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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

30 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 29, 1888.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The Foundation of Halifax	2
Militia Equipments	2
The Nova Scotia Coal Bounty.....	2
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—The Cornwallis Valley	6
Don't—At Table	6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Imprisoned by a Snake	7
Industrial Notes	7, 8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Saddle and Sabre	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14
Cheese	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

It is reported that in connection with the new rifle the English will discard the old-fashioned bayonet for one similar to the German, about 18 in. long, and sharpened for two-thirds of the way on both edges, like a Roman sword.

An evening contemporary remarks that the officers of the Militia at Mrs. Richey's at home on Wednesday week were in tunics, while the Imperial officers appeared in mess jackets. In the absence of any order, it was right that the former should go in full dress to a Governor's reception, but it suggests to us whether it would not be a good thing if the D. A. G. were to issue an order on such occasions.

The late War Office scandal concerning the bayonet and cutlasses which were compared in quality to hoop iron, is not likely to be repeated, for the authorities have laid down stringent regulations as to the tests to be applied to these weapons before they are issued to the soldiers. These tests consist of—first, a vertical pressure of forty pounds on the hilt of the cutlass, which the weapon must bear without bending; second, an increased pressure until the hilt approaches the point within a few inches; and third, a bending or the blade round a curved surface until hilt and point nearly meet. The weapons are also to be subjected to blows on a block of wood to test the general soundness.

We are in accord with the *Chronicle* in at least one portion of a recent article on titles, apropos of the refusal of Dr. Daniel Wilson to accept the Knighthood proffered to him. We think, with our contemporary, that titles are unsuited to our institutions; and we have always thought Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake exhibited more dignity in refusing than they would have done in accepting honors of that description; but we do not look on such proffers as "an attempt to transplant to our soil the effete feudalism of Europe." This is quite an exaggerated view. The Imperial authorities may not always exercise discrimination in their bestowal, but they are, after all, only complimentary recognitions of supposed merit or services.

The planet Mars presents a very different, and much more equable, arrangement of what are presumed to be land and water than the Earth. Its surface is much divided into long narrow bands, presumably alternate strips of each. According to M. Perrotin, a French astronomer, straight transverse lines have of late made their appearance intersecting the parallel bands, which the astronomer is bold enough to assume to be canals. Telescopic power has wonderfully increased of late years, and it is impossible to say what may or may not be. The question of the habitation of planets is always interesting, but it should be recognized that the widely differing physical conditions of other orbs involve the almost certainty that sentient beings existing (if they do exist) upon them, must differ widely from ourselves. In the first place, Mars cannot but be a much colder world than ours, as is indeed plainly shown by the comparative large extent of the snow caps at his poles, and, in the second, his mass is so much less that the very sap of vegetation such as ours, would run wild from the reduced force of gravitation. We have only to remember that one of the attributes of the Creator must be the illimitable power of evolving inconceivable variety according to the conditions primarily established.

The Messiah was very well rendered last Friday evening at the Academy of Music. The choir afforded ample evidence, in their perfect discipline, of the thoroughness of Prof. Porter's training. Mrs. Taylor's rich contralto, her perfect command of it, and her clear enunciation, were a delight to hear. Miss Odell's really fine soprano suffers a slight tension from the prolonged sostenuto of oratorio music, and we should listen to her with even still greater pleasure in opera. Miss Mackenzie sang with much sweetness, but neither of these ladies would lose, in the estimation of their appreciative listeners, by a careful study of clearness of enunciation, especially where "s" is the first letter of a word. Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Mumford both sang well, the latter, we believe, in spite of a cold, and the general effect was highly creditable to all concerned. But there is no description of composition so artificial as the oratorio. Like an old five-act play, it requires pruning. Three hours and a half is too long a stretch for what you read the text of in five minutes. Haydn and Handel were impregnated with the musical taste of their day which impelled a composer, when he had once conceived an idea, to endless repetition of it. The impulse was as uncontrollable as that of the excellent Mayor of a Western Canadian city, when he finally got hold of the Princess Louise's hand at her departure, and maintained a shake that no musical effort could surpass, if rival. The day is fast approaching when it will become intolerable. We are irresistibly reminded of the recent current joke on the "anthem"—"Bill, Bill, B.I.I, give, give, give, &c., &c., &c.," *ad infinitum*.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The real name of Emin Pasha is Edward Schnitzer, and he is a native of Oppelu, in Prussian Silesia, where he was born on the 28th of March, 1840. His father was a merchant, who, in 1842, removed to Neisse, in the same Province, where his mother and sister still reside. The word "Emin" is Arabic; it means "The Faithful One," and surely never was adopted as a name more appropriate to the person using it.

The Police of Halifax have, we are glad to see, appeared in their new uniform. It is quite superior to the old, but is yet a curious sort of compromise. The helmet is a great improvement on the old brakesman cap, yet it is of a pattern, perhaps, on the whole, not a bad one, though somewhat unique. The coat is half patrol jacket and half monkey jacket. It might look well enough, but it strikes us that now our guardians have got a new uniform, they want a dose of "setting-up drill" to enable them to wear it with proper dignity.

A "third party" candidate, Mr. Chas. R. Casey, has been started for Cumberland. The programme of this idea runs thus:—"I will oppose all and every Government measure, upon which the existence of that Government depends, until such Government will bring in a bill and cause to be placed upon the Statute books of our Dominion an Act that will outlaw the liquor traffic." This is, to say the least, very crude statesmanship. It would lead to blind opposition to every measure brought before Parliament calculated to advance local interests in all directions. The evils of strictly party-Government are not to be mitigated by ill-considered propaganda.

The *Militia Gazette* of 21st June alludes to the "absurd attack system," and suggests "the four deep formation." We are not quite sure what the *Gazette's* precise meaning is, but, if we had the chance, we should like to experiment on a company 80 or 100 strong, which should stand at loose files in four ranks, (which would abolish the details of the formation of four) each rank to be a section under an officer. In skirmishing or attack we would throw out the first rank and re-inforce with the others in succession. It is so useless to waste time in combatting red-tape that we merely throw out the hint. Anything like a trial of originality is probably beyond the scope of Departmental intellect.

THE FOUNDATION OF HALIFAX.

Yesterday week, what is sometimes called the "Natal Day" of our good city, was celebrated as a holiday—with horse races in the afternoon, and a promenade concert at the Gardens in the evening. It was a pleasant day, with a refreshing breeze, and everyone seemed to enjoy it. The racing was exceedingly good, and the riding excellent, the only thing we saw to find fault with being the deliberate purpose of one of the jockeys to try the horses of his competitors by causing false starts. We were glad to see that these discreditable tactics—which ought to be seriously dealt with when clearly apparent—failed to ensue success. The band did not play particularly well; but on the whole, it was a pleasant afternoon. The evening in the Gardens was also very enjoyable, and the Italian string band played remarkably well.

We rather like the custom of celebrating this anniversary by a holiday. It is true that Halifax, taking into account its age, ought to be a more important city than it is; 139 years is a long time to take to build up a population of, say 45,000, which is giving a fair margin from the census of 1881, when we consider all that Nature has done for us. The harbor is the finest in North America, for both New York and San Francisco are bar harbors, and Esquimaux is small. The four finest harbors in the world, we believe—at least it used to be so thought among nautical men—are Rio Janeiro in Brazil; Sydney, N. S. Wales; Halifax; and the Cove of Cork. For practical purposes of commerce, bearing in mind the ample size, splendid depth of water, excellent holding ground, and sheltered entrance, Halifax may be said to be unsurpassed even by Rio or Sydney. With her own Province rich in so many natural products, and the whole Dominion behind her, Halifax would soon rise to her destiny, part of which should undoubtedly be that of becoming the Winter Port of the country, if she possessed a larger number of men of energy, breadth of view, and progressive ideas.

Halifax, as was remarked five or six months ago by a contemporary, "was not destined to be a fishing and trading town only, it was destined to be a great Commercial Shipping Port," and it is high time its people began to feel this and act upon it.

Many solid and some very handsome buildings now stand where Lord Cornwallis landed in 1749, and a great railway runs into the city, but with the curious falling short of what ought to be done, which seems always to have paralyzed enterprise in connection with her, it was not pushed far enough into the centre of the town when it might have been done at a cost which would certainly not have been great in view of the importance of the object to be attained. The general aspect of the city is pleasant, and its means and places of recreation by no means despicable, yet every one feels it ought to be far in advance of what it is. Toronto, not much more than half the age of Halifax, is said to have now a population of 150,000, and is increasing in an increasing ratio. Between 1871 and 1881, Toronto laid on 30,000 souls, over three fourths of the population of Halifax at the latter date.

Sometimes we fancy we discern some faint tendency to enterprise, but we fear too many of our wealthiest people are content to sit with their hands in their pockets, and their capital lying useless in the banks, and sighing for the days when Halifax was the distributing centre for the whole Province, when, as yet, the superior energy and enterprise of smaller and younger towns had not wrested this advantage from her.

Almost the only guarantee of progress discernible, however, is the fact that the population has now attained a number at which the natural multiplication must assume more visibly telling proportions.

As there really is very considerable wealth in Halifax, let us hope with the Archbishop, who has more than once referred to the subject, that in time—we will not say in due time, because the time is over-due—public spirit may arise worthy alike of the riches and the advantages of the "city by the sea!"

MILITIA EQUIPMENTS.

A good deal of discussion on this question has been going on for some time past. Most is to be learned on the subject from the *Militia Gazette*, the title of which, by the way, tends to a confusion of ideas with the *Government Gazette*, whereas it is quite an independent organ of the Force. Little effect seems as yet to have been produced on the Department by the recommendations of Sir F. Middleton, or Major Peters of the Canadian Artillery, or the free discussion of the *Gazette*. Sir Frederick has long ago insisted on the substitution of brown leather belts for the pipe-clay abominations, Major Peters does the same, and the *Gazette* backs them up, but the beginning of a change with a single corps even, as an experiment, is yet in *nubibus*.

"The administrators," says the *Gazette*, "might commence by at once throwing aside all old-fashioned British traditions * * * and imitate ideas practically adapted to the requirements of the country. Why should the Canadians adopt the heavy ornamental parade helmet and tight-fitting tunic because the Imperial troops wear them?" And echo answers, "why?" We have erewhile indicated our own ideas which we will briefly repeat. Both the scarlet and the dark green are conspicuous marks, and we would substitute a carefully selected shade of grey for both in the Militia of the Line; we will leave Artillery out of the question at present. Or if the rifle green should be retained, we advocate bronze instead of silver, for belt ornaments, spurs, and scabbards, and field glasses should take the place of the present useless pouch. We deprecate over-loading uniforms with lace, which entails needless expense, and we hold that the exercise of taste can make the simplest uniform gentlemanly and attractive. As an example, a scarlet serge patrol jacket may be made to look distinguished, with scarcely any lace, by the adoption of a black velvet collar. In any uniform the simplest distinctive lace on the sleeves is sufficient.

It would, however, we think, be a mistake to make tunics or patrol

jackets looser than a free and comfortable fit. Any coat too loose sets in wrinkles under belts, though the arms should be quite easy, and the cuffs only large enough to pass the hand with ease. Trousers should be of peg-top shape, and narrowing to the foot, so that they may go inside a boot or gaiter without much ruck.

The glenzarry, as a forage cap, is universally condemned. If a forage-cap is required, it should certainly have a peak, affording real protection to the eyes. But it is quite a question (although we do not think the present helmet a very heavy or uncomfortable head-dress) whether the substitution of a broad-brimmed soft hat, such as the Americans and the Italian bersaglieri wear, would not obviate the necessity for a forage-cap at all. It may be easily ornamented, and one brim be looped up. The Italian riflemen wear a plume in it, or at least did some years ago, and we do not know of any change.

We would abolish the tunic altogether, and make the patrol jacket do all duty, and we would sling the sword straight up and down by two short slings meeting a few inches under the mouth of the scabbard. This was done in the Navy years ago, but officers were fond of their long slings, and got them back again. There is no question, however, of the nuisance of the sword in manœuvring. Hooking it up is forbidden with the patrol jacket, and the left hand is taken up with holding the scabbard, which is well enough in a "march past," but a crippling inconvenience in the field, while with the tunic the hook is so high up as to be got at with difficulty, and the sword hangs very uncomfortably when you have got it up.

As regards valise equipment, Major Peters, who is a radical reformer, has, we learn, invented an equipment of his own, which we have not had the opportunity of seeing. We are, therefore, of course, unaware of its merits; otherwise we can scarcely imagine a better contrivance than Dr. Oliver's, which the Department, if it could have made up its mind to an initiatory effort to remedy the existing serious defect, might have had at any time ready to its hands to experiment with.

As the *Gazette* suggests, probably the best thing would be to appoint a commission.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL BOUNTY.

Since we first noticed this subject—one of the greatest importance to this Province—we have observed with satisfaction that Mr. David Armstrong has continued the discussion, which, so far as we know, he was the first to raise. We apprehend that we are indebted to this gentleman for one of, if not the first definite and feasible proposition calculated to benefit Nova Scotia. A large proportion of the Press has so long made it its especial business to sing (without the charm of *Amina*) "All is lost to me forever, that vast numbers of simple and credulous people, wearied with importunity, fold their hands and sit down by the wayside, and in mournful cadence join the melancholy chorus; and the worst of it is, that *tout est perdu*," lacks the wholesome addendum, *hors l'honneur*." In the midst of the careful vagueness of the dismal *miserere* it is re-invigorating to meet with a tangible suggestion of policy. Both Dominion Government and Opposition prate of magnificent distances, but no practical home suggestion emanates from either.

Mr Armstrong presents evidence that the Pennsylvania Combine has been compelled by the competition of the Nova Scotia mines to place in the markets of Quebec anthracite coal over 50 cents per ton less than they charge to Ontario.

He infers that a bounty of 50 cents per ton would enable Nova Scotia to deliver nearly a million tons annually of bituminous coal in Ontario. By this means the Pennsylvania corners would be obliged to lower their Ontario rates by the amount of the bounty, and that five or six millions of dollars, of which Ontario is now annually plundered by Pennsylvania, would be kept in the country, while Nova Scotia would receive a direct and material benefit. Moreover, Ontario would get a cheaper and better coal.

It stands to reason that paying immense sums to the United States, and keeping the Dominion at their mercy, is poor policy. It would pay to give a bonus of fifty cents a ton, but probably a less figure would suffice.

Another course was recently indicated in a contemporary. "Ten cents per ton," the *Herald* said, "on 1,000,000 tons, would give \$100,000 per annum, which, at 5 per cent would pay an interest on a capital outlay of \$2,000,000, and this would construct a fleet of colliers suitable for the traffic. If a subsidy of \$100,000 a year were jointly guaranteed by the Dominion, Ontario, and Nova Scotia Governments, to a fleet of colliers capable of supplying the Ontario market, the desired object would be successfully achieved, and Ontario could afford to pay a portion, as it would lead to a large saving to the Ontario consumers. The Nova Scotia Treasury would receive \$70,000 in royalties on this output of coal, and the Provincial Government would thus be enabled to make a similar appropriation."

Without expressing any opinion on this particular scheme, it is evidence that there are ways and means of carrying out in some shape a measure which would have the effect of keeping some millions of dollars in the country, of benefitting the coal interests of Nova Scotia, and of cheapening coal to the Ontario consumers. Surely these ends are worth a strong and combined effort.

The *Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia Lancet* has a strong article, by Dr. Paul H. Krutzschmar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Use of Alcohol in certain forms of Fever." It is marked by discrimination, and concludes thus:—"Any physician who would allow a patient to die from heart failure in typhoid or pneumonic fever, without giving alcohol a fair trial, should be condemned without hesitation." This entirely agrees with the actual experience of those familiar with cases in which great prostration of the system has supervened.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A country paper contains the following satisfactory announcement: "A number of deaths are unavoidably postponed."

It is said by an eminent physician that half of the supposed mad dogs have nothing the matter with them but the toothache.

An Irishman, upon seeing a squirrel shot from a tree, said, "Faith and that's a waste of powder; the fall itself would have killed the squirrel."

A man has invented a voting machine. If it will cast votes for less than \$5 apiece we really don't see what use we have for a certain class of our citizens.

Raw onions are now eaten to cure insomnia. Where it fails to cure husband or wife it will at least keep the other awake for company, and that's some consolation.

He—"Wonderful shot that of Henry's. Why, he hit the bull's eye nine times in succession yesterday!" She—"Yes; but think of the sufferings of that poor bull! Men are so cruel!"

When they talked about the nine in Athens it was the nine Muses; to-day, all over this country, the nine refers to baseball, excepting through the Middle and Western States, where it is understood to mean quinine.

First Burglar—Bill, the jig is up. No cracking that bank to-night.
Second Burglar—What's the matter? Detectives onto us?
First Burglar—No; I saw the President and Cashier buyin tickets for Montreal this morning.

UNANIMOUS.—"Bridget, I don't think the flavor of this tea is as fine as the last we had."

Bridget—"Faith, mum, an' me cousins are of the selfsame opinion. They said last evenin' that the army were bastely."—*Epoch*

IT DIDN'T TAKE.—Mrs. Conn Keily—"Has Mithur McFalloy been naturalized yet, Mrs. McFalloy?"

Mrs. McFalloy—"Yis, Moiko was naturalized lasht wako, but, begorra, Mrs. Kelly, it didn't take; he spakes wid as strong an Oirish accent as iver."

HE HAD 'EM DAD.—A Yorkshire clergyman had been taking an eager part in a cricket match on Saturday, and next morning thoughts of the stirring contest would creep in; for, much to the amusement of some hearers, he said, very solemnly, after the first lesson, "Here endeth the first innings."

An art connoisseur, writing of the disintegration of many modern paintings in the new Louvre on account of the poor pigments that were used in painting, predicts that within fifty years half the pictures painted in this century will have completely faded from their canvases. This would be an undoubted blessing if the proper half could be selected for destruction. And how thankful posterity would be if only posterity could know what it is going to escape.

Divers have been at work, recently, in Bedford Basin, sending up cannon balls from the ships burnt previous to the hasty departure of Duke Danville's fleet in 1746. This fleet, on leaving France to re-take Louisburg and capture Annapolis, consisted of 18 ships of the line, 36 frigates, and 20 transports. Off Sable Island they were dispersed. The remainder rendezvoused at Bedford Basin, wherein they were nearly unmanned by scurbutic fever. Eleven hundred died during five weeks' encampment. The remainder were hurried on board, but finding it impossible to work the ships, several were burnt or scuttled. The remains of several of them were visible many years ago. The divers are very reticent as to what else is in sight, further than to say there are at least 20 tons more awaiting removal from the bottom. All kinds of stories are afloat in connection with this, and the ships may yet be located which will be interesting at least.

HOW RAIN IS PRODUCED.—Did it ever occur to the reader that there is just as much water in the air above him on a clear, bright day as on a cloudy or rainy one? Rain does not come from somewhere else, or if it is wafted over you by the wind from somewhere, the water that is over you is simply wafted on to some other place. What is said above explains this. Water is absorbed in the air above us, at a certain temperature, and it becomes insensible. Cool that air by a cooler atmosphere, or by an electrical or chemical influence, and the moment the air becomes cooler it gives up some of the watery particles that were insensible or invisible at the higher temperature. These small particles thus given out unite, and, when enough of them coalesce, obstruct the light and show the clouds. When enough of them unite to be too heavy to float in the air, they begin to descend; pair after pair of them come together until a raindrop is formed. One of the minute raindrops is made up of millions of infinitely small watery particles. Air passing over the cold tops of mountains is cooled down so that it gives up a good deal of the concealed watery vapor, and hence little rain falls in the region along the lee side of such mountains. This is why little rain falls in Colorado and in other places north and south of the State. The prevailing winds blow to the west, and the cool tops of the Rocky Mountains lower their temperature and thus take out the moisture that would otherwise fall in rain.

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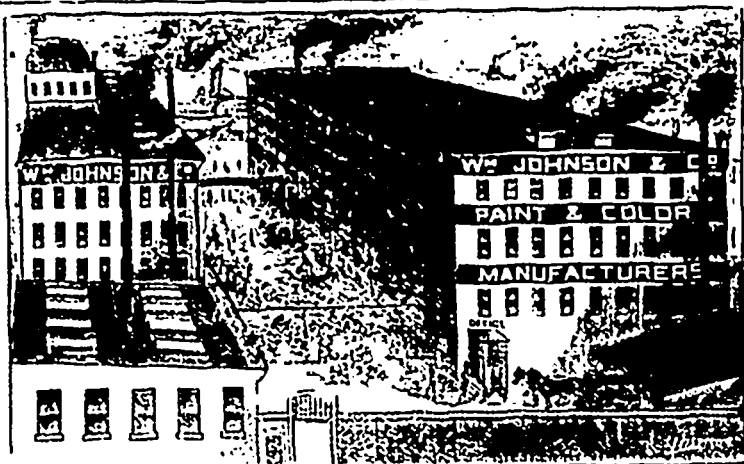
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 12. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The dining room and parlor of the Y. M. C. A., have been much improved during the last few weeks and now present quite a handsome appearance.

Our contemporary the Colchester Sun is making manly efforts to surmount the heavy loss recently entailed upon it by fire—the second in little more than five years.

There were seven Allan steamers in Halifax harbor on the 9th inst., viz. the Circassian, Caspian, Hibernian, Nova Scotian, Sardinian, Acadian and Newfoundland, aggregating nearly 19,000 tons.

The Liverpool Times publishes a supplement containing notices of the business houses of that town, which suffice to demonstrate the business energy of its denizens. Liverpool is evidently a live place.

We notice the appearance of a new journal, the *Springhill Leader*, which gives promise of being a good paper. It has, to begin with, an article on the "Third Party." We wish our new contemporary every success.

The English sparrow here and there finds defenders. A North-West man says:—"He destroys countless insects, devours the grasshopper, eats the seeds of weeds in winter, and in June is busy with the seventeen-year locust, thus diminishing injury to vegetation generally."

A contract has been concluded for the construction at Glasgow of a steel steamer to run between P. E. Island and the main-land in the winter. Her dimensions are: length 200 feet, beam 32 feet, depth 21 feet. She is to have a speed of 15 knots, and her burthen is 200 tons. She is to be ready by November.

Two Scott Act convictions are reported from Moncton, on the sale of what, it seems, is called "Ready's beer." This exhilarating beverage, whatever it may be like, contains two per cent of alcohol. It really does seem somewhat absurd that people should be fined for vending a stimulant of this fearful degree of potency.

Toronto tradesmen, it appears, charge a discount of five per cent on notes of Maritime Province Banks. This is a most unwise, unpatriotic, and shameless practice, and is little calculated to promote the national feeling we should cultivate. Toronto ought to be ashamed of itself. But it is the same thing all over, anything, honest or dishonest, for five cents.

Lt. Col. O'Brien does not after all, it appears, go home in command of the Wimbledon team in place of Lt. Col. McDonald, whose services cannot be spared from his department. Lt. Col. Frank Bond of the 1st (Prince of Wales') of Montreal is the officer selected, and the team sailed in the Sarmatian from Quebec, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for Liverpool.

The name of Major (retired) Hayter Reed, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, is mentioned in connection with the succession to Mr. Dewdney as Commissioner. If correct, the choice is a good one. Major Reed was an efficient officer as Brigade Major at Kingston, and as Adjutant of the Provisional Battalion at Winnipeg for some years, and his long experience in the N. W. has doubtless made him very serviceable in his present Department.

We have received a notice of the meeting at Montreal, on the 3rd to 5th July, of the "Dominion Prohibition Convention." This is calling a thing fairly by its right name, tho', in the further text of the notice the word "Temperance" is used to signify the general aims of the party. This, as we have often pointed out, is a confusion of ideas. You cannot be temperate in regard to a thing you never use. No doubt the meeting will be an important one.

We have before us the *Chebucto Cook Book*, published by the Amateur Athletic Club, of Dartmouth, and containing "200 reliable recipes, personally tested and vouched for by the ladies whose names appear over them." They are, therefore, no doubt, good and practical, but the recipes are entirely confined, we observe, to cakes, puddings, tarts, ices, sweet drinks, etc., and do not extend to the solids of a meal. The book was very neatly printed by James Bowes & Sons, and is now on sale at City and Dartmouth book stores.

It is satisfactory to know that the Board of Works has decided to preserve the Egg Pond intact, and to improve its banks. It is the one place left in that neighborhood on which youngsters can skate as their fathers and grandfathers did before them, and, situated as it is, it cannot be insalubrious. But it will be necessary for the Board to take efficient measures to put a stop to the continued shooting of loads of rubbish into it. Teamsters and others should also be prevented from driving across the Common from the round tree to Cunard street, a practice which has made a very ugly track.

The most important matter before the City Board of Works is the investigation into certain alleged irregularities on the part of Mr. Kemp, foreman of streets, which, it is said, is likely to involve several persons who are or have been in higher official positions than the accused. At its last meeting the Board deferred action for one week to permit its members to more thoroughly acquaint themselves with the matter. Meanwhile Kemp is suspended. Ald. Hechler objected to suspending Kemp on the ground that if guilty of the charges, he should be dismissed, if not guilty, the suspension was an injustice. The public will watch further proceedings with interest.

The Public Closing Examinations of the Halifax Academy, which take place to day, will no doubt be interesting to a large number of our citizens.

The Methodist Conference, which has been holding its session in Halifax since the 20th inst., has done itself honor by the principle it has assumed as regard to the "Third Party movement" urged by the Rev. Wm. Brown, the meddling gentleman who undertook to instruct the jury in the Preper case during divine service. The duty was recognized of preaching vital doctrines, and exhorting on questions of morality, but coercion as to conduct in doubtful politics, and obstruction of the Government of the day were deprecated. A church, it was held, may organize for Christian work, but not for persecution and political intrigue. The action of the Conference will be recognized as eminently sagacious.

One of the most flourishing enterprises of the city is the Globe Clothing house on Buckingham street. A walk through the establishment demonstrated the fact that this house has one of the largest and best selected stock of goods in this line in the city. Here may be had entire suits of clothing of all kinds, from what will come well within the range of the most modest purse, to those that command higher prices on account of style and finish. Here will be found everything that goes to the outfitting more especially of the workingman, artizan, mechanic, seaman and others to whom good material at the lowest possible figure is a desideratum, and there are the customers Mr. Salterio more especially caters for. In addition to an efficient staff of obliging salesmen he has secured the services of Mr. H. A. Sampson, late of Clayton & Sons, whom our French speaking friends will doubtless be well acquainted with, as he speaks that language fluently. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business render him a valuable assistant. Push and enterprise of this kind are always to be commended and will doubtless secure the success they merit.

A subscriber wishes us to call the attention of our readers to Nova Scotia's Natural Mineral Water—"Spadeau," now bottled and sold by our leading Halifax chemists. He says:—"Apart from the curative or hygienic properties it affords a most refreshing, invigorating and delicious beverage, quite equal in my opinion to the popular and much vaunted Appolinaris water so much imported and drank in the United States." We believe that our neighbours who know what is good will not be long in discerning the virtues of Spadeau and will be glad to avail themselves of the benefit of a beverage so near their own doors. The Springs of Wilmot, Annapolis Co., have long been known in the neighbourhood for their virtues; enterprise and capital alone have been needed to make them known to the public. The new and commodious hotel just completed and opened by Capt. Hall, at the Springs, affords every facility for deriving benefit from the water, and is a delightful health resort during the summer season. As Appolinaris is really not at all nice, here is apparently a good opportunity of patronizing our own production, a principle we think far too little about.

The General Presbyterian Assembly which has just closed, attended to a large amount of business—few lengthy speeches were delivered, as the members were determined to waste no time in unnecessary talk. The principle debates took place on the Deceased Wife's Sister question and the Report of the Temperance Committee. The speeches on both occasions were exceedingly able and reflected credit on the Assembly. The reports of the Colleges showed gratifying progress during the year, especially the report of Queen's College, Kingston, which through the efforts of Principal Grant, has now an additional endowment of \$250,000. From the report of the Committee on Statistics we learn that there are in the Church 41 Presbyteries, one of which is in India, and 785 Pastoral charges. There are 845 Ministers in addition to probationers; the total number of churches and stations is 1831, of which number 490 are in the Maritime Provinces. The number of families is 78,649; communicants 146,640; Sabbath School scholars 112,940 and teachers 12,976. In the church there are 349 Missionary Associations and 396 Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies. The sum of \$1,393,226 was raised for congregational purposes; \$43,073 for Home Missions; \$32,562 for Augmentation; \$22,752 for French Evangelization; \$69,606 for Foreign Missions; total amount for all purposes \$1,730,232. It was decided to hold the Assembly next year in Toronto.

The Orpheus Club Ball on Tuesday evening at the Exhibition building was a pronounced success. Between 250 and 300 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed it, we imagine, thoroughly. The music of the Y. & L. and the 666 Bands was entirely efficient, only we think in this, as in most indoor band performances, just a little stronger than necessary, but this is so universal an oversight that it is almost invidious to allude to any one instance, and we only do so now as a remark of general applicability. The drawing room arrangement of comfortable seats, with variegated lamps tastefully arranged amongst clumps and pyramids of flowers and ferns, was simply perfect, and reflected the greatest credit on the decorators. Flags, admirably displayed, lent the charm of color which, in the absence of uniforms, was a desideratum. The floor had been got into excellent order, and no more gracious group of ladies could have been found than those selected to the honor of reception. Many dresses were very charming. We refrain from particularizing, or we might take up a column with what struck our eye. We can only notice that several ladies seem to be aware of the perfect effect of black and yellow for complexions suited to that contrast. The supper was excellent. A large number of spectators seemed to derive considerable enjoyment from studying the many evolutions of the dance, and when carriages came, about half past two, they probably bore away none dissatisfied with their entertainment.

At a meeting of the Governors of King's College, held June 13th, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Willets, Head Master of the School at Windsor, was presented and accepted. It was directed that a resolution expressing the following sentiments be prepared and presented to him. "The Govern-

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
conducted Hotels in the City. Table d'hôte, well
supplied with the best the market will afford.
Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way, and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city.

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, Prop'r.

Quicksilver,
Emery Wheels,
Lacing Leather,

AND

Rubber & Leather Belting.
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for
Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co.
(LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing
March 17th.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at
10 a. m. every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at
Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate
station.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying
between Nova Scotia and the United States, being
fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric
Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc., etc.
S. S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every
MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every
THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms and all other informa-
tion, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Winsor
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways
W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER,
Agent. President and Manager.

City Foundry & Machine Works

W. & A. MOIR,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
Engines.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-
ner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2:30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop'r,
Late Halifax Hotel

HOTEL LORNE,

Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.

First-Class in every Particular.

FRED. C. RYERSON, Prop'r.

THE Acadian Hotel

The subscriber notifies the public
that the ACADIAN HOTEL will
re-open on

MONDAY, 26th Inst.,
with best accommodation for Perma-
nent and Transient Boarders.

GEO. NICHOLS,
88-Granville Street-88

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL
OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO.'S.
HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.

CHAS. AuCOIN, Proprietor.

FOYLE BREWERY,
HALIFAX, N. S.

P. & J. O'Mullin,
MANUFACTURERS OF

India Pale Ales,

AND

BROWN STOUT PORTER,
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

Family orders receive special
attention.

ALSO,

Of the following well-known Temper-
ance Beverages:

Kraizer Beer (SOLE)

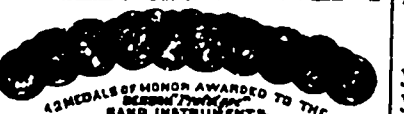
Vienese Beer (SOLE)

Table Beer,

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White Spruce Beer,
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N. B.—VIENESE BEER is the
latest, and is recommended as a plea-
sant Summer Beer.



JONES' MUSIC WAREHOUSES,
57 Granville, Cor. Sackville St., Halifax.
Pianofortes, Cabinet Organs, Band Instru-
ments, Sheet Music, etc.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE CORNWALLIS VALLEY.

(Lines suggested at "The Look-off.")

[CONTINUED.]

Behold the curling smoke of wigwam by
The running water clear, toward the sky
Ascending, far above the forest hills.
While about the door-way, seated tells
The speaker of the legends, - tells amid
The silence deep how oft times they had rid
The land of those who would their hunting ground.
Invade and take their people captive bound
Away from kin, by rushing rivers wide,
To the far west the famous lakes beside.
I list to hear the song of the wild-bird;
While borne upon the gentle breeze is heard
The lively chant of Indian voices clear,
As frail canoes aloft the sea draw near.
They land and clamber up the mountain side,
Their barks left safe and dry by ebbing tide.
Aton with savage men around me dance
I start with joy to know 'twas but a trance.

Myself again, I view the scene once more,
And now the eye is fixed on Grand Pro shore,
Whose years ago the sweet Evangeline,
The gentle Acadian maid of seventeen,
Gladened by loving deeds and rippling song
The simple hearts of those she dwelled among.
Here lived a people plain in mien and dress.
In health, in wealth, in peace, in happiness.
But I will not repeat a mournful tale
Why on this morn no French descendants hail
The rising sun, and look upon a land;
Their own, and stretching far by water strand.
I hasten west to scan another vale,
Nestled in quietude beneath the "Hill."
Fair to behold this village neat beside
The sea, now bathing in the flowing tide.
In bold relief stands out a College dome.
Of science-art theology a home.
From east to west I see in trim array
Wolfville as now draws near the gala day.
Sight fails to reach a town embraced by hills,
The memory of whose associations thrills
The heart, and oft recalls the by-gone days
Through which the mind in rapturous pleasure stays
What though to me rude hills do intervene?
Each plot and lawn, each grove, and nook is seen
In all its beauty, clad in summer green,
While blossoms rich like jewels aid the scene.
Enchanted thus I longer must not be,
So haste to bring to end my rhapsody.

Ye who with nature would enjoy a day,
Ye who would hear the birds sing out their lay,
Ye who would leave behind hard business strife,
And breath into your lungs the air of life,
Ye who would treat your eyes to such a scene,
Ye who would roam till appetite is keen,
Ye who would wear the bloom and stamp of health,
Ye who would view our agricultural wealth,
All ye who hold your native country dear
Seek this fair vale and feast the eye and ear.

Canning, N. S.

EVERARD A. KIRKPATRICK.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DON'T—AT TABLE.

Don't reject bits of bone, or other substances, by spitting them back into
the plate. Quietly eject them upon your fork, holding it to your lips, and
place them on the plate. Fruit stones may be removed by the fingers.

Don't stretch across another's plate, in order to reach anything.

Don't apply to your neighbor to pass articles when the servant is at hand.

Don't finger articles; don't play with your napkin, or your goblet, or
your fork, or with anything.

Don't mop your face or beard with your napkin. Draw it across your
lips neatly.

Don't turn your back to one person for the purpose of talking to another;
don't talk across the one seated next to you.

(Occasion may arise for a momentary suspension of this canon, but what
is meant is, of course, any continued talking across your neighbor.—E.)

Don't forget that the lady sitting at your side has the first claim upon
your attention. A lady at your side should not be neglected, whether you
have been introduced to her or not.

Don't talk when your mouth is full. It is more healthful and in better
taste to eat by small morsels.

Don't be embarrassed. Endeavor to be self-possessed and at ease; to
accomplish which, try and not be self-conscious. Remember that self-respect
is as much a virtue as respect for others.

Don't drop your knife and fork; but, if you do, don't be disconcerted.
Quietly ask the servant for another, and give the incident no further heed.
Don't be disquieted at accidents or blindness of any kind, but let all mishaps
pass off without comment and with philosophical indifference.

Don't throw yourself loungingly back in your chair. The Romans
lounged at table, but modern civilization does not permit it.

Don't rest your elbows on the table; don't lean on the table.

Don't use a toothpick at table, unless it is necessary; in that case, cover
your mouth with one hand while you remove the obstruction which troubles
you.

Don't eat onions or garlic, unless you are dining alone, and intend to
remain alone some hours thereafter. It is not desirable to carry with us
unpleasant evidences of what we have been eating or drinking.

Don't press food upon your guest. This once was thought necessary, and

it was also considered polite for a guest to continue accepting, or to signify by a particular sign that he had enough. To worry a guest with ceaseless importunities is now considered in the worst possible taste.

Don't, as guest, fold your napkin when finished. Place the napkin loosely on the table.

Don't fail, at dinner, to rise when the ladies leave the table. Remain standing until they have left the room, and then reseat yourself, if you intend to remain for cigars.

Don't make a pronounced attempt at correctness of manner, don't be vulgar, but don't, on the other hand, show that you are trying not to be vulgar. It is better to make mistakes than to be obviously straggling not to make them.

Don't drink too much wine.

(Even still a not wholly superfluous caution, though far less necessary than formerly.—E.)

Don't thank host or hostess for your dinner. Express pleasure in the entertainment when you depart—that is all.

Don't come to breakfast in *deshabille*. A lady's morning toilet should be simple, but fresh and tasteful, and her hair *not* in curl-papers. A gentleman should wear his morning suit, and never his dressing gown. There are men who sit at the table in their shirt sleeves. This is very vulgar.

(Well, yes, perhaps just a little vulgar!—E.)

Don't, as hostess, follow the English fashion and omit napkins at breakfast. The hardihood with which an Englishman attacks coffee and eggs without a napkin may excite our wonder, but how can the practice be defended?

Don't drink from your saucer. While you avoid this vulgarity, don't take notice of it, or of any mistake of the kind, when committed by others.

(It is related that, at the table of an English prince, a rustic guest poured his tea into his saucer, to the visible amusement of the court ladies and gentlemen present. Whereupon the prince quietly did the same, thereby rebuking his ill-mannered court, and putting his guest in countenance. This is true breeding; but William the Fourth, who was not remarkable for polish, was in the habit of pouring out his tea in this manner, and used to do it in his box at the opera.—E.)

Don't carry your spoon in your tea or coffee cup, this habit is frequently the cause of upsetting the cup. Let the spoon lie in the saucer.

Don't smear a slice of bread with butter; break or cut it into small pieces, and then butter.

Don't break an egg into a cup or glass, but eat it always from the shell.

Don't read newspaper or book, or letters, at table, if others are seated with you.

Don't be so careless as to decorate your shirt front with egg or coffee drippings, or ornament your coat-lapels with grease spots. A little caution will prevent these accidents. Few things are more distasteful than to see a man bearing upon his apparel ocular evidence of having breakfasted or dined.

Don't rise from the table until the meal is finished.

Many rules of the table seem to some persons very arbitrary, but they are the result of the mature experience of society, and, however trivial they may appear to be, there is always some good reason for them. The object of a code is to exclude or prevent everything that is disagreeable, and to establish the best method of doing that which is to be done. It is not necessary to point out that a dinner served and eaten in disregard of all rules would be a savage carousal; this being true, it ought to be seen that, if rules in any degree elevate the act of eating, then a code of rules generally observed lifts eating to a higher place, and makes it a fine art.

ETIQUETTE.

(To be Concluded.)

IMPRISONED BY A SNAKE.

Twenty years ago I was the managing clerk in an English merchant's office. My work was heavy. Many nights I sat at my books until far into the small hours of the morning. Once or twice I actually dozed off into a sleep, to be awakened by the woman who cleaned the various rooms coming to her work. The house I was connected with had a branch establishment in India doing a large business, and many curious consignments of goods, quite outside of our usual articles of commerce, passed through our hands. Priceless cloths and native fabrics, brass and gold ornaments set with precious stones, collections of stones, botanical specimens, birds, animals—everything in fact, until at times the contents of the cases, if opened and spread out, would have made a very average museum. One afternoon a large box was delivered from one of the ships, labelled, "To be kept in a moderately warm place." I was away from the warehouse at the time of its arrival, and the men placed it in the outer office. On my return I casually noticed the case on passing, and saw that one end was slightly crushed, as if some heavier case had fallen on it. This was a mere accidental observation.

My private office was just four walls, hung with maps and charts. A writing bureau in the centre of the floor behind the door; behind the bureau a large iron fireproof safe some six feet high and four feet square, standing twelve or fourteen inches from the wall, and a case of books and three or four chairs completed the inventory. I was going to work late, and in a short time I was alone in the large building. I worked steadily until midnight. I arose and paced around the room for a few minutes. A sound, as of a chair being moved in the adjoining room, startled me. I stepped to the door and opened it. The light from a street lamp lit the room fairly well, and after a glance I concluded it must have been fancy, and returned to my desk, leaving the door open. A few minutes afterwards a faint, harsh sound came from the same direction, a curious rubbing sound, undeniably within the next room, and quite as undeniably moving towards the door

leading to where I was sitting. I rose to my feet, and as I did so, the head and neck of a huge snake protruded through the doorway into the well-lit room. I stood transfixed with horror. When the reptile saw me it stopped for a second, its eyes grew more and more aflame until they resembled two lurid balls of fire, its tongue darted in and out of its mouth, and the head raised higher and higher until nearly level with my own. I could hear its body coiling and recoiling in fury in the darkness beyond, and there I stood, powerless, unarmed, and apparently unable even to move. I looked once around in a despairing search for some outlet of escape, and, as I took my eyes from those of the horrible reptile, it lowered its head and darted towards me. Another second and it would have caught me, when seeing the open safe, I rushed in and shut the door. A small potty cash book fell to the floor, half in, half out of the safe, holding the door open about half an inch. But for that book I would have speedily been suffocated. Not thinking of that, I stooped and tried to draw the book inside, but the snake, simultaneously with myself, had dashed itself against the safe, and in its brute fury, thinking the safe part and parcel of myself, had thrown its coil around it, compressing the door so tightly that I fortunately could not remove the book, which was my sole means of ventilation. Half crazed with fright, I pulled and tugged at it without avail. The perspiration rolled down my face, my heart beat almost to bursting, and even with the book holding the door ajar I seemed to be at the point of suffocation. Gasping for breath and utterly nerveless, I fell against the door and slid to the floor in a dead faint. How long I remained so I cannot tell—perhaps an hour. At last my senses returned, and, although dreadfully cramped by the position into which I had subsided in the narrow space, I felt I had not the power to rise, and lay there gazing through the narrow opening at the two folds which encircled my refuge, feeling a horrible fascination, that I shall never forget. I even passed my finger out and touched one, feeling a quivering movement that told me the reptile had drawn its coils to their utmost tension, in hope of crushing the shell that held the precious kernel of myself.

By an effort I recollected my ideas, and, remembering the box and the crushed end, could readily account for the presence of the intruder. I knew that it was customary to feed them to satiety before shipping, send them off, and, as a rule, that they arrived here still in the state of stupor. This one might have had a long passage, and, coming out of the sleep, wanted water, grow furious, burst the weak end of the case, and, finding me, attacked me by instinct. I grew calmer and investigated my position thoroughly. I rose to my feet, and as I did so my foot rested on something uneven. I picked it up and found it to be one of these long ink erasers, having a blade about four inches long, sharp as a razor, tempered like a Damascus blade, the handle being about five inches long and slit in shape. It must have fallen out of the cash-book, these knives frequently being shut in the books by the careless clerks. Taking the knife in my hand, I thrust it into the thinnest fold with all my strength. There was a horrible, sickening, tearing sound, and quickly withdrawing the blade, I thrust it again and again into the folds, until at the third or fourth stab I saw the folds relax and go sliding down the sides of the safe to the floor, lying there squirming and writhing in convulsions. I dared not move for nearly an hour, until all seemed quiet; then opening the door, I dashed across the room into the outer office, banged the door, locked it, and, hatless, rushed to the nearest police station. At first my story was discredited, and I was almost locked up as being drunk, but eventually four officers armed with revolvers came with me. We found the reptile nearly dead, but still tremulous when touched, the cuts with the keen knife, owing to the extreme tension of the coils, having nearly severed the body in half. It measured just 33 feet 5 inches from head to tail.—N. Y. Sun.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Work is being vigorously pushed on the Halifax Dry Dock, some one hundred and fifty men being now constantly employed. The excavation inside the dock is completed, over 78,000 cubic yards of earth and stone having been removed. The laying of the concrete around the head of the dock is being proceeded with, and the granite altars and keel blocks are being set. The coffer dam, which has proved one of the most successful structures of its kind ever constructed, has performed its office most satisfactorily, the very slight leakage coming through the seams in the rock and not through the dam. Outside the coffer dam the rock excavation, deepening the channel leading to the entrance of the dock, is being proceeded with. The boring and blasting of this rock, some 16 feet below the surface, is conducted on the same principle as was employed in the blasting at Hell Gate, in New York harbor, and is a most interesting operation. The drilling is done on the surface, two powerful steam drills, each striking a blow of 1500 lbs. are employed for the purpose. They are operated on a platform that will not rise and fall with the tide. An iron tube is first placed in position by a derrick, and the drill works inside this. When the hole has been drilled the required depth, the drill is removed from the tube and dynamite cartridges lowered into position through it, and connected by wires to the firing battery. Some 15 or 16 holes are fired at once, and the work proceeds apparently with as little difficulty as if in a dry cutting. There are over 8,000 cubic yards of this rock-blasting to be done. The granite blocks are being set, and the concrete filled in near the entrance of the dock to form the guides for the caisson or vessel, which is to close the entrance. The two powerful pumping engines, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons a minute, will be placed in position this summer, and the contractors hope, if nothing unforeseen occurs, to complete the dock this year. It will be one of the largest docks in the world, there being no other that will be able to accommodate a larger vessel. The completion of this magnificent work should make Halifax a favorite port of call, and we trust that the company which has undertaken the venture will realize handsome dividends on their large outlay, as the dock, in our opinion, will cost close upon \$1,200,000.

Messrs. Gates, Son & Co.'s Medicine manufacturing premises are situated at Middleton, about three miles from the station, on the old homestead farm where the grandmother of the present proprietors lived and began the manufacture of the now-popular remedies. It might be well to state here that Mrs. Gates, Sr., was pronounced incurable of dropsy and liver complaint by many skillful physicians, when procuring several receipts from an eminent French physician she was entirely cured, and afterwards cured hundreds of cases which came to her for treatment. After her death, the demand still continued, and was supplied by her son, Caleb Gates, who had gathered the roots, herbs and barks, and assisted his mother to compound the medicines. Through all this time the use had increased without a word of advertising until it actually became necessary to place the medicines in stores, where the demand was greatest. This was done, the medicine being put up in pint bottles. It is only of a comparatively recent date that the medicines have been advertised and put up in proper shape, but the sale has been gradually increasing, and it has been finding its way into new places and countries until now it has its customers in the Western States, England, and is likely to find its way to many foreign countries. At the present time the proprietors find sufficient business to keep them well employed in supplying the demand in the Maritime Provinces, where it has been longest known, and where its sales are greatest. The firm are putting a new waggon on the road this spring, and intend increasing their staff of employees, and seem sanguine of doubling their sales in a short time. Capital and push is all an honest business like this requires to place it among our leading enterprises.

An Upper Province manufacturer, in looking over the Industrial Notes in THE CRITIC of May 20th, remarked that the number of hands employed by Chute Hall & Co., of Yarmouth, was altogether too great for the amount of work turned out, as stated in that issue. In simple justice to these gentlemen, we now state what we intended to mention at that time, viz:—That in addition to their regular organ business, Chute, Hall & Co. manufacture a large number of actions, or inside works for reed organs, as well as Organ and Piano Stools for the trade. These organ actions, with bellows and all necessary mechanism for operating the instruments, are sold to various firms who build organ cases only, and who use the Chute-Hall' action in preference to many American makes. Since the first of the year they have shipped a large number of actions to the Upper Provinces, some of which are put into cases and sent back under different names, to compete with organs manufactured in this province. They are also getting a fine reputation for their Organ and Piano Stools, which are now handled by many of the leading dealers in the Maritime Provinces. We have visited their factory and can speak personally of the systematic and thorough manner in which the work is done, as well as of the diligence of those employed.

COMMERCIAL.

No special change has occurred in the general business situation, and in most departments a fair volume of trade has been accomplished. In fact so far as actual business is concerned few complaints are made. Prices have, as a rule, remained about steady.

Several Upper Province banks have recently held their annual meetings of shareholders, and in each case the reports of the situation have been fairly satisfactory. The Bank of Toronto reports that the net profits for the year, after making full provisions for all losses, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amount to the sum of \$260,160.55. Add to this \$20,054.32, the balance at credit of profit and loss on May 31st, 1887, and \$30,000, the amount recovered from debts written off in previous years, gives a total to the credit of the year's work of \$310,514.87. This surplus has been divided as follows:—Two dividends (semi-annual) of 1 per cent each, \$160,000, 2 per cent bonus \$40,000, added to rest account \$100,000; carried forward to next year \$10,514.87. The Imperial Bank of Canada reports its net profits for the year to have been \$172,513.14 which with the balance at credit of account on the 31st May, 1887, \$29,749.44 makes a total of \$202,262.58. This bank has also paid two semi-annual dividends of 1 per cent each, amounting to \$120,000 and has carried \$50,000 to the rest account, leaving a balance after writing off \$10,000 respectively for bank premises and furniture and contingent account—of \$12,262.58 to be carried forward to next year's credit. The Bank Ville Marie report shows that its net profits on the year's operations were \$38,217.19 which, with balance carried over from last year (\$2,163.71) amounted to \$40,680.90. This bank paid two dividends during the year of 3½ per cent each, carried to contingent account \$4,100, leaving a balance of \$3,090.80 to be transferred to the credit of the current year.

The alternation of copious rains and very warm weather which have occurred during the past week have forwarded agricultural interests very much. The spirits of our farmers, which were drooping a fortnight ago, are now buoyant, and good crops are now confidently anticipated. The first cut of hay will, however, probably prove rather below the average. The fruit yield promises to be a very large one and vegetables are looking well.

The following are the Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Doubt & Miller, wholesale dry goods and clothing, Halifax, will dissolve 1st prox; John Silver & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, Halifax, offering to compromise at 33½ cents on the \$, A. R. Fulton, comu and manufacturers' agent, Truro, admitted J. G. Mills partner, as Fulton & Mills; Jno. Dilworth, genl. store, Wentworth, removed to West Branch, River John.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

Week	Prev.	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.				
		June 22	June 22	June 22	1887	1887	1886	1885	
United States	177	212	141	161	184	5,049	4,926	5,278	6,261
Canada	36	28	22	13	20	859	616	618	721

Dry Goods.—There has been the usual amount of between-seasons

trade. A few orders for fall fabrics have come to hand, but in point of fact, the demand has not as yet been fairly started. Country advices have been of a more satisfactory nature, indicating that at least a fair trade will be done. Payments are fully up to expectations. Travellers are about to take the road with new samples, but, as before stated, importations are likely to fall considerably behind those of last year. Arrivals of fall goods, so far, have been much smaller than they were a year ago to this date.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The trade in iron and hardware has continued good, and is regarded as generally in a good, or, at least, satisfactory shape. Nails have continued active, there being a better demand, and orders have been coming in more freely. Reports from all parts of the country show that business in these lines is steadily improving. Cables quote Coltness at 46s. 9d., Langlois 44s. 3d., Gartsherrie 44s., warrants 37s. 11d., No. 3 iron at Middleborough 31s. 6d., Hematite Workington pig 43s. Finished iron has remained at 2s. for bars. Tinplates and Canada plates steady, and in fair request. Ingot tin, copper, and pig lead, are unchanged. A Montreal paper says:—"On account of the warm weather, makers find it difficult to run their works. During the past week manufacturers have found it necessary to reduce prices, on account of the discount and allowances made on the basis of \$2.75 with iron nails 10c per keg less. The demand for horseshoes has been good, and some large sales have been made at \$3.25 for any quantity."

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has been fair, and the market steady. No material change has been undergone during the week, and though it would be difficult to modify quoted prices, the undertone continues easy. Beerbohm's cable advices says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat quiet and steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat steadily held; corn dull. Liverpool spot wheat and corn weaker. Liverpool fair average red winter wheat 6s. 7½d. Do. white Michigan wheat 6s. 8d. Do. red American spring wheat 6s. 7d. Do. California wheat quiet at 6s. 7d. July, 6s. 7½d. August, 6s. 8d. September, 6s. 8½d. October and November Do. mixed American maize 4s. 6½d. June, 4s. 6½d. July, 4s. 7d. August, 4s. 7½d. September, 4s. 8½d. October, 4s. 9d. November and December. French country markets quiet. Wheat and flour in Paris quiet. Antwerp spot wheat unchanged. Weather in England milder. English country markets quiet. Wheat in Paris 42s. 3d. for July." The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—"The supplies of English wheat are growing less. Values are unchanged. The sales of English wheat for the week were 39,666 quarters at 31s. 7d. per quarter, against 39,737 quarters at 35s. 1d. for the corresponding week last year. The wheat crop prospects are less promising, but the potato crop will be unusually good, and this together with the large stocks left over will influence the trade in breadstuffs. Flour is 3d. cheaper. The trade in foreign wheat is slow. Liverpool values dropped 3d. per cental, and in business on the American plan prices were 6d. lower both at London and Liverpool. Corn, barley and oats are in moderate supply and steady. Linseed is a fraction cheaper. There were 23 arrivals of wheat cargoes during the week; 8 were sold, 6 were withdrawn, 6 remain for orders, and 9 are on sale. At to-day's market wheat was dull and against sellers. Australian and Russian wheats were 6d. lower. Corn was 3d. cheaper. Barleys were dull. Oats were steady. Calcutta linseed was 3d. cheaper. In Chicago the grain market has been very weak and declined. Quotations are:—wheat, 79c. July, 79½c. August, 82½c. December. Corn, 47½c. July, 48½c. August, 48½c. September. Under the influence of the backward spring, the "bulls" succeeded in keeping prices up, but now that an over-abundant crop is all but assured they have "lost their grip," and the "bears" seem likely to rule the ring for a while.

PROVISIONS.—In the local hog product business has been fairly active with a firm market. For the season of the year, the demand has been good. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market, except in lard, which was weak, and declined 6d., to 41s. 3d. Pork is steady at 70s., bacon 39s. 6d. to 41s., tallow 23s. 6d. In Chicago, pork was in the early part of the week decidedly weak, and declined several points, but it afterwards rallied, and at our last quotations stood as follows:—July \$13.62, August \$13.70, September \$13.80. Lard was firmer, and moved up 2½c. to \$8.15 July, \$8.25 August. The hog market in Chicago was weaker and fell off fully 5c.

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter are increasing, and stocks appear to be accumulating. The demand is, however, slight, and the markets have a weaker tone, except as to the choicest grades, which always find ready placement. The sooner that our farmers and country dealers learn that the real success—financially speaking—of butter-making, lies in placing butter on the market in a fresh and clean state the better for themselves.

CHEESE has exhibited a weaker inclination, and it has become more evident that the situation has undoubtedly materially weakened everywhere. The cable declined 1s. to 43s. 6d., which has been fully confirmed by private messages. In fact the whole tenor of the news from abroad shows a drooping market. New York also reports a decided weakness—one despatch quoting 8½c. The Canadian make continues to be heavy, and the indications favor the biggest June production on record.

APPLES.—The season is virtually over, and it will not be long before new Southern apples are in the market. We have heard of a few sales of small lots choice at \$5. Still quotations now can be only regarded as nominal.

DRIED FRUITS.—Little or nothing is doing, though Valencia raisins and currants are firm, the very limited supply in hand being well concentrated.

POTATOES.—The local market is easy with an ample supply for all probable demands till the new crop comes in. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* has the following:—"The arrival of foreign potatoes have almost entirely stopped, owing to the liberal receipt of new potatoes from the South. The reason has been a most profitable one on the whole, especially with Great Britain. The home crop has been very light, and the market has been

largely supplied with foreign stock. The entire receipts of domestic potatoes for the season, from October 1st to and including last week, are 969,492 bbls; but thousands of barrels included in those figures are new Southern potatoes, which have arrived during the past two or three weeks. The receipts of the previous season, for the same period, are 1,418,730 barrels, showing a decrease of 419,238 barrels in this season's receipts compared with last year's figures. Great Britain has sent to this market since October 1st to date the enormous quantity of 1,166,205 sacks of potatoes, while last season the receipts only amounted to 35,349 sacks, giving an increase of 1,130,856 sacks over last year. The bulk of those potatoes have come from Scotland, although England and Ireland have contributed their share; and in addition to above figures may be added 80,083 sacks from the Continent, compared to 6,640 sacks last season. Bermuda and West Indies have furnished about the same quantity as last season, 27,230 bbls. arriving against 29,465 bbls. last year; but there has been a marked increase in the supply from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The total amount from those points for the season to date is 38,506 barrels and 211,476 bushels, with last year's figures only 8,715 barrels and 216,940 bushels. The choice quality of most of the European potatoes has given them an excellent reputation, especially the variety called the Magnum, and the wide outlet and eager demand has made them easily saleable at profitable prices the entire season, except once or twice when the market staggered under enormous receipts. The Scotch Magnum is most in favor and generally commands 5c. to 15c. per sack more than the English or Irish Magnum. Some varieties of German potatoes have also become very popular. Toward the close Nova Scotia potatoes were neglected, as many schooners were caught in the ice, and took from two to four months to reach here, so that quality was not very prime, and they lost the trade earned in the early part of the season. The few sprinkling lots of European potatoes still coming have little attention, the trade preferring the new potato, and further shipments this season are discouraged.

SCOTCH.—The market has continued to be strong, and we have to record a further advance. The factory price for large lots of granulated has been marked up to 7½c., and it is understood that no shading from that figure will be accepted. Small lots command up to 7½c. Extreme grades of yellows are reported to be scarce.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses has been active, and there is a decided disposition to advance figures.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply coming forward is rather less than the average at this season, and what is received is hardly up to the mark. Much of it looks well enough, but owing to the backwardness of the spring, which retarded the growth of grass, the cattle have been mainly fed on dry food. The result is, that the flesh of these animals is generally almost tasteless and not inviting to the eater.

FISH.—The receipts during the past week in all lines have been exceptionally small. Prices have not changed materially since our last quotations. Mackerel have continued to be very scarce along our immediate coasts. Though some days since they were quite plentiful about Canso the netters secured very few. Reports from the cod bankers are more encouraging just now, but there is no prospect that the catch will come near the average. It is reported that the catch about the Magdalen Islands has been very good. The demand for large dry cod is very limited, the American and Upper Canadian call being of very much smaller volume than is customary at this season. Herring continue dull with but little enquiry. Our outside reports are as follows: Boston, June 25.—“The fleet on this shore has now been out fully three weeks and, up to the present time, have, perhaps, landed 600 bbls mackerel. They were mostly small fish running 1,000 or more to the barrel. They have been sold at \$8 per barrel. The outlook so far is not at all encouraging. Fully 50 vessels went at once to the Nova Scotia shore and it is estimated that they took 6,000 bbls. About 2,500 of these have already been landed. They are of large size and unusually good fish for so early in the season. They are selling at \$12 to \$12.25 in fisherman's order, 200 lbs. fish with the barrel. Some N. S. large 3's have come along by steamer and are selling at \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl. A fair quotation would be \$12.25 to \$12.50. These are high prices and, of course, will only hold while the scarcity continues. No one is buying except for immediate wants.” Havana, 23rd June, (cable)—“Codfish \$7; maddock \$6.25; hako \$5.75. Mackerel firm. Cod advancing.” Gloucester, Mass., June 25.—“The marked feature of the fish market the past week has been the receipt of several fakes of new salt mackerel. Scher Senator Morgan arrived from Cape Shore, Sunday with first fare of the season, about 550 bbls., which were sold out of pickle for \$12.75 per bbl. She was followed by others of the fleet on succeeding days and the price fell to \$12.25, and later to \$12, at which the market is firm. Late arrivals report that the large mackerel have left the Cape Shore, and are supposed to have gone to Newfoundland and so on to Labrador to disappear for the season. The outlook for immediate large mackerel receipts is not encouraging, although a few days may possibly show a slight improvement. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do \$5 to \$6; Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$3.25; trout \$14.50; Halifax salmon \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$7. The market for codfish is firm, the stock of Georges being sold as fast as they can be cured at \$4 per qtl. for large and \$3.50 for small. \$4.25 is freely offered for prime Georges for future delivery, and refused. New Western Bank are firm at \$3.87 and \$3.25 per qtl., for large and small. Large Shores \$3.75. Dry Bank \$5 and \$3.75. Cusk \$3; pollock \$2.25, slack-salted do. \$2.75; haddock \$2.50, and hako \$2.12½.” Port of Spain, Trinidad, 25th May.—“Dealers are only moderately supplied, but consumption at present prices is much restricted. Our valuations are \$21 for tierces, \$22 for drums and \$5 for boxes. Mackerel are wanted. For ten bbls. split herrings we obtained \$4. Salmon does not attract purchasers at any price.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Granulated	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Circle A	6 1/2
White Extra C	6 1/2
Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
“ Fair	20 to 23
“ Good	25 to 29
“ Choice	31 to 32
“ Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	32 to 33
Demerara	34 to 36
Diamond N.	42 to 43
Porto Rico	34 to 35
Cienfuegos	25 to 30
Trinidad	25 to 30
Antigua	29 to 30
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
“ Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family	8 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats quiet. Flour steady and quiet.

Flour	
Graham	4 60 to 5 00
Patent high grades	5 25 to 5 50
“ mediums	4 90 to 5 10
Superior Extra	4 50 to 4 90
Lower grades	3 80 to 4 00
Oatmeal, Standard	6 00
“ Granulated	6 35
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	3 55 to 3 65
—Imported	3 55 to 3 65
Bran, per ton—Wheat	20 00 to 25 00
“ —Corn	21 00
Shorts	23 00 to 24 00
Middlings	25 00 to 26 00
Cracked Corn	26 00 to 30 00
“ Oats, per ton	26 00 to 30 00
“ Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3 50 to 3 80
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	48 to 55
Barley “ of 48 “	nominal
Peas “ of 60 “	1 10 to 1 10
White Beans, per bushel	2 45 to 2 50
Pot Barley, per barrel	5 40 to 5 80
Corn “ of 56 lbs.	85 to 95
Hay per ton	13 00 to 14 00
Straw	9 00 to 12 00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11 50
“ Am. Plate,	11.75 to 12 50
“ Ex. Plate,	12.50 to 13 00
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18 50
“ American, clear	19 00 to 19 50
“ P. E. I. Mess	17 00 to 17 50
“ P. E. I. Thin Mess	15 50 to 16 00
“ Prime Mess	13 00 to 13 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
“ Cases	12 50 to 13 00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

M. MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
“ 2 large	none
“ 2	none
“ 3 large	9 25 to 9 50
“ 3	9 00 to 9 25
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
No. 1, August	none
“ September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 50	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split	2 25 to 2 50
“ Round	2 00 to 2 25
ALEWIVES, per bbl	4 50 to 4 75
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new	4 25
“ old	3 50 to 3 75
New Bank	4 00
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14 00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2 50
HAKE	2 50
CUSK	1 75
POLLOCK	1 25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb	30 to 35
COB OIL A.	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4 75 to 5 40
Tall Cans	4 80 to 5 00
Flat	6 00 to 6 40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6 25 to 6 50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
“ Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17 00
“ No 2, do	10.00 to 12 00
“ Small, per m.	10.00 to 14 00
Spruce, Jernison, 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, sawed, pine	3 00 to 3 50
“ No 2, do do	1 00 to 1 25
“ spruce, No 1	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m.	2 00
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 23
“ in Small Tubs	18 to 20
“ Good, in large tubs	18 to 19
Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	19
“ Western,	17
Cheese, Canadian	10

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	none
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	none
“ per case, Valencia	9 00 to 9 50
Lemons' per case	7 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5 50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	5
Raisins, Valencia	6 1/2 to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
“ small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	none

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4 25 to 5 00
Oxen,	3 50 to 4 50
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3 00 to 4 00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4 50 to 6 00
Lambs, scarce	3 50 to 4 00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

"All right!" said Gilbert quietly. "We shall get in, never fear; at all events, if my fellows are beaten back, you may look upon it I'm past praying for."

A single hand-grip was exchanged between the two men, and then came that tedious business of watching for the disappearance of the moon, as they had watched for the setting of the sun.

All orders were given, and every man amongst the little command knew exactly what was expected of him. At last the moon waned, and gradually died out. The thick darkness which precedes day covered the plain as Hobson and his men, emerging from the jungle in skirmishing order, crept stealthily across it. Some fifty yards behind their centre came Slade at the head of his dismounted troops. Slowly they stole forward, and there was no sign that the robbers had any conception of their presence. Suddenly the word was passed in muffled tones up the line that the Captain was wanted.

"What is it, Rivers?" inquired Hobson, in a low tone, as that active non-commissioned officer, who had been leading the skirmishers on the extreme right, at last gained the centre.

"We've found Mr. Devereux, sir," exclaimed Rivers, in an awestruck whisper.

"Alive?" asked Hobson, anxiously.

"Yes, sir; the devils seem to have treated him shamefully. He's a bit off his head, and a case for the doctors; but—"

"That'll do," interposed Hobson, sharply; pass the word to halt along the line; now take me to him."

When Hobson came to where his men had discovered Charlie he found his luckless subaltern in a high fever, and wandering in his talk. The soldiers had, of course, at once severed his shameful bonds; but, weak from his previous wound, the misery and tortures of his horrible position had proved too much for him. Fever had come on, and he was now talking wildly and at random. A fierce malediction broke from under Hobson's moustache as he learned in what state Charlie Devereux had been found. "Carry him back at once," he said, "to the shelter of the jungle; and—ha! surely that is the first streak of light; before the sun is up we will settle with those hell-hounds inside."

Once more the word was given to advance, when suddenly a shot from the rocks told that they were discovered. "Forward the stormers!" rang out Hobson's voice, in reply. "Keep our men well in hand, Slade, till you are close up to the rocks; and then, good luck to you! Sound the fire, bugler;" and in another instant a score of rifles rang out at the dacoits visible against the sky line in the gray of the morning.

Slade and his men in the mean time marched rapidly across the short space that intervened between themselves and the fissure in the rock, now plainly visible. They suffered but slightly, for the hot fire kept up by Hobson's sharpshooters prevented the dacoits from effectively using their muskets on the advancing foe.

"Now, lads, follow me!" exclaimed Slade, as, waving his sabre, he dashed up the pathway, followed by his troopers, but the wasps' nest was by this time thoroughly aroused, and at the first bend of the road where the path enlarged a little they were confronted by Hassam. Quick as thought Gilbert rushed at the Rohilla, and a fierce and furious *melee* occurred between the dacoits and the troopers, sabres flashed and revolvers cracked for a few minutes. At the end of that time Hassam found that he had encountered a more formidable foe than Charlie Devereux. Young, powerful, and a good swordsman, with the advantage of height and reach, the contest between Slade and the Rohilla was short, and Gilbert passed his sword through the latter's body, just as he felt something like the scar of a hot iron about his own ribs.

At the fall of Hassam the robbers gave way, and Gilbert and his troopers followed close upon them, so as to give them no chance of reforming, but they soon rallied under the command of another chief, who now suddenly appeared upon the scene. Gilbert, who was under the impression that he had slain Shere Ali when he ran Hassam through the body, was somewhat puzzled at this new apparition, but the English slowly won their way upwards despite the desperate resistance of the dacoits, now led by Shere Ali in person. By this time Slade and his men had fought their way into the little amphitheatre which formed the interior of the king rock, and there a terrible struggle took place between the soldiers and the bandits; looking upon it as hopeless to ask for quarter they died like rats in a trap, showing their teeth to the last. Shere Ali and some six or eight of his men were all that were left.

Once more Gilbert, his sabre red with carnage, rallies his men for a last charge.

As he dashes in at their head a bullet from the robber chief's pistol smashes his sword arm, which drops useless by his side. Shifting his sabre to his left hand, Gilbert still cheers his men on—Shere Ali springs back into the mouth of a cave to which he has been driven, and disappears; another minute or two and Slade and his troopers pour into the cave in pursuit of the daring chief whom they now have no doubt is Shere Ali himself. It is difficult at first to penetrate the obscurity of the cave, but when they do it is empty. In vain do they peer and poke their way into the darkest recesses of the cavern; their prey has escaped them. It seems as if the earth has swallowed up Shere Ali.

Suddenly a wild English hurrah, followed by a shot or two, breaks upon the morning air. The sounds come from the outside of the rocks, and, though not exactly knowing what they mean, Slade trusts that it heralds the

capture of the dacoit chief. He had seen nothing of Hobson since he gave him orders to storm the rocks. That sagacious veteran, having much experience of the wiliness of dacoits, had expected that they had probably an exit from their citadel on the far side. Detaching half his men to Gilbert's support he at once crept round with the other half to watch the narrow strip of open that lay between the rocks and the jungle on that side; his craftiness was rewarded; for some minutes after the firing ceased inside the rock, which proclaimed that Slade had overcome the garrison, some bushes parted, and from a fissure which they concealed appeared the robber chief. Discharging his pistols in the face of his foes, the robber made a determined dash for the jungle, but rifle bullet in the leg stretched him on the ground, and the notorious Shere Ali was at last in the hands of his pursuers.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PRANCE'S VENGEANCE.

Sam Prance, on his arrival in Brussels, had but a vague idea what form his vengeance was to take. He wanted to find Furzedon; he wanted to taunt him over his social discomfiture; to jeer at him, and gloat over his humiliation; to proclaim it as far as possible before those who for the present might be Furzedon's associates, but further than that he had conceived no plan. Brooding over his wrong, had, no doubt, warped the man's mind; he had set his heart upon seeing his enemy thrust off the Turf. His failing to accomplish that end, to which he had striven so hard, had turned his very soul to verjuice. There remained for him now but one thing to do, to avenge himself on the man who had ruined his life, and to taunt him ere consummating that vengeance, as the Indian squaws do the brave that is tied to the stake. The first thing to do is to discover where Furzedon had taken up his abode; and that to a man of Prance's resources was not difficult. It was to watch the Poste Restante daily.

He had a very fair knowledge of Furzedon's habits, and could make a rough guess as to within what hour he would be likely to call for his letters. Two—three days elapsed; but on the third the patient watcher was rewarded; Ralph Furzedon entered the post office, and after a few minutes emerged again, thrusting his letters into his coat-pocket as he did so. It was easy from thence to follow Furzedon to his own lodgings over a shop in the Montaigne de Caur; and that point once ascertained, Prance felt that he was master of the situation. It was easy for him now to keep watch and ward over Furzedon's outgoings and incomings; to follow him to his favorite restaurant, to track him to his accustomed haunts, and to choose his own time for publicly denouncing him as a turf outlaw, who dare not show his face in England; and from that out—utterly unknown to himself—Furzedon's steps were perpetually dogged by this pale-faced monomaniac.

Prance, as such men do, was simply nursing his opportunity; he chukled to himself at the power he possessed, at the knowledge that he could bring the object of his hatred to shame at any moment; as an epicure dallies with a dainty dish, so did Prance linger over his revenge. The great *expose* could come but once; he so gloated over the idea that he could not make up his mind to precipitate it.

Habited in decent garments, and knowing so well that the truth of what he had to allege was a thoroughly recognized fact by the majority of the racing world, even if not proven, it never occurred to Prance that it was possible that the word of a nobody like himself might be poo-pooed when put against that of a wealthy man like Furzedon.

Nursing his revenge, still chukling in his heart at the moment when he was to expose the plausible author of his ruin, day by day Prance dogged the heels of his quarry. He had found out the restaurant that Furzedon chiefly affected, and in which he seemed to have established himself as the head of a little clique, and a great authority on all matters connected with *le Sport*; and there he decided he would snatch the mask off the impostor, and let these gentlemen know that the man they bowed down to dared not show his face on Newmarket Heath. Mr. Prance had money in his pocket, and the Restaurant des Trois Aigles knew no distinction of persons. As long as you were decently dressed and had napoleons in your pocket, any vacant table was at your disposal. The evening came at last which Mr. Prance had marked out for the discomfiture of his enemy. Strolling in a little before the time at which Furzedon usually dined, he took a table in his immediate vicinity; and then taking a chair in the restaurant, awaited the course of events. He had not to wait long. As he expected Ralph Furzedon and three or four of his intimates shortly made their appearance; and, entering the restaurant, took their places at the somewhat elaborate table prepared for them. The party were apparently English. At all events their conversation was conducted in that language; and it was quite evident that Furzedon was one in authority amongst them. Prance averted his face as they moved up the room, and, sitting with his back to them, escaped Furzedon's notice.

It was curious how his intense longing to avenge himself on his enemy had mastered his better judgment. He had always felt that for him to denounce Furzedon would be useless; that gentleman would simply laugh at him as the pariah of the betting ring he was; but the disappointment he had experienced when Furzedon left the country had churned his hatred up to very madness. He with difficulty contained himself until the *concoct* was in the midst of their dinner; he sat trembling with passion and nervously emptying glass after glass of wine in his excitement.

At last he could bear it no longer, and, springing to his feet, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, you don't know the sort of blackguard you've allowed to sit at table with you. That scoundrel," he cried, pointing to Furzedon, "is a horse-poisoner, a man-poisoner!—a fellow that, if he had not fled from England, would have been kicked off the Turf. Gentlemen in England don't speak—" but here the flood of Mr. Prance's eloquence was interrupted by a wineglass, which was shivered on his forehead; and in another second

Furzedon, springing to his feet, peremptorily called upon the waiters to "put that drunken thief out of the place."

By this time the commotion had attracted the attention of the whole room. That the landlord and his servitors should at once take part against the stranger was only natural. Furzedon and his friends were well known customers, who spent their money lavishly. Bleeding, struggling, as ever, Mr. Prance speedily found himself thrust into the street, with a strong intimation that any further disturbance on his part would result in his being handed over to the police.

Furzedon turned round with an easy smile to his companions, who were all more or less of racing tendencies, and said, "A broken-down welsker, with whom I have a long-standing quarrel. I've had him put out of the Ring on two or three occasions. I don't know what he is doing here; but if he has come over for the races, I can only advise you," he concluded, laughing, "not to bet with him."

It need scarcely be said that this incident, if it were possible, still further intensified Prance's animosity; he brooded day and night over his imaginary wrongs, and speedily arrived at the conclusion that his injuries must be avenged by his own right hand. From that out he dogged Furzedon like a shadow; wherever he went Prance, shrinking discretely from notice, was watching him; he dogged him to his lodgings at night; prowled on his footsteps, whether at the opera or the dinner-table, ever watching his foe with fierce, malignant eyes, waiting patient within convenient view of the door, when Furzedon disappeared into buildings into which he deemed it inexpedient for him to follow. Norman Slade might well say he shouldn't care to have so vindictive a foe at large were he in Furzedon's place. He was right; for since he had been flung out of the restaurant Prance was always armed.

He had quite made up his mind; he was determined to kill Furzedon as soon as a favorable opportunity was vouchsafed him. When a man resolves to slay his fellow, and is utterly reckless of his own life, nothing short of marvellous good fortune can save the doomed victim. He is, perhaps, more at the murderer's mercy in the very centre of civilization than in the wild plains of Western America, in the desert, or in South Africa. In these latter cases he is ever on his guard against enemies; but in the capitals of Europe one can hardly expect to carry one's life in one's hand. But Furzedon was a man of gregarious habits; he was seldom alone, and for some days he unwittingly avoided attack from this circumstance. At length he received a letter from Mr. Sturgeon, desiring instructions about some rather intricate business matters that had just cropped up; and, with a view to thinking them well over, Furzedon lit his cigar, and started on a walk on the outer boulevards.

The pale grey shadow of Tanatos stalks behind us from our cradle, but at what distance it is mercifully not given us to know. Sometimes, when deemed near at hand, years may elapse before he claims his own. At others, when exulting in the full pride of our strength, he is at our very heels with upraised hands. Little dreamt Furzedon, as he crossed the threshold of his lodgings that bright summer morning, that the Destroyer had marked him for his prey, and was rapidly closing in upon him. Prance was as usual on his ceaseless watch, and had followed after his wont on the steps of his foe, more doggedly resolved than ever to make an end of this man at the earliest opportunity, and utterly careless of what the consequences might be to himself. One thing only he hesitated about, he knew that physically Furzedon was the more powerful of the two, and whether courageous or no he further knew that at all events Furzedon was not afraid of him. Prance's sole fear was a fiasco. The bare idea that an attempt to kill his enemy might result in such discomfiture as we have seen twice befall him at Furzedon's hands made him wince again. No; there must be no mistake about it this time—a life for a life he was willing to give, but Furzedon must die. Stealthily he kept his victim in view, as he had done scores of times in the last two or three weeks, and for the first time saw him with savage exultation betake his way to the comparative solitude of the boulevards. Furzedon walked moodily along, puffing at his cigar, with his hands behind him, absorbed in thought. He had come out to this and he was busy at it—no thought of Prance had crossed his mind since the scene at the restaurant; he had never caught sight of him since, and would have scoffed at the idea of such an outcast being able to work him harm.

The opportunity had come at last, and, though not flinching for one moment from his purpose, it seemed to Prance not quite so easy of accomplishment after all. The boulevards although thinly peopled, were of course not deserted; it was easy to keep Furzedon in view, but at the same time to approach him closely was to run the chance of immediate recognition. He slunk along about fifty paces in the rear, but, tightly as he clutched the pistol within his breast, he never dreamt of risking a shot at that distance.

"Pshaw!" he muttered to himself, "have I not waited days for this chance? Have I turned coward? Is my nerve failing me? It is time to make an end of this," and quickening his pace, Prance rapidly, though stealthily, drew near his unconscious victim.

Not above a dozen steps behind him now, he drew the pistol from his breast, stopped, and was about to shoot his enemy down from behind, when, from sheer accident Furzedon turned suddenly in his walk, and confronted him face to face. For a second Prance hesitated, but Ralph Furzedon, whatever else he might be, was a man of courage and decision. He recognized Prance, he saw the pistol, and took in the situation at a glance. This man meant to kill him. Quick as lightning he dashed in at his foe, determined to close with him, and neutralize, if possible the power of that pistol. Prance hurriedly fired at him, and Furzedon felt that he was hit; the second bullet whistled past him at such close quarters that it was a miracle it only went through his hat instead of his head, and then Furzedon closed with his assailant.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

The prospect for the opening of a number of new mines in the gold districts are giving renewed life to that industry. Capitalists or their representatives from abroad are now here examining different mines, and we expect soon to be able to chronicle the fact that important ones have been made.

There is little or no news from the mining districts. The different mines are being run to their full capacity and returns are in all cases most encouraging.

The following is wise advice and we commend it to our readers:—Dr. Bond, a banker, having advised a tender-foot not to invest rashly in mining, the papers of the vicinity pitched into him, whereupon he defines his position in a card to the following effect:—"I said that in my opinion success in mining, like success in any other business, depends largely on a knowledge of the business, the possession of the requisite capital to carry it on and careful, economic management. With these conditions assured I regarded his scheme as a good one, but without these conditions I did not. I cited several cases of failure due to the ignorance of the parties who invested and to the bad management of equally ignorant superintendents. I expressed surprise that eastern men, who fully understand the essential requisites to success in a mercantile or manufacturing business should expect success in mining, when the business is conducted in violation of acknowledged business principles. Bring to the business the same ability, the same careful, personal supervision that you have given to the mercantile business in which you have succeeded so well, and I believe you will make a better success in mining than you have made in trade. If, however, you think of engaging in a business toward which you do nothing but furnish the money, and concerning which you know nothing and expect to learn nothing, trusting everything to others, you are liable to experience loss."

ALASKA GOLD.—It is reported that rich deposits of gold have been recently discovered in a black sand bank, which is situated on the coast near the mouth of Copper river, about 700 miles above Juneau. One of the discoverers was offered \$25,000 a few days ago for his claim. From three pounds weight of sand taken from the bank \$140 in gold dust has been obtained. A number of miners left Seattle by the Ancon on her last trip for the new diggings.—Victoria Times.

South African gold bullion exports from Cape Town and other ports in that quarter between the 1st of Jan. and 30th April, 1888, amounted to 35,301 ounces valued at \$95,000 or \$16.85½ per ounce. This was exclusive of any exports from Natal for April. The total product, however, for the period is reported at 54,184 ounces valued at \$914,000. It is claimed that some of the mines are producing ore that will average three ounces per ton.

The stock of copper in England and France on the 31st May, 1888, was 69,460 tons against 54,770 tons same date in 1887 and 60,485 in 1886.

The Idaho Gold Quartz (Grass Valley, Cal.), paid June 7th, dividend No. 224, of \$15 per share, aggregating \$46,500, making \$186,000 paid this year and \$4,889,250 paid to date.

The Confidence Mining Company of Nevada, paid June 12th, dividend No. 2, of two dollars a share, aggregating \$49,920 making \$99,840 paid this year, and \$177,840 paid to date.

The Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company of Michigan, will pay, July 6th, a dividend of five dollars per share, aggregating \$500,000, making \$1,000,000 paid this year, and \$30,350,000 paid to that date.

The Mammoth Mining Company of Salt Lake, Utah, will pay June 20th, dividend No. 4, of \$10,000, making \$30,000 paid this year, and \$40,000 paid to date.

The Homestake Mining Company of Dakota, will pay, June 15th, dividend No. 119 of twenty cents a share, aggregating \$25,000, making \$150,000 paid this year, and \$1,145,750 paid to that date.

The Little Chief Mining Company of Colorado, will pay July 7th, dividend No. 12, of ten cents a share, aggregating \$20,000, making \$80,000 paid to that date.

The Sierra Nevada Consolidated Mining Company of Idaho, paid May 11th, a dividend of one per cent. upon their capital stock, aggregating \$10,000.

The Quicksilver Mining Company of California will pay, July 2nd, upon the preferred stock, dividend No. 10, of one dollar and fifty cents per share, aggregating \$64,369.50, making \$236,021.50 paid this year, and \$1,255,001.50 paid to that date.

COST OF COLLIERIES SURVEY IN WESTPHALIA.—Mr. H. Werneke, in Mittheilungen aus dem Markscheiderwesen, says from information supplied by the Royal Mining Department of Westphalia, that at the one hundred and ninety-four collieries in that district, during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the annual average expenditure on the preparation of mine plans and other mine-surveying operations amounted to £9323 16s. This sum represents an average of 8½d. (17 cents) for every ton of coal raised, or 2s. 1d. (107 cents) for each workman employed.

MINES IN EUCADOR.—The British Consul at Guayaquil reports that the works on the Zamara gold mines continue. New machinery has been put up by the Quebrada Mining Company, which is to commence milling shortly. The Compania Explorador de Minas has sent its representative to Europe to make arrangements to raise capital for working about eighteen mines. A new English company has undertaken the exploration of another group of mines in Zaruma, and has sent out an engineer and materials for the purpose. The Consul states that so far no decisive results have been obtained sufficient to warrant an opinion being given as to the ultimate success of these new enterprises.

The Hale and Norcross Mining Company paid June 5th, dividend No. 38, of fifty cents a share, aggregating \$56,000, making \$112,000 paid this year, and \$1,710,000 paid to date. This will leave a surplus after all expenses have been paid for the month of \$25,000.

DEEP COAL MINING—*L'Echo des Mines et de la Metallurgie* gives details of the deep André shaft of the Poirier Company in the Charleroi district, Belgium. This shaft is 940 meters, or 3084 feet deep, with a sump of 15 meters, making the total depth 3133 feet. The maximum daily out-put is 500 tons of coal. Hoisting is done in one lift. The load, including weight of cable, cage, six trucks and coal is 15,510 kilograms, and when hoisting rock this is increased to 16,910 kilos. The ascent is made in 80 seconds, or an average of 11.75 meters per second, or about 2320 feet per minute, though in certain positions of the cage 17 meters per second are made. When lowering men the descent is made in five minutes, or 3.13 metres (say 10 feet), per second. The temperature at the bottom is about 35 degrees C. (—degrees F.) and the rate of increase is 1 degree C. in 30 or 40 meters (say 1 degree F. per foot.) Ventilation is effected by a Guibal fan delivering 30 cubic meters per second (— cubic feet per minute.)

LONG TUNNEL FOR DRAINING THE VALLEY OF MEXICO—A contract has been entered into between the Board of Direction of the Drainage of the Valley of Mexico and Mr. J. Gladwin Jobb, representing the London-Mexican Prospecting and Finance Company, Limited, for the execution of the work known as the Tequiquiac Tunnel. The work is to cost \$2,350,000 covered by 7 per cent city bonds, issued at \$2½ and running for at least ten years, the ultimate period of liquidation being fixed at thirty years. A sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum on the total issue is provided for. The limit fixed for the completion of the work is two and a half years, counting from the date of formal transfer of the tunnel to the company, but practically three years are allowed, as it is stated each day over three years employed by the company on the work shall cause a fine of \$300 to be deducted from the amount due the company on final liquidation. On the other hand, for each day less than two and a half years saved by the company, a premium of \$300 shall be awarded them. It is distinctly stipulated that the money raised by the emission of the bonds shall be devoted exclusively to the tunnel. The total length of the tunnel is 9520 of which there is already completed a trifle less than 1000 miles. There are to be 23 shafts, of which five are already sunk. The tunnel will be brick-lined throughout, with an inner cement coating, and the stipulations of the tunnel contract call for first-class work.

EFFECT OF COPPER OXIDE ON DENSITY OF COPPER.—Alex. Trippel, M.E., furnishes us the following note: It is a well known fact that refined copper holds and needs a small quantity of cuprous oxide for its ductility. Generally, however, casting brands have more than copper refined for rolling purposes, for the reason that in crucible melting, copper which does not contain some cupreous oxide is apt to absorb carbon from the covering of the metal bath. The delicate point in copper refining is in recognizing the moment when the minimum quantity of cupreous oxide is reached. The last step beyond produces a copper which is short, from the absorption of carbon. The following experiments were made to ascertain the changes brought about in refining, the result being a casting-brand.

	Per cent. Cu ₂ O.	Per cent. O.	Spec gravity.
1. Sample taken soon after slagging..	7.91	1-	\$ 667
3. Sample half hour after first.....	7.35	0.93	\$ 695
3. Sample one hour after first.....	6.40	0.81	\$ 705
4. Sample before pooling.....	4.95	0.64	\$ 715
5. Sample after charcoal on bath.....	4.90	0.62	\$ 701
6. Sample half hour after pooling.....	3.16	0.40	\$ 806
7. Sample before ladling.....	2.05	0.26	\$ 880

LEAD IN WATER—From a report on the recent progress in public hygiene by Dr. Samuel W. Abbott to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, we abstract the following: In Sheffield, England, cases of lead-poisoning have been very frequent; during the past winter there has been an alarming increase, the number amounting to several hundred. On inquiry it was found that these were quite exclusively among the population supplied from the high service reservoir, in the water of which lead was found in quantity varying from half a grain to one and a quarter grains per gallon. This water was found to be distinctly acid, claimed to be of vegetable origin, arising from the peat upon the moors. To neutralize this acid, and thus prevent its dissolving the lead in the pipes, blocks of limestone have been placed in the conduit by the water company. The public analyst does not approve of this, saying that too much limestone will injure the water, and render it as liable to act on lead as if it had not been thus treated. He advises that the lime be introduced regularly and constantly in powder, or as milk of lime. Charcoal filters have been efficacious in removing the lead, in consequence of the phosphates contained in the animal charcoal used, forming an insoluble phosphate of lead.

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1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has proved itself to be all that it has been represented.

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5 H. H. Warner & Co. do not cure everything from one bottle, they having a specific for each important disease. Fight shy of any preparation which claims infallibility.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Dalhousie, N. B.," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 10th July, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Dalhousie, N. B.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of W. S. Smith, Esq., Harbor Master, Dalhousie, N. B., on and after Friday, 22nd June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th of June, 1888.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Barn, Stabling and Residences at Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia," will be received at this office until Thursday, 12th July, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Barn, Stabling and Residences at Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the residence of Col. W. M. Blair, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Nappan, near Amherst, N. S., on and after Wednesday, 20th June, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 18th June, 1888.

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HOME AND FARM.

THE GRANGE.

On June twentieth, one of the division granges met at Truro, Colchester County. During the afternoon, besides their regular business, they had some interesting discussions. They resolved among other things to hire a train and hold a pic-nic at the experimental farm at Nappan, in the early part of July.

In the evening, a very interesting programme was presented. Many who were not grangers being present and taking part in the discussions. Among those who took part were Mr. Tompson of Bass River, McGregor Archibald, J. C. Black and J. S. Miller of Truro; Col. Wm. Blair of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, and Prof. H. W. Smith of the School of Agriculture.

The liveliest discussion arose over the question how far farmers could combine for mutual protection and the control of the markets for the sale of their produce. Some maintained that their efforts should be expended in lowering the cost of the products, while others urged that they should form a combination to keep up the price of their products.

Excellent music was furnished by the Truro Musical Club, and members of the Grange.

Such meetings do good to those that attend. They awaken an interest in all matters relating to the farm. They induce the farmer to think. They give to the people a chance for social meetings under the best of influences. And to many a tired housewife, they mean a period of rest and recreation all too seldom obtained.

Like all organizations controlled by man, the Grange may have its faults. It is to be expected, but it has done, is doing, and bids fair to do a great amount of good.

ENSILAGE

PART IV.—ENSILAGE LITERATURE.

Ensilage literature affords an excellent exemplification of the maxim "Of the making of books there is no end." The amount that has been written upon this subject is simply enormous. Both the wise and the unwise have felt themselves bound to instruct the world on this subject. As a consequence, there is no theory too absurd nor practice too ridiculous not to have its advocates.

The great bulk of what has been written may be passed over in a few words. There is however, a certain and quite considerable portion that will command study and thought. The writers upon this subject may be classed under the following:

Those who know nothing of the subject. (Quite a class.)

Those who have had a silo but who have guessed at the results. (The largest class)

Those who have performed some half-hearted experiments. (This includes English and American experiments.)

Those who have performed accurate experiments. (Principally Germans.)

It is to Germany that we must turn to find rational experiments on this subject. Some excellent work has been done in a few cases in England and the United States, but these are rather the exception than the rule.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Space will not permit to give even the names of the articles of most value on this subject, let alone any review of them. It is proposed to give a simple experiment, not because it is especially typical, but because of the many lessons that can be drawn from it.

A silo was filled with green fodder corn. The corn was run through the cutter before being put in, and was well picked while filling. Two feet of straw was put on top, 57.27 tons of fodder were put in the silo. It became quite hot. After about three months it was fed out. There was of ensilage in the silo when ready to feed 36.96 tons. Of this 22.6 per cent was not fit to feed, and had to be thrown away. This was a layer about six inches deep on the bottom and sides and top. It amounted to 8.35 tons. The account stood thus:

Total fodder put in silo.....	57.27 tons.
Loss from fermentation.....	20.31 "
Loss from spoiling.....	8.35 "
Total loss.....	28.66 "

Ensilage remaining 28.61 tons.

In order not to perplex the reader with complicated mathematical operations, nothing was said of what particular constituents were more especially lost, but it suffices to say that nearly 48 per cent of the feeding value of the ensilage was destroyed, but what was left was in a more succulent and more palatable condition than if it had been dry, but not necessarily in a more digestible state. The presumption is that it was more digestible, although no experiments were performed to test this.

The loss is enormous and no improvement in digestibility or the desire to have green fodder to feed could possibly justify it. The only thing that does in any way excuse it is that probably as great a loss would have occurred if the fodder had been dried, although this was not tried, because it was thought impossible to cure this particular fodder by drying.

The ensilage was what is called sweet ensilage. It contained noticeable quantities of alcohol and acetic acid as well as some sugar. It was pleasant to the taste, had a bright green color, and a strong but not disagreeable odor. It was what is called good ensilage.

The loss by fermentation was about 35 per cent. How to reduce this is the question to be solved. As yet experiments do not indicate that it can be done, but the problem is a tempting one and happy will he be who solves it.

It should not be supposed that the loss in this case was unusual, for it was about an average case. The average of some sixteen authenticated cases the loss of nourishing material was about 35 per cent.

The loss around the sides was pretty high and a little difficult to account for. It was completely spoiled—rotten. This does not occur in all silos, but when it does occur, even if only an inch or so deep, it should be taken into consideration, as every inch on the outside of the silo means a great deal of ensilage. If the silo had leaked the loss would have been all the greater. With corn, if proper care is exercised, there is no occasion for having much greater loss than the above.

Any farmer can perform a similar experiment to this at no cost whatever. Let him weigh the fodder as it is put in the silo. He need not weigh every load, but weigh an occasional one if he has not the convenience to weigh all. He should then take an average sample of the fodder, about five or ten pounds accurately weighed, and dry it in an oven as quickly as possible without scorching. This tells him how much water and how much dry matter he has put into the silo. Suppose he put in 50 tons of fodder, and he had taken 10 pounds to dry, and found that when thoroughly dry it weighed 14 pounds, then at this rate the 50 tons which equal 100,000 pounds would contain 15,000 pounds dry substance. When he comes to open the silo he should weigh a cubic foot of the ensilage near the top of the silo, in the centre, and near the bottom. If he multiplies the average of these weights by the number of cubic feet of ensilage he will have the weight of ensilage in the silo. A sample should be weighed and dried as with the fodder in order to get at the dry matter. All loss of dry matter is loss of nourishing material. Experiments of this kind would be valuable to the farmer.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

In no other business do the conductors of it keep their accounts in such a slack way as farmers do. Scarcely can you find a farmer who can tell what any crop cost him to raise, and still less can he tell the cost of raising a colt or a calf. When he comes to sell his price is not fixed by the cost of the article but by the necessity of selling. If he wants money badly he sells at one price, if he does not need it, he may keep the animal another year before selling without regard to the cost of the year's feed.

Farm accounts are not easily kept. Very few lines of business require so many entries for the amount of the transactions. If it is desired to know the cost of a crop of grain all the work and expense put on the crop must be noted down, then at the end of the season, if the crop has had a fair chance and has not paid, the farmer is in a position to either resolve to improve his method of culture, or if he does not see how to do this he should try something else. He can then intelligently decide what to raise and what not to. There has been considerable said on the subject whether feeding for beef paid or not. One finds that it does and another that it does not. The circumstances of the two may differ, or one may understand his business better than another, but the one with whom it does not pay should know it, and either make it pay or take up some other line. Thousands of dollars annually are lost in those provinces directly, from not keeping accounts.

It is true that it is hard after doing a day's work to come in and settle down to writing. Practice or habit will make it much easier. In fact it will only come from habit. Do not undertake any complicated system but make each entry plain in a day book, then have a ledger in which each account appears by itself. After one gets interested in it, it becomes a pleasure rather than a drudgery.

The *Farm Journal* strongly recommends the wire picket fence, which may be seen at all points along the Railways, as the most convenient and durable fence now made. "It is easily put up," says the *Journal*, "stout stakes ten or fifteen feet apart are all that are needed for support, and two men can set half a mile of it in a day. It is light and portable and can be readily taken down, rolled up and removed. The pickets are only about three inches apart so that not even a hen can squeeze through. It is a durable fence, as once being set it will last a generation, while its cost is about fifty cents a rod. This fence is used along many portions of the Intercolonial Railway and gives eminent satisfaction both to railway officials and adjacent farmers, which is more than can be said regarding the barbed wire fence. Mr. Neil Fraser of Pictou is engaged in the manufacture of the wire picket fence, and finds a ready sale for all that he is able to make. There is no doubt that it will shortly supersede all other styles of fencing now in use."

PERSONALS.

Dr. Twitchell, editor of the *Maine State Farmer*, lectured in Sackville, N. S., June 19th. It was an interesting and able discourse.

The Minister of Agriculture and Dr. Saunders, Superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, are expected to visit the Maritime Provinces this summer.

The crop report for June, from the United States, is that wheat will exceed last year's yield by 100,000,000 bushels. Barley and oats about the same as last year, while the acreage of cotton is greatly increased.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives rest 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, 25 cents a bottle.

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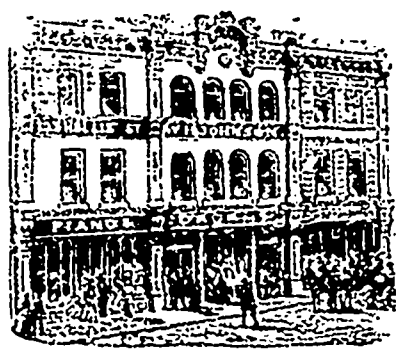


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JOSEPH R. RAYMOND, Weymouth, General Agent for the Counties of Digby, Annapolis, Kings and Hants.

AYLESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1888.
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:
Gentlemen,—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

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