there be a place anywhere. I hurried off in the direction of the pyramid, which was only a stone's throw from the inn, pursued by five or six voluble gentlemen who were offering their services as guides in as many languages. It was rather fun, the louder they clamored the faster I ran. Then they began to mix strong expressions with their entreaties. By the time I got to the foot of the pyramid there were only two left. I addressed those in English and urged them for their own sakes to return the way they had come. Apparently they understood me, for they did as I advised.

(To be continued.)

THE UTILISATION OF WAVE-POWER.

When Balboa discovered the Pacific, he stood knee-deep in the placid waters at Panama, and the name given the great ocean was appropriate to the locality. As far north as California, however, it is a misnomer, for the waves of that ocean are there large all the summer, owing to the prevailing strong winds, and the winter storms off shore and near shore create large rollers constantly. It is now proposed to utilise this movement of the sea along that coast. Interesting experiments are being carried on at the beach near San Francisco, north of the Cliff House, with that view, it being the ultimate object to supply the city with some 50,000 or 60,000 horse-power for industrial purposes, water being used instead of steam. The experiments are being carried out by E. T. Steen, a local engineer. The idea is to raise sea water through the medium of a pump operated by the waves, to a height of about 350 feet, whence it can be directed into the city, and the power used for elevators, mills, manufactories, &c. The apparatus used is described as exceedingly simple. A bridge has been built across a chasm into which

the waves roll, and from the bridge is suspended a strong frame carrying a swinging arm or lever, the lower end of which carries a float or paddle immersed in the water. This lever or arm has its upper end suitably connected by rods that extend to a heavy crosshead. The lever is 32 feet long. The crosshead is connected with the plunger of a pump of 12 inches diameter and 13 feet stroke. The pump is 24 feet above low-water level. As the lower arm of the lever moves to and fro with the action of the waves, it operates the pump, drawing the water from the sea, and forcing it to the reservoir on the hill. The float on the submerged end of the lever is intended to be only about one foot under water. It is not placed in the long rollers, but works in the water inside the first line of breakers, so that it obtains the force which dashes the waves against the rocks. The operating lever swings on the arc of a circle, and can readily be withdrawn from the water as occasion demands, the power required to do this being furnished by a water-wheel. It is intended, provided the experiments are satisfactory, to establish a line of these pumps and levers. Other pumps, of 16 or 17 feet stroke, will be put up. Full stroke is seldom taken, the great length being given to provide for emergencies, so as not to break the pumps. At present the latter are pumping through pressure-valve and meter to determine the power. The force of the waves to the square foot is very large, and those engaged in the enterprise are of opinion that storm waves will not seriously affect the motion. The pumps, it may be stated, are placed horizontally.—*Iron.*

A DISASTROUS COLLISION.

The following account of the collision of her Majesty's ship Sultan in the Tagus is taken from an English exchange: A correspondent with the Channel Squadron writes from Lisbon, under date December 24—At half past four o'clock this morning her Majesty's ship Sultan parted both her lower cables. As steam was not up, the huge ironclad at once commenced to drift helplessly down the river, in which, in addition to the other vessels of the squadron, a number of merchant steamers and other craft were anchored. Every effort was made to get the Sultan under control, but to no purpose, and she soon came in collision with the Ville de Victoria, a French steamer of about 1,500 tons. The collision was simply terrific and to the smaller vessel most disastrous. Her topmast yard was carried away at the first shock, and before the vessels cleared the Ville de Victoria was reduced to a perfect wreck, and shortly afterwards sank in 12 fathoms. She carried 37 hands and three women, all of whom were soon struggling and screaming in the water. The Sultan could render little assistance, for she still drifted with the current, and in a few minutes collided with the screw collier Richmond, carrying away her foretopmast and sinking a lighter alongside of her. Meanwhile, the disaster to the Ville de Victoria having been observed by the other ships of the squadron and the other vessels in the vicinity, boats put out to the assistance of the drowning men and women, the Iron Duke, among others, sending off a cutter with 12 men and a cockswain. The work of rescue was difficult and dangerous, owing in great measure to the confusion and the strong tide, which was running at the time at the rate of seven knots an hour; but it is believed that 17 were saved of them. The people on board the Richmond saved no fewer than seven by their gallantry. Although their vessel was herself badly damaged the crew of the Richmond worked with coolness and courage, throwing ropes or seizing the unfortunate Frenchmen as they were swept past the vessel on the tide. After clearing the Richmond the Sultan continued her dangerous career, and it really for a time seemed as if she would completely sweep the river Tagus. Her port sheet anchor was let go, but she continued to drag, bearing down upon a crowded emigrant ship at anchor. Fortunately, however, steam was at length got up, just as the third anchor was lost, and further disaster was averted. The Sultan lost seven shackles of cable on each anchor, but owing to her anchor buoys it is hoped to recover them all. The sheet anchor checked the Sultan's way considerably. The Minotaur (flagship) also dragged her anchors this morning, and fouled the Monarch, smashing her own stern walk and losing the vice-admiral's galley. The Monarch sustained little damage.

THE HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY,

341 Barrington Street, is fitted up with the latest machinery for washing, drying and ironing clothes, and any one having a few minutes to spare would do well to drop in and inspect the premises. The washing is done on the ground floor in a large cylindrical washing machine driven by steam power. It is made of wood, pierced with holes, and, as it revolves, the water is drawn through the clothes and cleanses them, with no possibility of tearing or wearing them. Only the dirtiest cuffs and collars are subjected to treatment on the washboard. Hand wringing or wringing through rubber rolls is entirely done away with, a centrifugal wringer being used. The wet clothes are placed in a large copper cauldron open at the top and pierced with small holes. This is made to revolve with great rapidity, and the water is forced out through the holes with shower bath effect. In a few minutes the clothes have been wrung almost dry, and are then taken to the dry room on the fourth floor. This method of wringing prevents the clothes being torn, or the buttons being torn or smashed off, a great desideratum. Adjoining the large steam drying room is the starching room. The work here is now done by hand, but will soon be done by machinery. The starchers have acquired great skill at their work. Seizing upon a shirt the wrong side of the bosom is starched. It is then turned, stretched on a form and starched on the right side, all wrinkles, &c., being deftly removed. The ironing room on the floor below is provided with a number of ironing machines, modeled after the celebrated machinery used in the Troy laundries. The collar ironer turns out about two collars a second, the ironing being done by a hollow

revolving steel cylinder, which is heated internally by a row of gas jets, a small blower intensifying the heat. The polishing iron is attached to a strong spring which gives it a downward pull, and the operator is thus saved the expenditure of much elbow grease. A large mangle is also at work on unstarched clothes. A regular salamander of a stove is shut up in one corner and is surrounded by rows of hot irons. The repairing, sorting, and counting rooms are on the floor below, and complete the inventory of this extensive establishment. The soap used is of the purest quality, and is made on the premises. No chemicals are permitted; the gloss imparted to the starched goods being simply the result of the purest starch and the skilful use of the polishing iron. Many persons think that laundry prices are too high, but a comparison will prove that an ordinary wash at laundry prices will only average 50 cts. per dozen. This laundry does work for all the large steamship lines and also for the Pullman Car Co., and washing is sent to it from places as far distant as St. Pierre and Miquelon.

FROZEN MEAT.

No doubt many have wondered how dressed meat, frozen, was carried from Australia and South America to London, the voyage occupying, as it does, from five to eight weeks. And this wonder is increased when it is known that no ice or chemicals are used in the process. A recent writer describes it thus:

"We went down into the ship. The engines that run the ship had gone to sleep after the long voyage. The engines that made a frigid zone down in the hold were working at their best. These mighty engines, one at each end, catch the common air, and force it into a common iron cylinder, many diameters in one. You know that multiplying aerial diameters by compression induces heat. The reverse of this—sudden expansion of this unnatural state—creates cold. So these giant engines first contract to such extent that when expansion comes the very snow flies. The engine-room—condensing-room, we ought to say—was very warm, and made us sweat; but lift a cover on a box where expansion starts, and you make up snowballs,—it's really 40° below the freezing point, right there inside an atmosphere 85° above. That is all there is of it. The bees and sheep are killed out in Brazil or Australia. They have condensers where the meat is killed, and in forty minutes after the beef is killed it is frozen stiff. It comes into the ship so frozen; it crosses the great sea so kept frozen; they land and sell it so frozen hard, and the British butchers sell it out, and talk of tender, well-fed British beef, and tell their customers of fat juicy British mutton, when neither beef nor sheep is British within 5,000 miles."

EXPERIMENTS IN FRUIT-PACKING.—Among the exhibits at the late Colonial exposition which attracted much attention was a shipment of fresh fruit from Australia. It consisted of apples, pears, melons, quinces, pomegranates, grapes, lemons, etc. Most of the fruit arrived in good condition, and the experiment seemed to justify hopes for a regular trade in fresh fruit between the colonies and England. The fruit was sent in cold storage, packed in several ways. In some cases wheat chaff was used with good results. Corkdust was found effective, but sawdust answered about as well, besides being cheaper. The *Observer*, of Adelaide, South Australia, mentions some previous experiments in shipping fruit from that port to London, which were unsuccessful. This was before the steamers were supplied with cold storage-chambers, and such of the fruit as was not absolutely spoiled in transit tasted of the sawdust in which it was packed. Cold storage, therefore, seems to be essential to the use of sawdust packing.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL.

The condition of the wholesale trade has undergone no particular change since our last report. The weather has been unfavorable to any movement, and orders received are chiefly of a sorting up description. The outlook, however, continues hopeful. Stocks generally are not large, and being well cared for, prices are on a firm basis.

A few of the smaller business houses are reported to be in difficulties, and to have been compelled to ask for leniency from their creditors, but it is thought that their troubles will be but temporary, and that with the revival of trade that is sure to come very soon now as spring approaches, they will be enabled to pull through all right.

The plant and charter of the Halifax Electric Light Company were recently purchased by some of the principal promoters and owners of the Street Railway. Since purchasing the new owners have been considering the propriety of extending their operations, and imported a practical electric engineer from New York, who prepared elaborate plans for a model electric plant. On Monday the directors, after full discussion, adopted the plans submitted and authorized Mr. Bothwell, their president and manager, to proceed with the proposed improvements. A new building will be put up which will cost, with the machinery, it is estimated, at least \$50,000. As soon as the new station is completed the company will adopt incandescent lamps and will extend their wires into streets now not operated by them, besides increasing the number of lamps in the principal streets. The company will also be prepared to supply motive power to establishments through the city that now use small steam engines. This will be a decided advantage to many, for aside from the trouble and dirt involved in using steam, it is well-known that insurance companies charge higher rates not only on the buildings where steam is generated and employed, but also on neighboring buildings, considering that the danger from fire or explosions is increased thereby, though statistics do not show this to be the fact. The increased

danger is so small that it is not *per se*, worthy of being taken into account. Still insurance men make their patrons or clients pay for the notion handsomely. To machinery driven by electric power received from a distance, this objection cannot apply, and we may expect that rates for such establishments as supplant steam by the new motor, will experience the benefit of reduced insurance rates.

In the west we note that while the Canada Pacific Railway is pushing its Algoma branch to Sault St. Marie, the Grand Trunk is straining every effort to complete its connection with Duluth, and, it is believed, will very soon accomplish this object. Of course each is strongly interested in not permitting the other to monopolize the western grain traffic. When both these extensions are completed they will be, so far as can be judged, on an equal footing to bid for the large and valuable traffic of the North-West.

The fact that the Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and a new election ordered to take place on the 22nd proximo will, of course, more or less demoralize trade for the next four or five weeks. It is fortunate that this event happens just at a season when little active business is ever done, and when the large bulk of the electorate is at home, so that a full expression of public opinion on the great topics that divide our people into hostile political camps, may be looked for.

The formal enquiry into the fire in the premises of Messrs. Hisler Brothers has been concluded, but no decision was rendered, of course; nor was it looked for, as the object of the investigation was merely to put the facts in the case on record as far as they could be ascertained. It remains to be seen whether the crown or the insurers will feel called upon to bring the matter before the courts or will let it drop as it is.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The feeling in the iron trade is firm. Warrants have taken another sharp upturn in Scotland and it is all but impossible to induce manufacturers to close contracts for future delivery. Advice from the United States iron centres are very sanguine of a large and healthy trade during the coming season. It is estimated that fully 12,000 miles of new railways will be built in that country during the current year, and that over a million of tons of steel rails will be required.

BREADSTUFFS.—The situation is unchanged. English and continental prices continue very firm, and large orders are daily received in New York, Chicago and other grain centres for shipments. Still the reserved supplies continue to roll forward into sight, preventing an advance. A flurry was occasioned a few days since by the bears trying desperately to break down the market, but it was only momentarily successful, and a rally was soon accomplished. We repeat what we have said on several occasions recently, that there will be no material change in figures in the immediate future unless a general European war intervenes, on the probability of which opinions widely diverge. At present it is evident that the enormous surplus of grain on this continent will just about comfortably supply the shortage of the old world. It is ominous just now to note that all the great military nations of Europe are practically exchanging defiances or seeking alliances. They are also re-arming their troops with the latest repeating rifles, and warning their furloughed officers and men and efficient pensioners to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their respective corps or to report at short notice. If their energetic preparations lead to anything definite in the direction of war, breadstuffs, with all other commodities, may bound upwards with long strides at any moment.

PROVISIONS.—The provision trade has continued very quiet, but the feeling regarding prices has a steady expression. Dressed hogs have been fairly active with firm prices and a good demand. Considerable quantities have been received from Montreal, which is a comparatively new feature in the business.

POULTRY.—The supply as well as the demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are reasonable even for prime birds.

LIVE STOCK.—The bad weather and poor roads have tended to reduce the quantity of live stock coming forward. What neat cattle have been received were small and not in remarkably good condition. Lambs and sheep are in excellent quality and quite large. Prices are steady, though rather better.

BUTTER.—This market remains in good form and there is nothing of a discouraging character to note. There has been a fair enquiry on jobbing account and for shipment. The feeling is therefore firm.

CHEESE.—Prices are firm and without change. The great falling off in the supply the last season as compared with previous ones effectually prevents any decline, and nothing but the fact that prices have reached a figure beyond which consumers will not go keeps off an advance that holders think the shortage ought to warrant.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The markets in this line are dull and quiet with a slight downward tendency. Four full cargoes of Brazil sugar have recently arrived at this port and two or three others are expected—all on Montreal account. The beet-root market is much demoralized, and prices at shipping points in Europe fluctuate wildly. The N. S. Sugar Refinery is doing a large business in shipping its products westward—how profitable it is, time and the annual meeting will perhaps demonstrate—but the margin for profit is exceeding narrow with prevailing prices.

TEA AND COFFEES.—There is a moderate demand—chiefly consumptive—and prices continue firm without change.

FRUIT.—Cable advices from London report that apples are in good demand at higher prices. For dried fruits the demand is limited and prices are unchanged.

WOOL.—Raw wools are steadily advancing all over the world, and holders are in most cases unwilling to sell except at an advance.

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.....	7 1/2 to 8
Granulated.....	6 to 6 1/2
Circle A.....	5 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	5
Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
TEA.	
Coagou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 38
MO. ASSS.	
Barbadoes.....	26 to 32
Demerara.....	22 to 25
Diamond N.....	40
Porto Rico.....	30 to 32
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 50
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	5 1/2 to 6
Soda.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 25
" in Small Tube.....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tube.....	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery.....	22 to 24
" Township, Fancy.....	22 to 23
" Finest.....	20 to 22
" Fine.....	18 to 20
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	17 to 19
" Western.....	15 to 17
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	14

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	12.00
" 2 large.....	9.00
" 2 small.....	7.50 to 8.00
" 3 large.....	6.00
" 3 small.....	5.50 to 5.75
HERRING.	
No arrivals. No sales. Quotations nominal.	
No. 1 Shore, July, very scarce.....	3.00
No. 1, August.....	none
" September.....	none
Round Shore.....	3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Fry of Islands.....	3.75 to 4.00
Atlixwias, per bbl.....	none
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.00
Bank.....	2.10
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	1.00
Haddock, per qt.....	2.00 to 2.25
HARK.....	2.10
Cusk.....	none
POLOCK.....	none
HARK 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).	
Tall Cans.....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 11.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.50
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, squared 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.....	4.00 to 4.50
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 net 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.....	4.65 to 5.00
" medium.....	4.30 to 4.50
" Superior Extra.....	3.20 to 4.10
" Lower grades.....	2.30 to 3.00
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.20 to 4.35
" Granulated.....	4.30 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.65 to 2.80
" —Imported.....	2.05 to 2.30
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	17.00 to 18.00
" —Corn.....	15.00
Shorts.....	19.00 to 19.50
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....	25.00 to 29.00
" Oats.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	3.30 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 54 lbs.....	34 to 36
Barley " of 48 ".....	55 to 60
" of 60 ".....	1.10 to 1.15
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.50
Pea Barley, per barrel.....	4.05 to 4.20
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 80
Hay per ton.....	12.00 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.....	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.00 to 15.50
" American, clear.....	old 15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	new 14.50 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	old 12.00 to 14.00
" Prime Mess.....	10.00 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.00 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef 25c per bbl.	

*Prices are for wholesale lots only, and reliable 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.....	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6 1/2
No 2 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	8 to 10
" Descans, each.....	25 to 35
Lambskins.....	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties.....	1.75 to 2.05
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" Valencia.....	6.00 to 6.25
Lemons, per box.....	3.00 to 3.75
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions American, per lb.....	2 to 2 1/2
Peas, per bbl new.....	4.00
Garbes, Almeria keg.....	none
Raisins, New Val.....	5 to 7
Figs, Elms, small boxes.....	12 to 17
Prunes, Stewing, per lb.....	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	7 1/2

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	11 to 14
Geese, each.....	4 to 6
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 80
Chickens.....	30 to 50

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Swine, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.50
Oxen.....	3.00
Fat Hogs, Halfers light weights.....	3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	2.00 to 2.50
Lambs.....	3.25 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"You must know that, although I am a ruined man, there is an immense difference between the Earl of Caraven and the daughter of a money lender," said the young nobleman. "There can be no happiness in marriage where there is so great an inequality."

"The advantages and the losses are equal," replied Arley. "There are men who, in my place, would not act as I am doing, who would think twice before offering wife and fortune to one—pardon me—so little deserving them."

"You cannot care much for your daughter, to be willing to sacrifice her to a spendthrift," said the earl.

"My lord, each one amongst us has his price. I want title, rank, and position for my daughter. You can give them to her. You want wealth—she will bring that to you. Will you give me an answer?"

"I should not purchase a picture without looking at it," said the earl.

"I cannot promise to marry a lady whom I have never seen."

"You shall see her, my lord—at once, if you will."

The earl looked around him.

"Where?" he asked, briefly.

The lawyer's face flushed.

"I do not keep my daughter here, Lord Caraven, amongst deeds and papers. She is a lady by education, and lives at her own home."

"Where is that?" asked the earl carelessly.

"At the Hollies, near Kew, my lord. If you please, we will drive down there."

"I do not know—it is not right—I do not care to save myself in such a fashion. Even if I married your daughter, I am quite sure that I should not like her."

"Every one likes Hildred," said Mr. Ransome.

"Hildred? That is a pretty, quaint name," said the earl. "I do not mind going to the Hollies with you, but I make no promise. If I should not like your daughter, she would be very miserable."

"As you will, my lord; I shall urge no more. I am determined my daughter shall marry into the peerage; my whole heart is set upon it. You are not the only nobleman on my books. I will say no more about it. You will have the money ready for me or give up Ravensmere at the appointed time."

While the lawyer urged him Lord Caraven had been firm in his refusal. Now that he stood face to face with bitter black ruin, shame, and disgrace, with ignominy and death; now that the urgent pleadings ceased, he at once began to waver.

"I will go down to your place with you," he said.

"As you please, my lord," was the cautious answer.

Mr. Ransome began to perceive that the less he said the better it would be for his cause.

"My cab is at the door," continued the earl. "We can go in that."

Without another word they started, Lord Caraven feeling more decided by the shame of himself than he had felt yet. It was one thing to be considered the "fastest" man, the greatest spendthrift of the day, and another to purchase his safety by such a marriage as this.

"A money-lender's daughter! I cannot do it," he said to himself more than once. "She is sure to be vulgar; she will have red hair, and will be highly delighted at the idea of being a countess. What should I do with such a wife—I who have worshipped a hundred beautiful women?"

CHAPTER II.

The Earl of Caraven was on the whole rather surprised when the cab stopped. The Hollies was of far greater extent than he had thought—a pretty villa standing in its own grounds, those same grounds beautifully laid out. On this bright June morning he saw flowers and trees, the silver spray of a fountain, the drooping branches of a grand old cedar; and he owned to himself that it was a far better style of place than he had expected to see. He said so to Mr. Ransome, who answered quietly that he might be as agreeably surprised about his daughter as he had been about his house.

Lord Caraven's face fell.

"Do you know, I had almost forgotten why I was here," he said. "I have the grace left to feel ashamed of myself."

Without another word the lawyer entered the house, the earl following him.

"Where is Miss Ransome?" asked the master of the place. "Say that I wait her at once."

Again, when they entered the drawing-room, Lord Caraven was agreeably surprised. Whatever else it might be, it was not a vulgar room; there was no new gilding, no tawdry coloring; it was all harmony—a room filled with soft rose light and the odor of fragrant flowers—a room that gave one the impression that a lady used it; no vulgar woman, no would-be-fine lady would have given so refined a character to a room.

He was pleased without knowing why. The day was warm and sultry; he was tired, and the fragrance, the silence, the pleasant shade of the room, soothed him.

There was a sound of footsteps. Mr. Ransome rose hurriedly.

"Here is my daughter," he said.

Lord Caraven looked up with some faint gleam of curiosity. He had expected a vulgar school-girl, a pert affected "miss," who would smile and blush, and exercise all the little arts of coquetry that she had learned at some third-rate boarding-school. He was quite wrong. He saw before

him a tall, slender girl, with beautiful dark eyes and a pale face; a girl graceful and self possessed, grave and earnest—not beautiful yet, although there was the promise of a magnificent womanhood. No, certainly, she was not beautiful; her figure was tall and slender, but it lacked roundness and grace. The hands were beautiful, but the arms were thin; there was something too much of the child, without sufficient of the grace of the woman.

"She is not vulgar at least," he said to himself, as the grave dark eyes met his own. "I should really have run away had she been what my fancy painted her—thank Heaven she is not! Unformed, shy, inexperienced, half frightened, what a wife for me—what a mistress for Ravensmere! I have no fault to find with her, but I shall never like her."

So he thought, as in few brief words the money-lender introduced his client to his daughter. There was nothing awkward in her manner, but she was shy—frightened. She answered the few questions he asked—her voice was sweet and clear, with a true ring about it that he liked—and then relapsed into silence.

Her father asked her for a set of engravings, and, as she crossed the room, Lord Caraven saw that she had a queenly head, crowned with a profusion of beautiful dark hair; she also had a pleasant grace of movement that for an unformed school girl was rare.

"Is it to be 'Yes' or 'No'?" asked Arley Ransome, as his daughter passed for a minute or two out of sight. "You have seen Hildred now—you can judge for yourself; give me your answer."

With a sudden smile—and it was wonderful how that smile changed his face—Lord Caraven turned to his host.

"I really think," he said, "that she is emphatically a nice girl—too nice to be sacrificed."

"It is no sacrifice—she will be happy," replied her father. "Do you say 'Yes,' or 'No,' my lord? Time is money to me."

"You give me less time for consideration than you would give to a man buying a picture," he replied. "I see no hope in any other way; if I did, I should refuse. I tell you frankly that I shall never like your daughter; you thrust her upon me, you make her the only plank between my miserable self and the dark waters of death. I shall never like her—first of all, because she is your daughter; secondly, because she is not at all the style of girl that I do admire."

"You are very frank, my lord. Will you answer me one question? Do you love any one else?"

The young earl looked puzzled.

"The fact is," he said, "that I have loved so many, I really—"

"What I mean is, you are not betrothed—you have never made an offer of marriage to any one else?"

"I have not had time even to think of marriage—that is why I dislike the idea of it now."

"Then that settles the matter. You say 'Yes,' and I say 'Yes'; Hildred will be willing—girls love position, and she is very proud."

Something akin to pity stirred in the earl's heart.

"What is Miss Ransome's age?" he asked.

"She will soon be eighteen," replied the lawyer.

"And," said Lord Caraven, "so young as that, do you feel no reluctance at giving her to a man who tells you honestly that he will never like her?"

"You will like her well enough in time," replied the lawyer. "Some of the happiest marriages in the world have begun with a little aversion."

"There might be more hope if mine were a little aversion," said Lord Caraven. "It is something worse. It is profound, fatal indifference! Your daughter may be Countess of Caraven, if that be your ambition, but she will never be loved wife of mine. She is not the style of girl that I admire. She is shy, unformed. I like a graceful, lovely, radiant woman; that she will never be."

"She has the clearest sense, the soundest judgment, and the best disposition of any one I know."

"Possibly," said the earl carelessly. "Now you know the terms, it remains for you to say 'Yes.' Your daughter shall be Countess of Caraven; she shall go to court; she shall be the leading lady of the county; she will have the family diamonds and all that vain women most desire—but I shall never love her, and, what is more, I shall never even pretend to do so."

Arley Ransome laughed.

"Hildred will do very well without that," he replied. "Then the bargain is struck, my lord. We will say nothing to my daughter to-day; to-morrow I will speak to her myself. Allow me to congratulate you; you are a free man now, Lord Caraven, and a wealthy one."

"I should have been a wiser one had I taken the revolver," he replied; and then Miss Ransome returned with the engravings.

After a few courteous words he went away, leaving Arley Ransome in a state of great delight and elation.

The Earl of Caraven thought more of himself than of the girl. He was ashamed of the bargain, although it was to save him from ruin and death.

"Every time I look at her," he said to himself, "it will be a perpetual reminder of the most cowardly action of my life. I had rather a respect for myself as a thoroughgoing spendthrift; I despise myself as being the chief partner in such a sorry bargain. I ask pardon of all the dead and gone Caravens for bringing a money-lender's daughter to Ravensmere."

He was ashamed of himself. He had lived without restraint; but as his flatterers said, "his vices were those of a gentleman." He had done nothing that they considered unworthy of one. He had no broken heart, no ruined home laid to his charge. In his way he had always respected innocence and purity. His faults lay in another direction.

It had been the misfortune of Ulric, Earl of Caraven, to be born in the

purple. All the good qualities innate in him had been carelessly stifled and stamped out by the most foolish indulgence of parents who called insolence and tyranny high spirits, who considered selfishness clever, who fostered his faults instead of correcting them. He grew up with the idea that the world was made for him—that he by some special privilege was better than any one else—that everything and every one must give way to him. His weak foolish mother died first; and as she lay dying some doubt of the wisdom of her behavior evidently came over her, for the last words she whispered to her husband were—"I am sorely afraid for the boy."

But Ulric's father had no fear; he continued the ruinous system—the child did as he liked, said what he liked, thought what he liked. As for restraint of any kind, it never occurred to his parent to exercise it; the boy was denied nothing that he wished. He grew up to have no thought but of himself.

So, when the old earl died, and he succeeded, he thought the world was at his feet for him to use as he would; his estate was to be burdened and mortgaged to give him money, the tenants were to be distressed and hard worked to pay his extra rents. When he discovered that matters were going wrong, he made them worse by engaging an agent, a Mr. Blantyre, who was to oppress more than he himself dared to do. There was no restraint on the earl as a man; he was surrounded by flatterers, by bad companions; he soon became a proficient in all fashionable sins. It was an unfortunate day for him when the turf mania seized him. His flatterers—those who intended to win his money, and who did win it—persuaded him that he was the best judge of horses in England; in reality he knew nothing about them. But when he once began betting his career was a short one. In seven years he was a ruined man; still in the spring of his life, he had run through a noble fortune. In despair at the prospect before him, he placed all his affairs in the hands of Arley Ransome, one of the shrewdest and cleverest men in London. Guided by him in all things, he had gone steadily to ruin; and on this bright June day, when the sunshine bade the whole world be gay, he stood a ruined, hopeless, helpless man.

He was quite serious in saying that he preferred death to life and poverty. He had lived in luxury from the day of his birth, death had less horror for him than the *ennui*, the misery, the loathsomeness of poverty. The day came when he wanted twenty pounds and could not raise it—when Mr. Blantyre threw up his hands, declaring the estate had been drained to its last fanning. Then the earl, suddenly brought to his senses, wrote to Arley Ransome, asking him to let him know the exact state of his affairs. The result was his knowledge of inevitable ruin.

Then came Arley Ransome's scheme, the plan that he had brooded over for long years. He was the son of a lawyer who had not succeeded very well in the world, and he had vowed to succeed himself. He had studied law—he was a keen, clever, shrewd man; but his fortune had been made by money-lending. His practice as a lawyer brought him into contact with moneyed people, also with people who wanted money, and he made the most of his advantages; he had acquired an enormous fortune. His money-lending business was carried on under another name in another part of the city; his plan was to send all his needy clients to this office, and his gains were enormous.

He lived for an object, and it was ambition. To his bitter sorrow he had no son; but he was determined that his daughter should marry one whose position and title should shed their reflected glory on him. To be the father of a countess, to speak of his daughter as the Countess of Caraven, was the height of his ambition—and now it was to be gratified.

CHAPTER III.

Arley Ransome had decided upon telling his daughter of the future that awaited her. He was not quite sure of her. He had studied law in all its branches, money-making in all its forms; but he had not studied character—his daughter was almost a stranger to him. She had been educated abroad. Her mother died soon after her birth, and he, devoted to business, had not cared to have a child to distract his attention. He lived then at his chambers. But when Hildred was seventeen he went over to Germany to see her, and was charmed with her. He found her highly educated, brilliantly accomplished, and intelligent, and, in his opinion, she gave great promise of a beautiful womanhood.

She was not a beautiful girl, but she was striking and distinguished-looking. If one entered a room full of people, and she was there, her face would strike one first; it would be remembered the longest. It was a face indicative of capability. Spanish in its coloring. Her grandfather was a Spaniard, and something of the spirit of the old cavaliers of Spain had descended to her.

The hopes in which Mr. Ransome had indulged became almost certainties to him when he saw his daughter. She must marry well, and his ambition must be gratified through her. He had no son. On this dark-eyed girl must devolve the duty of carrying out his schemes.

He smiled to himself as he thought that on his books he had the names of noblemen who would be thankful for a wife with such a fortune as he could give Hildred. He had but to choose amongst them, and his choice fell upon the Earl of Caraven. His title was the most ancient, his estates were the largest, his ruin was the most complete.

"I could build up one or two more earldoms," thought the ambitious lawyer to himself. "Who says that money is not the prop of the world?"

He decided at once on taking a house in the outskirts of London and installing his daughter as mistress there. It was done at once, and then Mr. Ransome began to put his scheme into action. He knew that the young earl had come to the end of his resources. It would all be plain sailing for him now.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

THE MINING ACT.—THE CRITIC has repeatedly called attention to defects in the mining act, which could easily be remedied by amendments, and intends to keep hammering away at the subject until the desired legislation has been obtained. The present act has been so patched and tinkered up that a thorough revision seems necessary. It is an excellent act in many respects, but it is open to improvement, and if the work of revision is to be undertaken the sooner it is begun the better. The Local Legislature will most likely be convened in a month or two, and mining men should at once meet together and compare ideas as to what reforms or changes are most needed. Hasty, ill-advised legislation would most likely do more harm than good, and instead of providing safeguards against the possibilities and dangers of vexatious litigation, might open loop-holes through which clever schemers would be enabled to attack titles and thus throw discredit on the mining cause. If anything is to be done, let it be well and thoroughly done, otherwise it were better to let well enough alone. The mines department can hardly be expected to institute general reforms in an act that may give it all the protection it needs, but we have little doubt, should the mining men of the Province express a united wish for changes in the act, that the department would aid them by all means in its power. A careful revision of the present act, without any important alterations, would be a boon, but all mining men and owners of mining property seem agreed on the necessity for radical changes, and it behooves them to take instant action.

Under the present act, speculators seem to have an unfair advantage over miners and prospectors. A prospector takes up a property which gives fair indications of being rich. In an amazingly short time the whole surrounding country has been taken up by speculators who have not the slightest idea of where their claims are and often find that they have covered a lake. The Provincial Treasury is enriched by a few dollars, but as these speculators have no intention of working their properties, even if they are so fortunate as to cover really valuable areas, great harm is done the mining interests of the Province, and we have no doubt but that many really valuable mineral properties, which should be yielding a good royalty, are thus kept out of the market. A well known mine owner of Tangier suggests what appears a good remedy; and that is: compelling all applicants for claims to first stake them off.

Another trouble arises from owners who hold their properties at exorbitant prices, and yet will not spend a dollar in developing them. These men are doing permanent injury to the Province, and should be forced to work their properties or forfeit them at once. The present forfeiture clause is a farce, as the law provides that owners of leases may surrender them at any time; and forfeiture is avoided by surrendering the leases and at once taking the property up anew. The amendment forfeiting all properties that have not been worked for five years is a good one, and since it has come into force many valuable properties that had remained locked up for years, have fallen into the hands of men eager to develop them. Non-compliance with any of the terms of the lease should be sufficient to forfeit it unless good cause was shown.

Then again the discoverers of new districts might be rewarded by an allowance of a few free claims as a reward for their efforts.

The utility of prospecting licenses, good, with renewals, for a year, is also questioned by many, and some fairer method might be substituted. Appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner should be heard at once, and it might be advisable to constitute a board of arbitrators, from whose decision there should be no appeal.

Where it is clearly shown that fraudulent claims have been raised against title, the act should impose severe penalties, and in all cases, sufficient security to cover costs and damages, if any, should be given before a plaintiff should be allowed to proceed.

It has been proposed that the present system of paying royalties should be done away with altogether, and that all areas should be leased at a certain fixed sum yearly. In this case, failure to pay the yearly rental forfeits the property. Where improvements have been made, the lease is sold to the highest bidder, and all surplus over the yearly rental paid to the first lessee. The scheme has in it much that is commendable, and would force every one to pay regular rent for their properties or give them up. The present royalties are vexatious and we fear rather encourage perjury. The details of this proposed change have not been perfected, but the principle seems sound and it should receive careful study. When we come to mines other than gold, we find many important points that need attention, if litigation is to be avoided. We have already called attention to the difficulties that surround securing lead and copper properties that may also contain gold and silver, and at present, in order to be safe, it is still necessary to cover properties in both ways.

If we are to have a properly revised or amended act, now is the time to attend to it, and mining men throughout the Province would do well to organize the Mining Association at once. The benefits to be derived from it are incalculable, and its indorsement would greatly strengthen the Mines Department in any proposed reforms in the Mining Act.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. Touquoy is meeting with great success with his Moose River property, and has just been in town with a bar of gold

weighing 167½ oz. He keeps fifteen men steadily employed, and is as busy as a bee. Moose River is proving a most reliable gold district, and the properties yield steady returns.

OLDHAM.—Mr. E. C. Macdonnel, of Oldham, has had the pleasure of pocketing \$2165, the value of a gold brick from his mine, that weighed 113 oz. 18 dwts. It was the result of one month's work by 20 men.

The returns of this well known mine for the past three months have been as follows:

October.....	115.19 oz.	494½ day's work.
November.....	61.2 "	321½ "
December.....	109.28 "	621½ "

Total.....285.49 "

This is a fine showing, being a steady output of nearly 100 oz. per month. These returns are exclusive of the bar first mentioned.

The main shaft of the mine is now down 310 feet, the other 250 feet. Both shafts are improving as they are sunk down.

Mr. Macdonnel has lately opened a shaft east of the old works, which had been abandoned when it had reached a depth of 45 feet. At that depth the lead, which is about seven inches thick, yielded from 16 to 18 penny-weights. He has sunk it 28 feet deeper, and the last returns yielded an average of 3 oz. to the ton.

Carlton, Yarmouth Co.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—The Carlton gold mine is fast getting beyond its boyhood and even now is assuming very manly proportions. There are now upwards of forty men employed, and work is being vigorously pushed both night and day. The Wiswell mill has been abandoned for the present, and the ore hauled to the Cowan Company's mill, a distance of seven miles, for treatment. Great credit must be accorded the owners of the mine, (Messrs. Hale and Rose), for the patient care they have given to testing the saving qualities of the Wiswell mill, and if it is to prove a failure, it is no fault of theirs.

The clear ore from this mine is worth 2 oz. 10 dwts. per ton. Value of the whole crushing matter, 1 oz. 15 dwts. It would be only firing a random shot to pronounce on the value of this mine at present. When we consider that there has been but very little prospecting done as yet, and that this has disclosed the presence of four or five veins in close proximity to the one now being worked and evidently much richer, it will be seen that Carlton's prospects are most encouraging. More anon. Snooks.

THE LONDONDERRY IRON MINES. [Continued from last week].—The condition of affairs was bad enough, but the situation was made much worse by the fact that the company had never built any coke ovens of their own, and that at this time only one colliery mined a coal suitable for coking, and also owned the only coke ovens in the country, they consequently supplied coke at their own price, helping materially to kill the goose which laid the golden egg. One day an explosion took place in this particular mine, set the mine on fire, and closed it. It has been closed ever since. For a time coke was not to be had for the iron mines at any price, the blast furnaces had to be shut down, and the loss from this cause alone can be better imagined than described. After this experience some coke ovens were built, and to some extent this has made the company independent, finally a coal mine was purchased and fully equipped, but upon practical trials, the coal was found to be to some considerable extent unfitted for their use. It was also discovered that owing to an arrangement to have their iron ore mined by contract, that the contractor had made money for himself but had permanently ruined one of the iron mines.

Instead of running a general store from which a considerable revenue would accrue, some outsider was granted the privilege and took advantage of it.

Is it surprising that after all these vicissitudes and bearing in mind the fact that until 1880 imported pig iron was admitted free of duty into Canada, that the company failed? It is more to be wondered at that they struggled on as long as they did.

In 1880 an import duty of \$2 per ton was imposed, and in 1883 a bounty of \$1.50 per ton of pig iron manufactured out of Canadian ore, was granted by the Dominion Government. Under these improved conditions, the company's operations were continued by the liquidators. It is to be hoped that a re-organization will be effected, the management centred in Canada, and the enterprise made productive to the proprietors and the country at large. Under a careful management there can be no question but that a satisfactory dividend can be earned upon the expenditure on the works as they stand.

It is manifestly unfair to condemn every projected iron making enterprise in Canada, simply because in the past this particular case has not succeeded. In spite of all their troubles the pig iron, bar iron and other products of the Londonderry works have been of a very superior quality and have always commanded the highest price in the market.

The London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, mentions two important assays of Canadian minerals having been made, one from the Sudbury copper mines, the other specimen was argentiferous lead ore from the mines of Mr. Edward Wright, situated at Lake Temiscamingue. It was found by dry assays, to contain of lead (metallic) 53 per cent, of silver 13 oz. 14 dwts. 10 grs., per ton of ore of 2,240 lbs., and of lead 26 oz. 7 dwts. and 21 grs. per ton of 2,240 lbs. This latter property is now connected with the Canadian Pacific railway by water and by tramway, and it is expected to prove of considerable value.

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. CARR, M. D., Newport.]

THE SPIRIT OF THE GRANGE.—"The farmer represents both capital and labor, and cannot encourage a conflict between them, he must at all times act as a mediator, and often as a judge."—*American Grange Bulletin*.

"It is agreed upon all hands that one of the most powerful factors in our permanent upbuilding must be the Grange press."—Sec'y. Ohio State Grange.

"The most effective agent which can be used to build up and sustain our Order, is the press. If the press be for us, it matters little who may be against us."—Master Ohio State Grange.

"Unfair and unequal distribution of the legitimate profits of labor is producing its legitimate fruits. We see it in the feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction among all the laboring classes. The rich becoming richer, the poor, poorer. The gulf widens between Dives and Lazarus, and the struggle of existence becomes more intense. Where are we to look for a remedy? The Agricultural class who pay the taxes, feed and furnish work for all other classes, without just representation in National or State government, are still the great conservative power of the country. To this class, then, must we look for redress and for placing agriculture in that position, which as the chief factor in the wealth and prosperity of the country it is entitled to. Though strong in numbers, divided and unorganized we cannot exhibit our strength, and must in the future, as in the past, fail to realize a full fruition of our efforts, unless by some means we can concentrate our power by more perfect organization. Our sleeping members must be awakened, our dormant Granges revived."—Master Kentucky State Grange.

"In the Grange we have learned the most valuable lessons of our lives in the principles of order and organization. No one can ever be a graduate, but each must be a pupil in the art of living well in the principles which make a successful agriculturist. The best agency ever devised by man for the elevation of the farmer and the improvement of the farm, is the Subordinate Grange. What the public schools are to the national welfare, the Grange is, and must ever become more and more, to the farmers of the country. Throughout the United States its membership are determined to hand down to later generations its moral faith, its social harmony, its political independence. The watchword of our Order is EDUCATION of the whole man and woman for work—enlightened work—work that will be delightful for the light of intelligence which is in its every application."—Master Wisconsin State Grange.

"With perfect sympathy for all farmer organizations, we can unhesitatingly say that the Grange covers every point and object assumed by all. In the Grange the farmer finds a friend in every want."

"The day has passed when Patrons of Husbandry are to be frightened away from their duties as farmers and citizens by the cry of 'Politics!' We propose knowing more about our political rights and duties, and to use independently the ballot to secure them. Mr. Politician, fail not to bear this in mind."—*American Grange Bulletin*.

"The object of the Grange is not to antagonize any other class, not to wage a warfare against any other interest; for it recognizes the right and importance of every legitimate enterprise and vocation, and is quite willing to concede them every right upon the principles of justice to which they may have claim. Farmers in the Grange will cheerfully aid in the advancement of every useful interest, and will strive to secure them protection, justice, and equal rights with others."

Alluding to the "Political Relations" of the Grange as formulated in its "Declaration of Purposes," Bro. C. G. Luoc, Master of the Michigan State Grange, and Governor-elect of Michigan, in his Annual Address, said, "These declarations are broad and comprehensive. They not only justify, but require our careful consideration of all questions that affect us as farmers and citizens. They excuse us from the discharge of no duty. Indeed, they increase rather than diminish our obligations to society and to country. All are patriots and citizens before becoming Patrons. The work of the Order is to make us all better citizens and more earnest and devoted in our patriotism; and hence no right is surrendered by membership in the Order. The broadest latitude of political opinion and action is permitted and encouraged among all the members, but a firm adherence to their declaration will forever silence bitter words of criticism and unwarranted suspicion of each other."

"The first lesson a candidate learns as he enters a Grange meeting for the first time is,—'An honest man is the noblest work of God.' We need honest men in these days, and we need them very badly. A constantly growing procession is on the road to Canada. Will not the teachings of the Grange at least help, not alone as a prevention, but as a cure?"—*Cal. Patron and Agriculturist*.

We offer no apology for filling our space with quotations illustrative of the spirit of the Order in the jurisdiction of the National Grange—we would owe our readers an apology if we failed to this.

Lambs can be taught to drink cows milk by adding to it oatmeal.

The Sec'y. of the Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia will please accept our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of the Association for the

years 1884-5 and 6. The report gives a number of well written and instructive essays, on subjects connected with the special mission of the Association, read at its sessions.

There is no department of agriculture that may be so easily, directly and largely improved by education or training in the methods suggested by scientific experiments as that of dairying. The requisites of the best results in dairying may be summarized as follows: 1st, A good machine for producing the raw material of good quality and quantity—i. e., a good cow 2nd, A sufficient supply of food, rich in the constituent elements of dairy products. 3rd, Proper care of the machine—the cow. 4th, Knowledge and practice of the best methods of manufacturing the milk into butter and cheese.

A cheese factory under intelligent management furnishes the 4th requirement, and leaves little, we may say nothing, to be desired in that direction. The domestic manufacture of butter of prime quality, is, for well known reasons, more easily and generally attainable than the domestic manufacture of a prime quality of cheese.

A properly managed travelling Dairy School should effect a revolution in the domestic manufacture of butter, that would add many thousands of dollars annually to the value of our butter products.

The Dairymen's Association is doing a grand educational work for Nova Scotia theoretically; but the practical teaching and exemplification are essential. There should be at least one copy of the Association's Reports in each of our Subordinate Granges. Secretaries of Granges, or any one, applying to the Sec'y., Mr. Paul C. Black, of Falmouth, Hants Co., will be supplied. And it would be only just and fair if Patrons, and farmers generally, would aid the Association in its good mission by becoming members and paying the small fee.

Our contemporary "The Canadian Co-operator and Patron" boasts of its "Banner Division"—"Grey" No. 2—which leads the list of the Ontario Divisions, having sent in to the Sec'y. of the Provincial Grange 36 reports. Pretty well for our sister province, but we regret that Hants Division, No. 46, for three quarters of the past year has only sent in 38 reports. "Morning Star" is also somewhat remiss, having sent to the Sec'y. of the Provincial Grange only 40 reports. In a few days these two Divisions, which are always prompt, will have sent in 51 and 54 reports respectively. We shall be very greatly alarmed if every one of our Divisions except Nos. 49 and 54, do not send in more than 36 reports.

The following is a list of the officers of Hants Division Grange No. 46.

Master, Donald McDougall of No. 643, Riverside; Overseer, R. S. Blois, of No. 643, Gore; Sec'y., R. Allison, of No. 685, Five Mile River; Treasurer, Robt. Davisop, of No. 915, Woodville; Lecturer, Benj. Smith, of No. 912, Maitland; Chaplain, Augustus Putnam, of No. 911, South Maitland; Steward, Welton McLearn, of No. 618, South Rawdon; Asst. Steward, Cyrus Weldon, of No. 912, Maitland; Gate Keeper, Jacob Riues, of No. 685, Upper Kennetcook; Lady Asst. Steward, Miss Beattie Creed; Ceres, Miss Mary Blois; Pomona, Miss Mary Hennigar; Flora, Miss Amanda McLearn. Executive Com., R. H. Creed, R. S. Blois, and Jno. McLearn. Delegates of Provincial Grange, R. H. Creed, and Augustus Putnam.

Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia, has been conducting some experiments, comparing the broad tired and narrow tired waggons. He finds that the broad tired wagon on moist sward runs forty per cent lighter than the narrow, and twelve per cent lighter on any partially dried dirt road.—*Cal. Patron and Agriculturist*.

It is an exploded theory that one ring grows upon a tree every year. The agricultural department at Washington finds that trees of six years showed twelve rings; of twelve, twenty-one; of five, eleven; and of twenty-four, twenty; the trees being respectively, locust, hickory, crab-apple and oak.

Hens will not lay when exposed to inclement weather.

A small amount of lime placed in different parts of the cellar, will absorb moisture and make the air much drier.

BUHACH—Insect Powder.—The Persian or Dalmatian Insect Powder, now in such general use for the destruction of insects, was originally offered in small tin cans, as Smith's or Jones' "lightning," or other powder, its real nature being a secret held by a few. At length the material was offered by the pound, and it came into general use as a substance fatal to nearly all insects, the use of which was quite unattended with injury to other living creatures. This powder, whatever name may be given to it, is the ground flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*, *P. ceruleum*, and other species of *Pyrethrum*, plants closely related to the Ox-eye Daisy, or White-weed, so common in our fields and pastures: they are natives of Asia, where growing the plant and preparing the powder is the sole employment of entire communities. Since the imported powder became cheap, it has often proved unsatisfactory if not inert. Recently some parties have undertaken the culture of *Pyrethrum* in California, finding that both climate and soil are favorable to the best development of the peculiar properties of these plants—a most important matter. To distinguish their product from the imported powder, the growers have adopted "Buhach" as a trade mark. Being grown under the most favorable conditions, prepared, and at once packed in the tin cans without undue exposure, Buhach reaches the consumer in the best possible condition. A thorough trial of it last season convinced us that the claims for the superiority of Buhach are well founded.—*American Agriculturist*.

SALT ON GRAIN FIELDS.—In France salt is extensively used on fields sown to grain. It is known that it kills numerous insects, and it is believed that it improves the quality of straw and grain. Salt is very cheap in this country, though it is rarely employed as a fertilizer. A wheat raiser in Minnesota gives his experience in the use of it in the *Country Gentleman*, as follows:—"I have sowed salt for several years with good results. Last year I sowed thirty tons on six hundred acres of wheat, which is an average of one hundred pounds to the acre. The land on which this was sown was deep, sandy loam, and the wheat was Spring wheat, sown the first week of April. I sowed the salt about the first of June, when the wheat was six to eight inches high. Among the marked results was a strong and vigorous growth of the plant, causing the wheat to head a week earlier. The straw stands up straight and stiff, and does not crumple down, thereby enabling us to cut the last one hundred acres as clean as the first. The wheat gives a plump, heavy berry, and yields from three to five bushels more per acre than if sowed without salt, and is uniformly of a better grade, last year testing sixty three pounds to the bushel. When I first began to sow salt, I left strips across the field to test the difference. These strips were very noticeable all summer, as the wheat did not grow nearly as tall and thick as where the salt was sowed, and even after the wheat was cut I could see a difference in the stubble, the strips being crumpled and of not so bright a color. The fields, when sowed to clover, yielded tremendous crops, which show the benefit of salt on grass lands. I have never tried it in oats, but would not raise a crop of wheat without salt. I purchased my salt in Milwaukee or Chicago. It is shipped in bulk, and usually costs from \$7 to \$8 per ton, delivered. The mode of sowing salt is very simple. A box that will hold three bushels is placed across the hind end of a wagon. The person who sows it is seated with his back to the driver, and sows it with both hands over the back-end of the wagon, as it passes over the field, covering a strip thirty feet wide.

THERE IS NO BEST.—We get letters frequently inquiring, which is the best breed of hogs, the best breed of cattle, the best breed of sheep, etc. It is difficult to answer such questions, as every breed is adapted to a special use. To make such questions more intelligible, the purposes for which the stock is intended should also be stated. It is generally conceded by disinterested persons that the Jerseys stand at the head for butter-making, with the Guernseys and Swiss coming along. The Shorthorns for beef, with the Herefords crowding them up. The Ayrshires for cheese, and the Holland cattle (Holsteins) for the milkman, with the pump unnecessary. The Merinos have the heaviest wool with the best mutton, the Southdowns the best mutton and the least wool. The Hampshire, Shropshire, and Oxford downs combine mutton and fleece, both of excellent quality. The Lincoln and Cotswold and Leicester are the largest sheep, but unsuited to large flocks and our northern latitude. A genuine mutton Merino is the coming sheep, and every farmer who helps to perfect it will do himself and the country a benefit. For a pocket edition of hogs the Suffolk, Essex, and Small Yorkshire will do well, and will keep fat on the least amount of food. The Durco-Jersey will fill a pork barrel the fullest with more lean meat, while the Berkshire and Poland China, differing only in name and a few white hairs, are very popular in the West, on account of color and maturity. It must be remembered, however, that the so-called "early maturity," which stands for fact, is produced at the cost of constitutional vigor, in which important quality the Durco Jersey hogs excel.—*Our Country Home.*

BREAKING SOD WITH POTATOES.—A friend of mine living in Northern Indiana had about a quarter of an acre of tough sod that no common plough could turn over. It was of no use to strain his team and rack his plough and temper trying to subdue it. As I remember, there was no breaking-plough to be had in the region, and, as a last resort, he tried an experiment of which I had read. He scattered seed potatoes on the sod about as thickly as he would have done in ordinary planting, and then covered them two feet deep with some old refuse straw he happened to have. The straw was a nuisance, and the turf was dirt, and he just set one enemy to fighting the other with the potato roots to help on the war. Presently the green tops shot up thickly through the straw, and before long their blossoms made quite a pretty show. In the fall, the straw was pitched off from a strip perhaps ten feet wide, and there lay as fine a lot of potatoes as one need ask for. After picking them up another strip of straw was pitched upon the space where they lay, the potatoes under it picked up, and so on till the crop was gathered. Then, after turning the straw, the plough walked through the rotted sod without any difficulty. Very probably the straw might have been ploughed under with advantage.—*S. W. P., in Congregationalist.*

A Baltimore negro who emigrated to Liberia years ago, ordered a quantity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, stating that he didn't like to be without it.
J. E. Meads, U. S. L. H. Keeper, Fort Carroll, Md., says:—"Salvation Oil cured me of rheumatism."

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 sufferers 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.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

"BELL" ORGANS JUST PUBLISHED! AT THE COLONIAL.

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY.

In musical instruments, certainly Messrs. W. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., have reason to be proud of their success, and it is universally conceded that their display was about the most prominent in their line.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, personally congratulated them on having the most handsome exhibit: the stand itself, a work of art in design and fitting, having been erected at a cost, it is said, of \$500. The wood work is in enameled white, and real gold handsomely carved, and the drapery is in silk plush and Indian muslin.

The Marquis of Lorne, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, after thoroughly testing the instruments made and exhibited by the different manufacturers, decided to buy one of the illuminated pipe top "Bell" organs. This sale was followed by others to the R. Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, India, and Sir Robert Aitchison, each of whom purchased one of their large and handsome organs.

The popularity of this instrument is growing more extensively every year in the British Isles, and on the continent, constituting the critical judgment of experts, who have pronounced them superior to all others for purity of tone and pleasing design.

In the Citadel of Quebec, a "Bell" organ crosses its drawing-rooms for the use of the Marquis and Marchioness of Landowne and in far distant Victoria, B. C., Lady Douglas selected a "Bell" organ for her use.

Perfection in these instruments has only been attained after years of experience and study, by using the best material and employing men but skilled and practical workmen. Messrs Bell & Co. have produced an organ without an equal.

Prominent English organists, who have tried them at the Exhibition, have been delighted with them. The *Invention*, a journal published in London, says:—"The excellence of workmanship, and quality of the 'Bell' organs, leave only one verdict possible to any expert who cares to personally inspect them, as we have done for ourselves, and we have pleasure in expressing our views as greatly pleased with the genuine organ tone brought out in their instruments."

The *Music Trade Journal* says:—"That Messrs Bell & Co. are now doing a very flourishing business, which ought certainly to be much extended as a result of their handsome exhibit at the Exhibition, and it is gratifying to note that the judges at the Exhibition have endorsed our opinion as to the excellence of their instruments."

We understand that Messrs. Bell & Co. have received the Gold Medal at the Liverpool Exhibition, which has just closed.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 & 123 Hollis Street, Halifax

Is the Sole Agent for the "Bell" Organs for Nova Scotia.

Pianos! Pianos!

W. H. JOHNSON

Commences the year 1887, (14th year in Business) with a very large stock of the choicest PIANOS, by the best American and Canadian Manufacturers, and including

KNABE,
CHICKERING,
WHEELOCK,
HALLET & DAVIS,
STEVENSON,
NEWCOMB, AND
DOMINION.

Which will be sold very LOW FOR CASH, or on easy terms of payment. This, being the dull season of the year, is a most favorable time

TO BUY PIANOS.

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MacKinlay's Map

MARITIME PROVINCES

Beautifully Colored, Mounted on Rollers and Varied-hed.

Size—5 ft., 6 inches, by 4 ft. 6 inches.

PRICE \$5 00.

IN BOOK FORM MOUNTED ON CLOTH \$5 50.

J. & W. MACKINLAY,
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Explosives, Detonators, Fuse
Steel Candles, Picks, Shovels,
Quicksilver, Copper Plates,
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Dynamite Heaters, Washing Pans,
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"HIGH GRADE" GOODS

"Lower Level" Prices!

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GENERAL HARDWARE,
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Headquarters in Maritime Provinces for Gold Mining Supplies.

KING'S HOTEL,

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J. W. KING, Proprietor.

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Tramways, Flumes, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus Reports written.

Address by letter or telegram—
F. W. CHRISTIE,
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

What the Druggists Say!

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Putnam's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c. for a number of years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as (especially of late) one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, and all lung diseases. The sale of it (Putnam's Emulsion) is steadily increasing, and is far in excess for all other preparations of the kind in the market combined. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

- Brown & Webb, Wholesale Druggists.
- John K. Best, Wholesale & Retail Druggist.
- J. Geoffrey Smith, Disp'g & Family Chem.
- Thomas W. Walsh, Popular Druggist.
- Jas. R. Gordon, late R. N. Druggist.
- Thos. M. Power, Disp'g & Family Chem.
- Geo. Irwin, Dispenser and Family Chem.
- W. H. Hamilton, Manager Aquatic Hall.
- Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
- Henry A. Taylor, Disp'g & Family Chem.
- Avery F. Beckey, " " "
- A. A. Woodhill, " " "
- H. A. Nisbet, " " "
- J. H. Marston, " " "
- Rowe, Burns & Co., " " "
- R. McFadden, " " "
- W. H. Simons, Ph.G., " " "

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

It had been a great day for fishing, and a party of young men had just returned to their camp on the shores of Lake Major, with their baskets loaded down with beautiful lake trout. A lumberman's old shanty, picturesquely situated near the head of the lake, had been taken possession of by the party, and after throwing aside their loads of fish, their rods, and, needless to say, empty flasks, the various members proceeded to busy themselves in preparations for the evening meal. Some proceeded to cut firewood, others unpacked the cooking utensils, drew out the stores of provisions, or laid the rough table with tin plates and cups, camp knives, forks and spoons. One of their number was a good cook, and soon had ready a smoking dinner of fried steak and onions, canned peas and beans and other appetizing condiments, with sardines and cold canned provisions. A combined attack was made upon these and they rapidly disappeared, washed down by Bass' bottled beer. As is usual in such cases, those who had done the most talking and least work had the most voracious appetites, and were being most unmercifully chaffed. The fun was at its height when the cook, who was a great favorite, was taken suddenly sick. He was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and no one in the party knew what to do for him. A sudden gloom came over them all and they felt that they had been brought face to face with death. The cook succeeded in checking the hemorrhage with salt, and then, although he was very weak, he decided to walk out to the main road where the teams had been left, and hurry home for medical treatment. The whole party broke up and decided to accompany him in, and in a few hours he was safely in bed. For a long time his life was despaired of, but Puttner's Emulsion, that truly wonderful remedy, brought him round, and he is now hale and strong and never passes a season without a week's fishing, and always provides himself with Puttner's Emulsion, Simson's Liniment and Simson's Jamaica Ginger.

Such was the demand for Puttner's Emulsion that it became necessary to employ the use of steam power, and to entrust the compounding to a skilled chemist.

The Collector of Customs at Montmagny, P. Q., speaks:
To Brown Brothers & Co., Halifax, N. S.

I was very much troubled with a sprained foot, and, though having an antipathy to patent medicines, I was induced to try a bottle of Simson's Liniment, and with such great success that I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I also recommend the same liniment for Bunions and Corns as a friend who used part of my sample bottle can also testify.

EUGENE HAMOND, Collector of Customs.

Montmagny, P. Q., Dec. 13th, '86.

A BORN NATURALIST—Johnny was a born naturalist, at least so his mother said, although Miss Snapper insisted that he was a born naturalist—without the ist. Be that as it may, Johnny had a most prying disposition, as the jam closet and store room could attest. His mania for investigation was unlimited. The greater the obstacles to be overcome the more determined was Johnny to succeed. Now Johnny, his father would say, I will have no tampering with this new clock. That was quite enough. Before evening its anatomy had been thoroughly dissected and its usefulness as a time recorder forever destroyed. His father would storm, but his mother would fold him in her arms and weep over her angel's freshly budding talents. She was right. As a destroying angel he was an entire success. His close investigation into the habits of his pet cats, dogs, chickens and rabbits gave them no peace, but he soon learned that the cat could scratch and the dog bite, and so with a discretion truly wonderful in one so young, he turned his attentions to torturing the harmless chickens and rabbits. One day Johnny went out to his uncle's farm and was warned not to go near the beehives. This was enough. As soon as his uncle's back was turned he cautiously approached one of the hives and gave it a close inspection. The bees flew in and out, quite unregardless of his presence, and this encouraged him to approach nearer and finally thrust a long straw into the opening. Instantly a dozen bees dashed out and gave him such a stinging rebuke that he rushed roaring into the house. He was badly stung about the face and neck, but his uncle (not the typical P. B. kind.) soon appeared on the scene with a bottle of Simson's Liniment, which immediately on application allayed the pain, and Johnny was soon asleep in the arms of his heart-broken mother. He is now a wiser boy, in fact the busy little insects taught him how to beehive (behave) himself. The end justified the means.

BROWN BROS. & CO. ARE AGENTS FOR

MCPHERSON'S DIPHTHERIA WASH—Highly recommended as a cure for Diphtheria.

POLAND MINERAL SPRING WATER—For Bright's Disease and Urinary Complaints.

BUTCHER'S ANTISEPTIC INHALER—For the permanent cure of Catarrh, etc.

Simson's Liniment relieves and cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bruises, Cuts, Neuralgia, Sore Head, Swellings, Tumors, Contraction of the Muscles, Frost Bites, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Spinal Complaints, Inflammation, Chilblains, Pain in the Back, Side, Chest, or other parts of the body, Asthma, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Sore Throat, and other innumerable Pains and Aches to which mankind is subject. It is also invaluable for the many accidents and diseases with which horses and other animals are afflicted.

Brown Bros. & Co.

Gentlemen.—I wish to speak with approval of Simson's Liniment. Having my knee fractured and the cornea almost destroyed by a kick from a horse, and other applications not proving successful to reduce the pain and cureness, I used two bottles of the liniment, which, at every application, took effect; and now, after six weeks being laid up, I am able to walk nearly as well as ever. I have also used the liniment with great success in taking the soreness from corns in horses after removing them.

JACOB FOSTER.

Coldbrook, Nov. 10th, 1886.

Bridgewater, Oct. 9th, 1886.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

Gentlemen.—This summer I burnt my hand very badly, so that I could not work. By applying Simson's Liniment I received instant relief. It killed the pain and prevented the burn from blistering, so that I was able to go to work again at once. I find Simson's Liniment the best liniment for family use that I have ever had in my house.

Yours truly,

WM. REEVES.

BROWN BREAD ICE CREAM.—Add one pint of dried and rolled brown bread crumbs to the usual mixture before freezing.

For weak and inflamed eyes use Simson's Golden Eye Water. It will allay the inflammation and give ease in a short time.

What looks nicer than a good set of clean teeth. If you wish to preserve yours, use Dr. C. K. Fiske's Laxative, manufactured by Brown Bros. & Co.

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