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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.

It is now stated positively that Mr. Blaine will be nominated for the Presidency at the Republican convention in June, and that he will accept the nomination, and we have never had a doubt but that he will.

We have received the first number of the St. John Progress. All we can say is, that if the succeeding numbers keep pace with the first, the Progress will be a most desirable addition to Maritime Province journalism. We quite appreciate the nice critical distinction drawn between the "Veis de Societe" and "Societe Verses," in an excellent critique on some recent productions of that nature.

The House of Lords has, as was to be expected, thrown out Mr. Curzon's Reform Bill, but the Marquis of Salisbury's utterances were not so satisfactory as had been anticipated. He intimated that he was not disposed to go further in the way of reform than the creation of a certain number of life-peers. Lord Dunraven withdrew his Bill. Next year, however, will probably see the principle strengthened, and other measures proposed.

We have on our books the names of large numbers of subscribers, whose subscriptions have remained unpaid for some years. We have now to notify all those whose subscriptions are two years or more in arrears, that unless their accounts are paid on or before the 1st DAY OF JUNE next, we shall be compelled to hand the same to our Solicitor for collection. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter to A. MILNE FRASER, Manager.

A strangely malicious delight seems to animate some of the Maritime Province papers in the wholesale blackening of sister cities whenever a scandal turns up in one of them. At one time St. John is the wickedest of cities, now Moncton is called by the name of that unsavory place of old, the dust of which Lot shook from his feet in haste. This extravagance of low sensationalism is more disgusting than amusing. As if any city could be found where there are not some grossly immoral people.

A paragraph, not, perhaps, very reliable, is going the rounds, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone deplors the weakening of the powers of Liberalism, which has resulted from the schism in the Liberal ranks. It is too much to expect that Mr. Gladstone should perceive that whatever evil has happened to his party is the result of his own precipitate and ill considered action. The depth of feeling on this point is manifested in the determination of so large a section of his former following to prevent his ever again coming into power, if they can possibly prevent him.

Again we urge on the City or the Intercolonial, or both, the construction of a broad and solid flight of steps from the level of the entrance of the North Street Station to the corner of North and Lockman streets above. And again we urge the construction of a shelter at that corner for passengers waiting for the street cars. No people in the world but the citizens of Halifax would put up with the abominable roadway up North street, where foot passengers, cabs, express wagons, and drays, are mixed up higgeldy-piggeldy, muddy or dusty, in a "way we despise."

While Canadian cheese enjoys a high reputation in the British market and is gradually driving the American product out, our export of butter has fallen away to almost nothing. A few years ago, the Canadian export of butter reached the annual value of nearly 3½ million dollars, Great Britain taking more than four fifths of the total quantity. Last year it did not quite amount to three quarters of a million, while our exports to the United States were nil. New Brunswick does not produce enough butter for her home market, and many tons are imported every year for consumption in the towns. Much that is made is of execrable quality, and the same state of things exists in Halifax, as we have often pointed out. What are we about here "down by the sea?"

The Duke of Cambridge has, as a soldier, a strong interest in rifle-shooting, but his interest in making the most of a valuable estate is, alas! greater. And Wimbledon will see the Volunteers from all parts of the wide Empire striving for victory at the targets no more after the present year. "Thus saith the Duke, thus hath the Duke inferred," and, no doubt, the Duke has a right to conserve his own interests. But there steals upon the mind, without effort or premeditation, a recent action of a Royal Duke (like him of Cambridge, an efficient general officer) under a despicably spiteful sentence of banishment from the country of which he was a true citizen, who, unmoved by wholly unmerited persecution, presented to his country at the moment of his ostracism, one of the most magnificent estates in France. Of course, we allude to the Duc D'Aumale and his gift of Chantilly.

The London Spectator tells this story as an example of the futility of empirical knowledge without science.—"The commission appointed to inquire into the sea fisheries, of which Sir Lyon Playfair was chairman, found that on the west coast of Scotland there was a close-time for herrings, fixed at the instance of the fishermen themselves. As the greed of the fishermen has often interfered with the enactment of a close time, and thereby done great damage to the fishing, this seemed a piece of unusual wisdom. It turned out, however, when the commissioners came to inquire into the effect of this close time, that it also prevented fishing for cod and ling. Now, cod and ling live upon herring, and the result of the protection given them for several months in each year was that they destroyed far more herrings than all the fishermen in the United Kingdom would have taken in the same period. The close time had a directly opposite effect from which it was intended to have."

The Boston Globe has the following choice specimen of brutality.—"The dying Emperor Frederick is about to be afflicted by a severe dose of mother-in-law in addition to the laryngeal trouble which is now wasting his life. Queen Victoria is not a physician or a faith healer, or mind-cure doctor. She was never a specialist at the bedside of the sick or suffering. If she has one fault more phenomenal than another, it is her great powers of consolation on funeral occasions. As a post mortem-comforter, she probably never had an equal. Judging from her past record, it is safe to presume that the end of 'Unser Fritz' is near at hand, or she would not have undertaken the journey to Berlin. Like the jackal, she scents the dying lion afar off, and hastens to come in at the mortuary carnival. Seated in a comfortable boudoir at Berlin, she can mingle her saline tears with big bumpers of Guinness' stout and pale ale, and pass a few days in maudlin grief, greatly to the edification of stolid German magnates, and to her own glory. As Her Majesty has a right to enjoy herself according to her own likings, and she seems to take kindly to the mourning business, we wish her a very pleasant journey and a safe return."

THE MILITARY COLLEGE AND THE PERMANENT CORPS.

When an educational institution has proved its public value, its friends are not unlikely to persuade themselves that it should monopolize the supply of the service or profession for which it trains. This has been the case with the admirers of the Royal Military College at Kingston, who are, as is remarked in the *Militia Gazette*, a little "too apt when advocating the claims of the graduates to preferment to commissions in the Permanent Corps, to overlook the fact that Militia Officers are also entitled to some consideration." "There are many men," the *Gazette* continues, "in the Militia service who have not had the opportunity of attending the college, but who are eminently qualified for positions in the Permanent service. It is no disparagement of the college to say that it is quite possible for an officer, not a graduate, but who has educated himself by practical experience and by courses at the schools, to prove a more desirable acquisition to the Permanent Corps than a graduate who has had none but college experience." Qualification should, no doubt, count first, but an efficient and deserving applicant should not be debarred because he has not in his early days been able to avail himself of the Military College course.

There can be no doubt that, at all events for some years, till the Militia at large has itself become permeated with graduates, this principle should be fully recognized. To do the authorities justice, it has, in fact, been recognized in the past to a fair extent, and we presume the *Gazette* is deprecating a tendency of recent growth. It is a pertinent fact that two Commandants of the new Infantry Schools, who also combine with that function the duties of D.A.G.'s of their Districts, are Militia officers pure and simple, i.e., Col. Otter, of Toronto, and Col. Smith, of London; and we are not sure if this is not also the case with Col. D'Orsonnens, Commandant of the Infantry School at St. John's, (Que.) We think there are also several subordinate officers of the schools who are Militia officers, not being graduates of the college.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

The *Herald* of last Friday gives the text in full of the Papal Decree in reference to the Plan of Campaign and the system of Boycotting. The natural impulse of the Nationalists is to impugn the right of the Pontiff to influence their political course of action. Nevertheless, we cannot but think it will be found to be a powerful factor in restoring Ireland to peace and prosperity. In the first moment of anger at an unwelcome expression of opinion from a quarter not to be lightly disregarded, the imputation has been cast with the usual hasty recklessness, that the Pope has been influenced by British Catholic Peers and others of high standing; but a very little consideration of the personal character of Leo 13, taken together with the fixed principles of the Catholic church, entirely precludes such an idea. Besides, although the mission of Mgr. Persico may have originated with the Pope, to whose statesmanlike mind a thorough understanding of the question was a necessity, he does not deal with the report of the legate on his sole personal responsibility, but summons the College of Cardinals to deliberate on it, and only issues his decree on their consensus. We have a very large sympathy with the Irish cause and with Irish aspirations, but we have not hesitated to express our condemnation of lawless methods, and of the social tyranny and supersession of the liberty of the subject involved in them. We are therefore unable to perceive anything in the Vatican rescript which does not appear to be Christian morality, which the Conclave expresses, with a forcible simplicity worthy of so august a body, by the words "Christian Charity and Justice."

We have long ago expressed the opinion, that if violence were frowned down by the Irish leaders, their cause would have ten friends where it now has one. We have at the same time been painfully impressed that it was not till the Irish people had made themselves formidable that they could command the attention which is their just due. Yet, making the fullest allowance for that unpleasant fact, the cause would have been more universally espoused in England to-day, had it not been discredited in mens' minds by association with crime.

There are, it appears to us, indications that violent methods have, to some extent, ceased to commend themselves so strongly as formerly to those disposed to use them. It can scarcely be doubted, that the Papal decree, however it may be fretted under, will tend to decrease the spurious attraction of truculent modes of warfare. If there be any truth, on the other hand, in the rumors of a Conservative inclination to meet the Irish wishes to some extent so soon as indications appear of a reversion to normal social conditions, there might, between one good and conciliatory influence and another, spring up a reasonable hope of concession, and the ultimate adjustment, within a measurable time, of the differences which have so long distracted and paralyzed the industries of a noble country.

MONKEY'S BRAINS.

The monkey has but scant cause for self-gratulation in the fact that of all the lower animals it approaches nearest to man in the conformation of its brain and skull. The modern school of physiologists, which looks upon the scientific torture of animals with the indifference with which the engineer regards applied mechanics, finds the brains of monkeys the most convenient material for testing problems of human brain physiology.

Whatever the horrors enacted on the continent—and they are well nigh beyond the powers of pen or tongue to describe—with victims of other species, England enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence in the vivisection of the monkey.

It has, of course, been claimed by Dr. Ferrier, the high priest of this particular sacrificial cult, and by those who follow as closely in his wake as

the law will allow, that the experiments on those hapless caricatures of man have enabled them to discover exactly where diseases of the brain are situated, but these claims have been sharply criticised by three eminent Germans, two Italians, and lastly by Dr. Schaefer, in England.

To render criticism valid, it is, of course, necessary to test the experiments impugned by further operations, so that there is a constant provisor against any finality of torture.

One set of experiments was devoted to the discovery of the precise fold or convolution of the brain, which is the seat of the function of sight, and Professor Ferrier confidently located it in what is called the "angular gyrus," and Dr. Schaefer's test operations are thus described:—"In one monkey," says Dr. Schaefer, "a small, active and intelligent Rhesus, we destroyed, as completely as we could by the *actual cautery*, the grey matter of one angular gyrus. We tested the sight after complete recovery from the anæsthetic, but could discover no defect of vision, nor any loss of movement of the eyelids. When the eye of the same side was closed by plaster, the animal continued to see perfectly well with the eye of the other side, nor could we discover any diminution in the visual field."

In another experiment the gyrus was *completely scraped out*, with the result of only a temporary disturbance of vision. Yet others were undertaken to test the German (Munk's) theory, that the seat of the power of vision lay in the "occipital lobes." These being *removed on both sides*, total blindness did result, a blindness of one half of each eye resulting from removal of one side only. Dr. Schaefer does not appear to have adopted Dr. Ferrier's playful methods of ascertaining whether the animals were actually blind, namely, terrifying them and chasing them about a room till they ran "full tilt" against walls and table-legs. But in one case being "brought into a strange room, it ran against every obstacle." Generally, other means were adopted, as flashing lights upon the animal when in a dark room, and observing how it found its way by groping and smelling.

Unfortunately for these "active and intelligent," but most hapless martyrs to science, it is astonishing how much mutilation the brain of a monkey will endure without entailing death. The result seems to be a condition resembling idiocy, which was well marked for a few days, but afterwards passed off." But who can tell what agonies of pain the poor creature endures from first to last?

ANGLING.

Now that our lakes are being freed from their icy fetters, (very slowly it must be confessed,) that our swollen streams are hurrying on their courses to the sea, the angler begins to feel his heart stir within him. Longings that will not be quelled draw him to rod and line. The fly-book now becomes the most interesting volume perused; canned provisions and other edibles, not to mention drinkables, are packed into hampers; tobacco and pipes, great coats, water-proof boots, and what not, are stowed in the trap at the door, and with a hurried farewell, he is off to his favorite haunt. As he bowls along the muddy roads, leaving care behind him, "who so happy as he?" No exercise is more healthy, or more delightful, and one need not travel far from Halifax to find numerous lakes and streams, where, if the weather is propitious, a good catch of trout may be relied upon. A number of salmon have already been caught by some of our anglers at Nine Mile River, but a trip to Queen's County, or to the extreme Eastward of Halifax County is generally necessary, if the sport is to be relied upon. A little later in the season a jaunt to Cape Breton will reward the fisherman, not only with splendid salmon and trout, but will also introduce him to the matchless beauties of the Bras d'Or Lakes, or the rugged scenery of the Margaree. For ourselves, we ask nothing better than a day spent upon some of the innumerable lakes that in Nova Scotia are found everywhere. If on foot, one may have some sport and much hard exercise by a walk to Spruce Hill Lake, from where the city of Halifax draws a large share of its water supply. Near by are a number of small lakes, where, if the fish will not rise on the larger lake, a fine catch may be expected. Taking Halifax as a centre, good fishing may be found along all the runs that empty into the harbor in the neighborhood of Herring Cove, Ketch Harbour, and Sambro. A drive to Wilson's, only six miles, will introduce the angler not alone to some small lakes, where there is often good sport, but to one of the most comfortable hostleries in the neighborhood of the city. Further out the same road comes the Nine Mile River, then Johnston's, where the expert angler will find in the three or four lakes in the neighborhood abundant material for his skill, and where he will also have in the person of his host the attendance of one of the most thorough boatmen and fishermen in the Province. Still further out on the same road is Hubley's Lake, famous for large catches of fine fish. A day is often sufficient time to drive out, fish these lakes, and return the same night to the city. Still, it is always preferable to drive out the evening before. Other good lakes are out the Sambro Road, at Drysdale's, and Umlah's on the Prospect Road. In fact, go where you will, there are sure to be lakes that at some time in the season will furnish fair sport. Eastward from the city there is Cole Harbor, Salmon River (Walker's,) Spider Lake, Lake Major, and a host of other good localities. We should like to dilate upon the delights of a day's fishing, but space forbids. The fragrance of the spruce and pine forests, the pure air, the sparkling water, the excitement of capturing the fish, the luncheon on some little island, the mirth and fun, all must be participated in to be understood, and certainly no other spot can furnish more opportunities for this enjoyment than can the immediate neighborhood of Halifax.

There are rumors that clear proofs have been received of the existence of French and Russian intrigues against Italy.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The night has a thousand eyes
And the day but one,
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes
And the heart but one,
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

It was before Washington went into politics that "he could not tell a lie." The record is silent after that.

"No man," said the red-headed woman sternly, "shall kiss me. 'captin' he's the stronger of the two, and dear knows I'm weaker 'n a cat."

According to the Philadelphia Record, Queen Victoria, Empress Victoria and Princess Victoria, have a new motto, to wit:—"To the Victorias belong the spoils."

Miss Homersham, who is lecturing in England on nursing, recommends that the sick room should contain only two chairs. "One, a very comfortable one, for the nurse, and a very uncomfortable one for visitors who stay too long."

A VIOLENT INFERENCE.—"Little boy," said an old lady, "is your father a Christian? Does he fear the Lord?"

"I guess he does," replied the little boy. "I know when he started for church las' Sunday he took his gun with him."

English archery of the days of old was a far more terrible thing than is generally supposed. The range of the long-bow was from 320 to 400 yards, and by a statute of Henry VIII. a fine of six shillings and eight pence was inflicted for practising at a mark under 220 yards.

A Scotchman went to a lawyer for advice and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, aye, sir," replied he; "I tho't it best to tell ye plain truth; ye can put the lees into it yourself."

The New York Sun's fashionable fad discoverer reports that all the dudish trousers this spring are to be striped, and nearly all have dark brown stripes, either wide or narrow, on light brown back-grounds. The newest wrinkle with those who have money to indulge in fads, is for very young ladies to wear skirts of precisely the same pattern as the trousers of the man they fancy most. It is already a common sight on the uptown avenue to see young couples uniformly dressed, the girls very often having jackets that match the overcoats of their companions. A queer circumstance grew out of this idea in a fashionable school close by Central Park. A young man who knows half the girls in the school, and is very popular, appeared in very striking trousers a week ago, and this week, it is said, the skirts of five of the girls are of the same material.

SOUTH AMERICAN MOSQUITOES.—Some ludicrous stories are told about adventures with the mosquitoes. I have been solemnly assured that very often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain and crew below, they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them, and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from mosquito-bites on board the vessels. Not long ago, a herd of valuable cattle were being taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magdalena River, and became so desperate under the attacks of the mosquitoes that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water, and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of mosquito-bars, head-nets, and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their wrists and their pantaloons around their ankles.—W. E. Curtis, in The American Magazine for May.

Most assuredly no one in the Maritime Provinces will recognize April this year by the following dainty description. Let us hope it may stand for May, though that outlook scarcely seems promising at the moment we pen this prologue:—

MISTRESS APRIL.

Aisles of tender, diaphanous green,
Sweet with the vireo's phrases,
Fields opalescent and rich in the sheen
Of the tinted bloom of the daisies!
Lo! she has come, Mistress April, to teach
Canzonets blithe to the swallows,
Love—precious love—to the violets frail,
And charms to the whispering mallows.

Skies of misty and tremulous blue,
Thrilled by the lark's heav'nly matin;
Covets where daffodils fashion snow
Their gay little garments of satin.
Lo! she has come, Mistress April, to teach
Songs of delight to the grieving,
Ballads of hope to the doubters, and faith
To the blind and unbelieving.

—Helen Chase, in the American Magazine for April.

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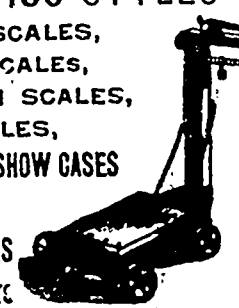
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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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 \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-five of the best readable free trade books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The Alvin Joslin Company closed a successful engagement at the Academy on Wednesday night.

The St. John Building Society, whose deficit amounts to \$66,000, appears to have been shamefully managed.

The *Globe* has a strong plea for Canadian independence, arguing the matter on military as well as commercial grounds.

Mr. Edwards, Liberal, has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for the County of Russell (which includes part of Ottawa City) by 242 majority.

Among the Canadian delegates to the Presbyterian Alliance which meets in London July 3rd, are the Revs. Dr. Burns and D. M. Gordon, and Mr. J. K. Munnis, of this city.

Last week, a meeting of St. Andrew's church, New Glasgow, was held, to vote on the question of joining the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The motion for union was defeated by a few votes.

Fourteen hundred and eighty tons of fish were exported from Manitoba last year, valued at \$125,000. The principal exports were to St. Paul, Chicago, Omaha, Detroit, Buffalo, Minneapolis and Kansas City.

The locomotive works at Kingston are so pressed with orders, that the works will be run night and day. The company has orders to build all the engines it can during the year for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The proposition to erect a Statue of the Virgin at Montreal has been dropped, on account of the ill-feeling it was likely to generate. The *Witness* now proposes joint action to erect a statue to Cartier, of Champlain.

Glowing descriptions are given of the new ferry boat which is to ply between Halifax and Dartmouth, and is to be launched on the 24th inst. According to what is said of her size and accommodations, she will be a creditable means of transit.

The Band of the 69th (1st Annapolis) Battalion, Lt. Col. Starratt commanding, was recently inspected by Col. McShane, Brigade Major, who expressed himself as extremely pleased at its efficiency, and the sound instruction imparted by Mr. Hamilton, the bandmaster.

Mr. Sproule moved in the Commons, on Monday, a resolution providing for the branding of United States cheese passing through Canada for export, the character of Canadian cheese abroad suffering by being undistinguished from the inferior and adulterated American manufacture.

The death took place at Ottawa, on the 4th inst., of Mr. Justice Henry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, a native of Halifax, and who had held at different times various important political and official positions. Judge Henry's death will cause sincere regret to many in this city.

American purchasers have been in the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island markets picking up horses. Ten were sent from the former Province last week. The open market of the States, and the requirements of England for cavalry remounts, ought to stimulate the breeding in Nova Scotia of horse-flesh which will come up to requirements.

Ontario is practically taxed by the Pennsylvania Coal Ring, which prohibits supply to Canada under a certain price. This is, in effect, sustaining an American bonus. A proposition has been made that a bonus be accorded to Nova Scotia coal, to enable this Province to supply Ontario at an equal, or lower rate. This point will be more fully ventilated.

The remains of the late Mr. Justice Henry were committed to their last resting place in Camp Hill Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, with a large attendance of friends and mourners. The Bar Society of Nova Scotia passed a resolution of esteem, and condolence to the family of the late Judge, expressive of the universal respect in which he was held.

At a meeting of the Press Gallery, Mr. J. Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair, a deputation of Ottawa journalists asked the gallery to pass a resolution of sympathy with Mr. J. Hawke. The following resolution was passed by a large majority:—"That this gallery of working journalists, assembled at Ottawa to report the proceedings of the Parliament of Canada, does not consider it within its province to review a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick."

The Dominion Rifle Association will effect considerable saving in the medals which it distributes to the affiliated associations by having them manufactured in Canada instead of England, as is done this year for the first time. The fifty-five medals procured cost \$4.50 each, \$1 each less than formerly. A proposition has been made that in view of the saving thus effected, two medals should be granted to each of the provincial associations in place of one as formerly, the additional medal to be bronze.

The Council of the Institute of Natural Science has elected Mr. Maynard Bowman, Public Analyst, as their delegate to the Royal Society of Canada, which will meet in Ottawa on the 22nd inst. The following papers are to be read at the next meeting of the Institute on the 14th, the last of the series:—1st. The Museum, Japanese Magic Mirror; by Harry Piers, Communicated. 2nd. Our Museum Meteorites, Celestial and Terrestrial teachings. 3rd. Surface Geology of Nova Scotia, mapped, systematized and illustrated. 4th. Nomenclature of Crystalline Rocks of Arisag, N.S., and George's River, C.B.—D. HONEYMAN.

In the "Sailors' Home," "Jack ashore" can now find a comfortable berth. A reasonable rate, \$4.00 per week, a room to himself, reading, recreation and smoking rooms, and nothing to pay for a chance to ship, are some of the advantages he secures here. A walk through the premises showed that everything was fresh and clean, the various departments being attended to by stewards as on board ship. Upstairs is a large room for captains, mates, etc., furnished with two well-filled book cases; prayers are read here morning and evening. On the same floor are the manager's quarters and dining room. A smoking room, fitted with bagatelle board, checkers, etc., furnishes recreation. In connection with the Home is a clothing department, where men can get outfits at reasonable rates and short notice. Upstairs are dormitories, some fitted with clean iron cots, and others with double bunks, giving the impression of a vessel's stateroom. There are 25 separate rooms and 12 double bunks. Baths, hot and cold, lavatory, etc., in modern style, are amongst the conveniences. The office and coffee room, together with the general room, are on the ground floor, leaving nothing to be desired in this praiseworthy establishment.

Heavy storms have again been reported from Chicago, in the American N. W.

The Rev. Mr. Pitblado is highly appreciated in San Francisco, where he is pastor of Calgarry church.

The municipal officers of the town of Askaloosa, Kansas, are all ladies, and much civic benefit is expected from their rule.

Senator Edmonds has, as was to be expected, reported the Fisheries Treaty adversely. Senator Morgan submitted a favorable minority report.

A fire has taken place in New York from a carelessly insulated electric light wire. What with deaths and fires, it is time efficient steps were taken for proper supervision.

The success of an operation performed a week ago at the Germantown hospital by Dr. I. Webster Fox, by transplanting the cornea of a rabbit's eye to the eye of Mrs. Annie Schick, is now undeniably established. The return of Mrs. Schick's vision is an assured fact.

It is said that, by order of the Government, District-Attorney Galvin, of Massachusetts, has twenty Gloucester vessel owners down on his list for prosecution for importing Nova Scotians under contract to man their vessels. The punishment for each offence is a fine of \$1,000.

A Louisville architect is reported to have invented a contrivance by means of which the water in pipes is turned on as soon as the temperature reaches freezing point, and the flow ceases as soon as it rises above it. If the report be correct, and the device efficient, it is a valuable invention.

A body of highly radical reformers, calling themselves "White Caps" have been terrorizing a part of Indiana to such an extent that troops have been called for to put them down. Their mode of proceeding has been the unmerciful flogging of persons they elect to consider idle, drunken, or otherwise obnoxious.

The city of Oakland (Cal) possesses, besides the finest steam ferry service (to San Francisco) in the world, the unique privilege of free railway carriage for its citizens for four miles, from one end of the city to the other. When the Southern Pacific was granted its franchise to run through Oakland, this privilege was made one of the conditions.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who (*pace* the *Philadelphia American*) shows himself very much of a snob in his indiscriminate blackguarding of everything English, especially the English aristocracy, acts very much like other capitalists who are employers of labor when democracy comes into collision with his pocket, in which collision Mr. C.'s pocket, as the *Ottawa Evening Journal* says, "comes out on top."

Sarah Dalton and Mary LeMoore fought a duel last week, the result of a quarrel over the affections of a young cowboy. In the duel, Miss LeMoore was shot through the shoulder, but recovered in a few days, and, closely veiled, went to the house of her hated rival, and meeting her at the gate, shot her dead. Returning to her home, she proudly boasted of her crime. She was placed under arrest. As a revolver was found on the person of the murdered woman, it is believed that she too was waiting an opportunity to finish the work of the duel.

The Emperor of Brazil is said to be suffering from disease of the kidneys, and is seriously ill at Milan.

The death is announced, in his 57th year only, of Sir Chas. Bright, who has from the first been identified with the projection and laying of submarine telegraph cables throughout the world.

Hanlan has again been beaten over the Paramatta course, N. S. W., by Peter Kemp, who won by five lengths. It is a pity that Hanlan, who has done more than any sculler who ever lived, did not retire a year ago.

Despatches from India announce that Delhi and Moradabad have been visited by disastrous hail storms, about 150 persons having been killed. The hailstones were flat and oval shaped, and some of them weighed as much as two pounds.

The Great Northern Railway of England insists that its engineers shall take at least nine hours' rest between one day's work and another, as a precaution against accidents. Some such rule ought to be enforced on all railways by peremptory legislation.

Lord Augustus Loftus, at one time British Ambassador at Vienna and other continental capitals, is said to be now presiding over the book-keeping of the millinery business recently opened by Lady Loftus. They have no other means of support.

The Panama Lottery Loan Bill passed the Chamber of Deputies by a considerable majority. The astute and energetic old engineer has, as was pointed out in THE CRITIC some time ago, got his nervous fingers firmly round the throat of France.

Sir Jas. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons last week that no communication had been held with the Vatican, nor any influence brought to bear by the Government with regard to the Pope's decree on Irish affairs.

The London Weekly Bulletin says:—"We note that a farm at Ely, Cambridgeshire, which in 1875 changed hands for £9,000, has been sold for £2,450! The house and building had cost nearly £2,000," and this is probably a fair example of the depreciation of landed estate in England.

The Suez Canal is to be lighted by night, which will have the effect of greatly expediting the transit. There will be a series of light-houses, and the lights will burn night and day, as less expensive than having a keeper at each. They will be red on one side and green on the other, and will be so regulated as to burn for a month at a time.

The Russian military chiefs who recently assembled in St. Petersburg, declared that Russia would not be in a position for a long time to attack a European power. Even her defensive forces, they said, were too weak, owing to lack of railways. It was decided to construct three lines toward the Austrian frontier, at the cost of 13,000,000 roubles.

So far as can be gathered from the current reports, the German Emperor has passed another crisis, another abscess having discharged. The inference is that, notwithstanding reported rallies, each stage of the disease leaves the heroic Kaiser weaker than the last. Nevertheless, the latest news is favorable, in so far as he is reported to be free from fever, and to have been able to leave his bed for a sofa.

Corsean women may possibly be charming, but they must be somewhat dangerous acquaintances. Two of them, prompted by ever-increasing mutual hatred, lately fought a duel à l'outrance with stiletos, and one fell pierced to the heart. No doubt, as Col. John Hay says in one of his inimitable allads, "they carved in a way that all admired." It is only to be desired that the fight was of the Kilkenny-cat description.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Alfred Phillips Ryder, K.C.B., met his death recently by drowning in the Thames. There are three Admirals-of-the-Fleet, of whom the senior is the venerable Sir Provo Wallis, the second is Sir Chas. G. J. B. Elliott, who commanded the Spartan, on this station, 1845-6; Admiral Ryder was the third. His demise will raise Sir Geoffrey T. Phipps-Hornby to the highest rank, and Vice-Admiral Waddilove, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, to the rank of Admiral, which promotion leaves Vice-Admiral Lyons, our present Commander-in-Chief, third on the Vice-Admiral's list.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

WAITING FOR THE DAWN.

I rose betimes and climbed the hills,
One dewy summer morn;
Far above the sleeping sea
I waited for the dawn.

The soft mists brooded o'er the vale,
That lay before my eyes;
At last the angels of the dawn,
Sped swiftly o'er the skies.

Scattering light with both their hands,
Heralds of the royal sun—
Ere he rose from his ocean bed,
Or his day's work had begun.

The soft dawn kisseth the mountain tops
Till they wear a rosy hue;
The clouds blush into red and gold,
And sail o'er the paler blue.

From sea to sea, from peak to peak,
Flushes the light of day
Till the mighty sun springs up at last,
To chase the mists away.

At last he drinks the sparkling dew
That lies on leaf and grass;
The sea awakes and gladly shines,
As the bright beams o'er it pass.

From the valley far beneath my feet
Swells up a robin's song,
And there the sweet-voiced linnets sing
In a melodious throng.

At last, the drowsy world awakes
The rosy clouds are gone;
And merrily all the reapers sing
As they mow the golden corn.

COLLEEN BAW.

STOLEN SECRETS.

One hundred years ago, what a man discovered in the arts and mechanics he concealed. Workmen were put on oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by quickset fences of empirical pretension and judicial affirmation.

There used to be, close by Temple Bar, in London, an old chemist's shop. The proprietor of it, in days gone by, enjoyed the monopoly of making citric acid. More favorably circumstanced than other secret manufacturers, his was a process that required no assistance. He employed no workmen. Experts came to sample, and assort, and bottle his products. They never entered the laboratory. The mystic operations by which he grew rich were confined to himself. One day, having locked the doors and blinded the windows, sure, as usual, of the safety of his secret, our chemist went home to his dinner. A chimney-sweep, or a boy disguised as such, wide awake in chemistry, was on the watch. Following the secret-keeper so far on his way to Charing Cross as to be sure he would not return that day, the sooty philosopher hid rapidly back to Temple Bar, ascended the low building, dropped down the flue, saw all he wanted, and returned, carrying with him the mystery of making citric acid. The monopoly of the inventor was gone. A few months after and the price was reduced by four-fifths. The poor man was heart-broken, and died shortly afterwards, ignorant of the trick by which he had been victimised. Like Miss Tabitha Bramble, when informed that the thunder had spoiled two barrels of beer in her cellar, he might have said, "How the thunder should get there when the cellar was double-locked, I can't comprehend."

The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tinware is simply thin sheet iron, plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron. Dip it into a bath of boiling tin, and remove it, enveloped with the silvery metal, to a place of cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult of the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the Channel, insinuated himself surreptitiously into a tin-plate manufactory, made himself master of the secret, and brought it home.

The history of cast steel presents a curious instance of a manufacturing secret stealthily obtained under the cloak of an appeal to philanthropy. The main distinction between iron and steel, as most people know, is that the latter contains carbon. The one is converted into the other by being heated for a considerable time in contact with powdered charcoal in an iron box. Now, steel thus made is unequal. The middle of a bar is more carbonised than the ends, and the surface more than the centre. It is, therefore, unreliable. Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better.

In 1760 there lived at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, a watchmaker named Huntsman. He became dissatisfied with the watch springs in use, and set himself to the task of making them homogeneous. "If," thought he, "I can melt a piece of steel and cast it into an ingot, its composition should be the same throughout." He succeeded. His steel soon became famous. Huntsman's ingots for fine work were in universal demand. He did not call them cast steel. That was his secret.

About 1770 a large manufactory of this peculiar steel was established at Attercliffe. The process was wrapped in secrecy by everyone within reach—true and faithful men hired, the work divided and subdivided, large

wages paid, and stringent oaths administered. It did not avail. One mid-winter night, as the tall chimneys of the Attercliffe steel works belched forth their smoke, a traveller knocked at the gate. It was bitterly cold, the snow fell fast, and the wind howled across the moat. The stranger, apparently a ploughman or agricultural laborer, seeking shelter from the storm, awakened no suspicion. Scanning the wayfarer closely, and moved by motives of humanity, the foreman granted his request and let him in. Feigning to be worn out with cold and fatigue, the poor fellow sank upon the floor, and soon appeared to be asleep. That, however, was far from his intention. He closed his eyes apparently only. He saw workmen cut bars of steel into bits, place them in crucibles, and thrust the crucibles into a furnace. The fire was urged to its extreme power until the steel was melted. Clothed in wet rags to protect themselves from the heat, the workmen drew out the glowing crucibles, and poured their contents into a mould. Mr. Huntsman's factory had nothing more to disclose. The secret of making cast steel had been discovered.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT UPON PLANTS

According to the Berlin *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung*, some disagreeable and unexpected results have followed the electric lighting of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, which was described in a recent note, the intense brilliancy of the light having been found to cause dire destruction among the ornamental plants used for the decoration of the banqueting halls. It appears that the complete illumination of the rooms for a single night is enough to cause the leaves to turn yellow and dry up, and ultimately fall off. The damage to the celebrated collection of palms at the Palace is especially serious. It is supposed that the injury is principally due to the sudden change from the subdued light of the plant houses to the blinding light of the banqueting halls. It has been shown beyond a doubt that the rapidity of the injurious action, and its amount, are directly proportional to the intensity of the illumination, and plants standing in niches or other places partially shielded from the light are found to remain uninjured. There is no doubt that the injurious effects of the light are greatly intensified by the dry, artificially heated atmosphere of the rooms, and that they would be minimized, if not entirely obviated, if the plants could be surrounded by a steamy atmosphere, such as that in which they are grown.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Sir Charles Tupper's Budget speech was replied to in a most forcible speech by Sir Richard Cartwright, who criticised many of the statements made by the Finance Minister, deplored the heavy burden of debt under which the country was groaning, and expressed his belief that unrestricted trade with the United States was the only policy that would again restore prosperity to Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright is unquestionably one of the ablest speakers in the House of Commons; he never fails to catch the ear of the House. What he has to say is always listened to with respect by his opponents as well as his friends. The debate upon the Budget speech was participated in by several other members, but scarce anything worth repeating was said. Quite a spirited, though a short debate, took place over Mr. Chapleau's proposal to have the electoral lists printed by the Bureau in Ottawa. Mr. Chapleau contended that the cost would not exceed seven or eight thousand dollars, and this was much less than the expense of printing them in the several Provinces. Mr. Jones, of Halifax, questioned the propriety of the Government undertaking this work at the capital; the result, he thought, would be that the lists would be printed incorrectly, and the names of many voters be omitted. For the first time in the history of the British Empire a Colonial Parliament has offered to place the mother country at an advantage, as compared with other countries, as to tariff charges. Messrs. Marshall and McCarthy, in the House of Commons, have strongly advocated an Imperial Zollverein, whereby the products and manufactures of all portions of the British Empire shall be subjected to a less duty than that imposed upon similar articles imported from foreign countries. If this idea ever took practical shape Great Britain would have to place a small duty upon all foreign imports, while allowing those from her colonies to be admitted free of duty, while Canada would simply lower her tariff in favor of Great Britain and our sister colonies. It is unfortunate that the Government should have decided not to grant the customary \$10,000 towards the Dominion Exhibition, more especially as it had been decided to hold it at Halifax during the present year. Whether the Exhibition committee will be able to go on with the Exhibition, without this much-needed grant, is a question that will yet have to be settled. Canada has been most energetic in the measures taken to induce intending emigrants to settle within the Dominion, and it is satisfactory to observe that the emigration returns for this spring indicate that these efforts are now meeting with excellent results, and that the steamship lines plying between the old world and Canada have had to place extra boats upon their routes, in order to afford travelling facilities for the thousands who are now seeking our shores. This wave of immigration unfortunately sweeps westwardly, leaving the Province of Nova Scotia with little or no addition to its population. It is to be regretted that our Provincial Government has not given this question of immigration the consideration its importance deserves; but we may hope that another year will not pass away before an immigration policy is adopted. Many have been the expressions of regret expressed at the comparatively sudden death of Judge Henry, who for many years has been well known in Ottawa. Judge Henry died at the age of seventy-two years. He was in every way a credit to the Province of Nova Scotia. As a politician, as a barrister, and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, he has always discharged his duties in a straightforward and honorable manner, and his ability was of a high order.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The management of the works belonging to the Montreal Cotton Company has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Louis Simpson, late the officiant and pushing manager of the Halifax Cotton Mill.

The works of the Montreal Cotton Company are situated at Valleyfield, 40 miles south-west of Montreal, the mill being the largest in Canada (excepting Hocholaga and St. Ann's combined,) with a cloth dyeing and furnishing house attached. While we sincerely regret the loss this community will sustain by the departure of an energetic and enterprising business man to other fields, we cannot refrain from wishing him the success we know he will merit. By the way we should judge that the *Recorder* had "woken up the wrong passenger" when it stirred up Mr. Simpson.

Although "winter still lingers in the lap of spring," a walk to Bedford and a dinner at Beech's is a pleasant way to spend a Saturday afternoon. A most interesting place to visit just now is the Fish Hatchery, in charge of Mr. Wilmot. A large iron pipe running along one side of the long building furnishes a constant supply of cold, clear water to the numerous troughs where the eggs are hatched out. Millions of eggs are to be seen in the long, shallow trays, beneath which are still other trays stocked with more eggs. A constant supply of water flows over these and passes off through waste pipes, the continued splashing of the water making merry music in the building. In one lot of tins are the eggs of the salmon trout, which at the time of our visit were nearly all hatched out, and the water was swarming with tiny fish. The salmon eggs, a large number of which had been brought from Prince Edward Island, had not yet commenced to show signs of life. These eggs are about the size of, and much resemble small wrinkled peas. The female fish are caught in nets and despoiled of their spawn, each fish often furnishing as many as 10,000 eggs; the milt of the male fish is squeezed over this, and the captives are then returned to the water. In the troughs at the southern end of the hatchery are myriads of white fish, with which it is intended to stock some of our lakes. The white fish is delicious eating, and we hope the experiment of stocking our lakes may prove a success, but we confess we have our doubts. Good work is being done by the government in keeping our rivers and lakes so stocked, but until the owners of saw and other mills are made to comply with the law against polluting streams, the success of the work will not be assured. Mr. Wilmot is the "right man in the right place," and his uniform courtesy and lucid explanations make a visit to the hatchery doubly delightful.

A recent visit to Truro showed that many improvements had been made, conspicuous amongst them being the large, new warehouse of Bligh & Prince, dealers in agricultural implements. The building is most conveniently located on the Fraser property, opposite the Intercolonial freight sheds, and is fitted with an elevator of the most approved pattern, which reduces to a minimum the labor of raising and lowering the farming implements, wagons &c. On the spacious floors of the different stories is stowed the large stock carried by the firm in the most convenient manner for inspection and handling. Truro, from its central location, is fast becoming a great centre for the distribution of manufactured goods, and Bligh & Prince supply all parts of the province with agricultural implements and other articles in their line.

Frost & Wood also have an agency in Truro, and this, together with the large business in a similar line done by other firms, makes Truro a great centre for the agricultural implement trade.

A. Robb & Sons' shingle machine cuts 15,000 to 25,000 shingles in ten hours. If you don't believe it, write them to Amherst, N. S. for particulars.

A SCALEY BUSINESS.—There is nothing like success, and to be successful a business man should not misrepresent anything he offers to the public. This one thing has been the cause of the success of C. Wilson & Son, the well-known scale manufacturers of 86 Esplanade Street East, Toronto. When taking a look into the business warehouses our eyes would strike the name Wilson on the scales in four-fifths of all the business places, large or small, and when the question was put why they used the Wilson scales in preference to any other make, a smile would come over the proprietor's face, with the reply, because we can always depend on them. The name C. Wilson & Son is now well known in foreign countries as well as in Canada.—*Toronto Mail*.

ENTERPRISE AT AMHERST.—We note with no little pleasure the extensive additions being made by Messrs. A. Robb & Sons. We learn upon good authority that this enterprising and worthy firm have not only increased their facilities so as to enable them to turn out their celebrated rotary saw mills, lath machines and planers more promptly, but that they have obtained the exclusive ownership of the monarch inclined Tubular boiler, which they can furnish of their own make, in any style, and, that they still further are placing themselves in a position to make all their own engines, which will be of the celebrated Hercules pattern.

SHARING PROFITS WITH EMPLOYEES.—The *Age of Steel* prints an article from the pen of a Springfield, O., manufacturer, in which he says: "I am almost persuaded that the best way to secure the undivided interest of an employee is to share with him the profits of the concern. You thus make him your partner; he is elevated in his own estimation, and in reality; he feels a certain pride in the work turned out, not only of his department, but of the entire factory, and has aroused in him a feeling that he is in a certain sense responsible for anything that may go wrong about the establishment, and he will use his best mental and physical endeavors to do the

particular piece of work he is doing as well as it possibly can be done. I believe also that the system of profit sharing is a solution of the labor question. The system brings employer and employee together. They are friends, collaborators in a common cause. What is for the best interest of the one is for the best interest of the other, and should any difference arise between them, they will not go into a corner and sulk, and nurse their grievances until a molehill becomes a mountain, but will come together like partners as they are, and will adjust their differences without trouble. I am not saying that either employers or employees in this country are yet ready for this new order of things, but they will grow into it, for I believe that the time will come when the system will be very generally adopted in this country.

COMMERCIAL.

The progress of the season, by opening the outports and making navigation more free, has had a beneficial effect on the general markets, and trade has been somewhat livelier in most departments. Inland freights are lower, and the delivery of goods is both easier and better assured. This enables merchants to fill orders that were received some time since, as well as to deliver those that are daily coming in promptly. While the prospects are not brilliant, they may be characterized as favoring a steady and fairly active trade being accomplished. As a rule, maturing obligations are fully provided for in this locality. Reports from the west are, however, not so satisfactory, and tend to show that money in that direction is not too plentiful. The *Winnipeg Commercial* says:—"There is an improved feeling in some branches as the season advances, and the outlook is regarded as favorable for a fair summer's trade in lines dependent on building operations, etc. In staple lines trade is steady, and but moderately active. There is still a great deal of disappointment expressed at the unsatisfactory situation in payments, which continues very slow in many quarters. A large number of country merchants are still unable to meet their obligations within reasonable time, and several cases were under consideration last week. Credit appears to have been too cheap, and has been the cause of bringing several merchants into serious difficulties, if not to financial ruin. Apparently, there is much need of an effort to curtail credits, both on the part of wholesale and retail dealers."

Work on continuing the erection of the new City Hall was commenced by the new contractors, Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, of Amherst, on Monday last. Their sureties are Messrs. J. S. Maclean and R. I. Hart, of this city. It is promised that the work will be vigorously pushed to a speedy conclusion; and as the securities are indisputably "good" there is a fair prospect that the building will be ready for occupancy within a year.

The French copper syndicate controls the products of all the North and South American copper mines, which amounts to 82,000,000 of pounds a year. Copper, it is said, yields a good profit at 12 cents per pound; their price is 16 cents. This gives them an extra profit of \$3,280,000 per year.

The United States Government is considering a proposition to subsidize a line of freight steamers to ply between an American port and Beirut and Jaffa, on the Syrian coast, including touching at Larnaka and Cyprus. The products of that country are wool, liquorice and silk, of which \$15,600,000 worth were imported to the United States last year, but all came via Liverpool. It is believed that these imports could be largely increased by a direct line, and that, besides, the "natives" would absorb very large quantities of "Yalkee notions" at good prices. It is quite possible that Canada might find a good trade in that direction if she would look for it.

There is a growing demand for all the sawdust that can be landed in American cities, so that there is no longer any excuse for burning it, or polluting of streams with it.

No assignments or business changes occurred in this Province during the past week.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	May 4	Prev. week	May 4		May 4					
	1888	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885	
United States	156	193	181	172	167	3,892	3,988	4,158	5,012	
Canada	44	26	16	17	30	766	471	487	557	

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods market has been fairly active, and trade has undergone some improvement under the influence of finer and more spring-like weather that has naturally created more demand for spring lines of goods. There has been no substantial change in prices, but it may be noted that domestic cotton shirtings have shown an easier inclination. Not that any actual decline is recognized, but that buyers appear to be able to receive more favorable terms than they could a week or two ago. The general situation is considered to be in as good shape as could be expected, and, although the net volume of trade is not as large as it was a year ago, it has caused no serious ground for complaint. Travellers complain that it is somewhat more difficult than they anticipated on starting out to obtain advance orders for fall goods, but concede that they are receiving a fair trade for sorting-up goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No special change has occurred in the iron and hardware trade, either here or abroad. Pig iron has remained steady at within the range of quotations for future deliveries, though stocks actually on hand are very slight. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 38s. 5d. Finished iron, tinplates, and Canada plates, have remained unchanged and steady. Pittsburg and Philadelphia continue to quote the condition as unchanged. Buyers are "off." Every effort by producers seems to be in the direction of reduced output in all lines. If this policy is maintained for any length of time, consumers must give in, because the consumptive demand really exceeds the production, and a "shut-down" in output means enhanced prices. On the other hand, employees have it in their power to disorganise the plans of the employers by refusing to consent to be idle, in

order to reduce the supply. The result may be a very interesting fight between "capital and labor." The general public will suffer in the meanwhile—as it always must in such cases. The French tin syndicate has collapsed, and enormous losses have been sustained, the price falling in a few days from £166 to £87. They attempted too much.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has been quite active under a good demand, and a satisfactory volume of business has been transacted. Some round lots have changed hands at firm prices. Beerholm's cables show no change in quotations and a generally slow and dull market. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:—"The country markets are quiet, but wheat values are against buyers. Sixpence to 1s. advance is quoted in the country, while the recent advance of 6d. in London is maintained. Foreign wheats are firm. Corn is scarce, and quoted in London at 26s. ex ship, and in Liverpool at 2d. per cental advance. At to-day's market the tone of wheat was less firm. Flour was quiet. Corn remains scarce, and prices firm." The leading feature of the estimates for the present year is that, contrary to what might have been anticipated, the supplies during these three months are not likely to be excessive, and if Russia does not fulfil the high expectations formed of her capacity to supply wheat this spring, or if the continent takes a larger portion of the quantity assumed, the supply will actually be less than the demand; anyhow, the position is so evenly balanced that the market will be more than usually susceptible to the influence of unfavorable crop reports. The Chicago wheat market has been very weak as to prices, but trading was active; quotations were at last reports 81½c. May, 82½c. June, 83½c. July. On the other hand corn was strong, and moved up to 57c. May, 55½c. June, and 55½c. July. Oats were steady, and quotations stood at 33½c. May, 32½c. June and July. The New York wheat market has been easier, and late quotations are 93½c. June and July. Corn advanced slightly, standing at 64½c. May, 62½c. June, 63c. July, and 65½c. August. Oats were 37½c. May, 36½c. June, 38½c. July. At Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee, wheat and corn were steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been quiet, the demand being confined to small lots. Business was of a jobbing character. Prices have been steady all round. Hams and bacon were slow. Lard continues to be in good enquiry. In the Liverpool, G. B., provision market lard has been strong, and advanced 6d. to 40s. 6d. Pork was unchanged at 67s. 6d. bacon at 38s. 9d. to 41s. 3d., and tallow at 26s. 3d. The Chicago provision market was fairly active, though weaker, and prices were \$13.70 May, \$13.80 June, \$13.19 July. Lard was strong, and moved up to \$8.17½c. May and June, and \$8.22½c. July. Green hams are quoted at 9½c. and 10c. and sweet pickled at 10c.

BUTTER.—Fair receipts of a new make of butter have caused the market to rule easy. Of course specially fine goods meet, as usual, an appreciative market. Old and rank "legitimates" are not desired by consumers, and are difficult to place. A firm in Montreal is reported to be about shipping 1000 packages of margarine to St. John's, Nfld., which they purchased in Chicago, costing a shade under 10c per lb. c. i. f., St. John's. How can our old and rank "legitimates" compete with that? Another proof is here furnished of the necessity of pushing genuine butter into consumption whilst it is fresh and attractive to the palate. Once allow the genuine article to turn stale, and it is immediately supplanted by the cheaper and more wholesome substitute, margarine. This fact cannot be too forcibly nor often impressed upon Canadian butter makers, especially at the commencement of the new season. Refrigerator facilities must of necessity be taken advantage of in the hot weather to their fullest extent, if the product is to be handled to advantage. We here make no distinction between the home and export trade, as consumers on this side are getting as fastidious as they are in England, and rightly so, for no one in these days of accelerating progress wants stale and rancid butter thrust under his nose where every other kind of food on the table is as sweet as a nut. We repeat with greater emphasis than ever what we have frequently insisted upon in these columns, namely, that Canadian makers must make up their minds first of all to turn out perfect butter, and then market it whilst it remains perfect. Otherwise they may as well go out of the business. Yes, that's the phrase exactly, "go out." If after all that has been said on the necessity of marketing goods as early as possible after production the advice is still unheeded, it can do no harm to direct the attention of our dairymen to the fact that about 1,000 packages of margarine are now being forwarded by a Montreal house to St. John's, Nfld., costing a shade under 10c. laid down there, 360 packages of which are being shipped via Montreal.

CHEESE.—In this market cheese has been very quiet. In fact there has been nothing to note, as the market is dull and quotations practically nominal. Advices from various points through Canada indicate that the cheese season with its consequent activity is close at hand, and more animation may before long be expected to appear. New York reports represent the market as dull, with buyers indifferent. From recent English advices it would appear that the new season will open with the old stock pretty well cleared up, although it is to be hoped for the sake of Canadian and United States shippers, that prices will open sufficiently reasonable, to preclude the risks attending the shipment of cheese at high opening values. Regarding the winding up of the season on the other side, the *Grocer* in its London report says:—"At the former rates established last week, the market has since been fairly active, considering the diminishing quantities that remain over before another season commences, and perhaps the most that holders have been able to do has been to get out of their stocks without loss. This is saying a great deal when only a short time ago some anxiety was experienced as to what would be the position of the trade in the spring, and now it seems much stronger than anticipated, the slight upward tendency recently noticed is maintained. At the same time, the prospect for a liberal supply of new cheese at an early date is not very bright, as the season is late everywhere, and in some districts

of America they are skimming their milk for butter, in consequence of the scarcity and dearth of the latter, which in a country with a population of 50,000,000, who consume twice as much of the article as we do in England, is an important fact as affecting the cheese trade. As evidence of the extremely small stock there, it may be stated that butter in America is worth 1s. 3d. per lb. wholesale, and several consignments which had previously arrived here, have, within the last two months, been sent back to make up for the existing deficiency. Good useful and even qualities of cheese have been dealt in at 50s. to 54s., finer qualities of colored up to 58s., and superior white at 60s. to 62s.; inferior lots offer at 40s. to 50s. Stocks of fine old Dutch cheese are practically cleared, and old scanty lots of artificial fodder make no show, so that best Derby and Goudas bring 56s., and Edams, 62s. to 64s. per cwt. New milk cheese from Holland is now being looked forward to, though buyers, as a rule, are in no great hurry to purchase directly it comes to hand, and sales for the present are likely to be small. Goudas are 45s. landed, Edams at 56s. and ditto in cases at 38s. to 40s. English descriptions are in good demand, and as the prime qualities are getting into a narrow compass, fully last week's rates have been paid."

POTATOES.—This esculent tuber has proved "a mockery, a sham, and a snare" to many of our farmers who imagined—despite our warnings—that there was "money" in clinging to them through the winter. Fancy and excellent brands have recently sold at 20c. to 30c. less than they could have readily commanded six months ago. Of course it is of little or no use to point out to "farmers" the fact that they cannot afford to be traders successfully at the same time that they are "producers" of farm products. The average grower imagines that he knows more about the prospective value of his "crop" than any one else can. Advice is thrown away upon him because he prefers to "buy" his experience by discovering what every one else knows—that it is better to accept a fair offer on the spot than to store vegetables and then "stand chances" for several months, in the hope of reaping a larger profit eventually.

TEA.—Cables announcing the opening of the Japan market for the new crop of tea have been received. The first quotations were \$40 per picul for choice lots, which contrasted well with \$38 per picul—the price obtained for the same last year. Later cable advices show a sudden fall to \$32 per picul. Prices at primal points are undoubtedly lower than they were a year ago. It is singular that, in the face of this fact, holders are not anxious to sell. Concessions have been, however, made to close out invoices. The London *Grocers' Gazette* says:—"The China market continues to be more than flat, and this week's prices may be said to show worse than ever, because, even at lowest quotations, a better class of teas than we have yet seen has been sold. Tuesday's sales were very large, and consisted, for the most part, of good, common Kaisows, that have been held from October and November till now. On these teas the losses must be enormous, as parcels which are said to have cost nearly 7d. per pound to lay down here, and for which 6d. to 6½d. was refused before Christmas, were difficult to place this week at 4½d. to 5d. per lb., even these quotations failing to tempt any speculative buying. Black leafs between 7d. and 9d. per lb. are scarce, and consequently everybody is asking for them."

COFFEE.—The market is practically unchanged, but holders are very firm, and some of them predict a speedy return of the "boom" figures that prevailed a few months ago.

FISH.—No change has occurred in the situation of fish in this market, and transactions may safely be quoted as non-existent. The bankers which left Dover last week, after baiting with the small herring caught, have nearly all returned empty. They report that the small herring that they tried proved useless, as they broke to pieces under the ice that had to be placed on them to preserve them. The spring fisheries have so far this year proved a failure. Fishermen say that there are plenty of cod, hake, haddock, etc., on the banks, but that without bait, which is unobtainable, they cannot be taken. It is reported that there are between Lunenburg and this port over 200 craft of different sizes awaiting bait. Reports from other markets are as follows:—Late accounts from the seal fishery report the catch very partial, about five steamers being in with full loads, and the balance of 14 or 15 steamers were almost clean. The shore fishery however was good on the North shore and at Green Bay, so that the land and steamer seals together will probably make the catch equal to that of last year, which, however, was short. In seal oil there is very little doing, and Montreal prices are quoted firm at 45c. to 47c. Cod liver oil is quiet there at 30c. to 32c. In cod oil a few small sales have transpired in Montreal at 34c. to 36c. for Newfoundland, with Halifax quoted at 31c. to 32c.

Gloucester, Mass., May 7.—"Georges codfish continue to sell from the vessel at \$2.75 by the firms, and \$2.50 for outside vessels. Last sales of Bank halibut 6c. and 4c. per lb. for white and gray; Georges sold at 7½c. and 5c. Fresh codfish sold at \$1.15 per cwt. We quote Shore mackerel at \$20 per bbl. for 1's; 2's \$17.50 to \$18; 3's \$15; Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; 2's \$16. Bloaters \$25. We quote Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large and \$3.50 for small; Trawl Bank \$3.50 for large, Shores \$3.87½. Large dry Bank \$5; medium \$3.75. Cusk \$3; pollock \$2.25; slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$2.50; and hake \$2 37½. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; tongues \$6; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$8.50; alowies \$3.25; trout \$14.50; Halifax salmon \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$7." Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 13.—"The *Garnet* from Lockport, and *Unexpected* from Halifax, have appeared. Former cargo we sold by wire to arrive from Barbadoes at \$18 tcs., \$20 drums, \$4.50 bxs, \$14 haddock, and the small assortment by latter is being lotted out at similar rates. Consumption is good, and stocks being quite moderate values are likely to be maintained. Salmon has gone entirely out of request, but both mackerel and herring are saleable to a small extent."

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	7½ to 8	
Granulated	6½ to 7	
Circle A	6½	
White Extra C	6½	
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 6½	
Yellow C	5½	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 29	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	
MCLASSES.		
Barbadoes	32 to 33	
Demerara	34 to 36	
Diamond N.	42 to 43	
Porto Rico	31 to 35	
Cienfuegos	30 to 31	
Trinidad	30 to 31	
Antigua	30 to 31	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	
" Bright	42 to 58	
Biscuits.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	8½ to 9	
Soda	5½ to 5¾	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½	
Fancy	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 6 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats quiet. Flour strong and dearer.

Flour.		
Graham	4.40 to 4.60	
Patent high grades	4.75 to 5.00	
" medium	4.45 to 4.60	
Superior Extra	4.20 to 4.35	
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00	
Oatmeal, Standard	5.55	
" Granulated	6.00	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.55 to 3.65	
" Imported	3.55 to 3.65	
Bran, per ton—Wheat	23.00 to 23.50	
" —Corn	21.00	
Shorts	25.00 to 28.00	
Middlings	28.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn		
" Oats per ton	28.00 to 30.00	
" By	nominal	
Feed Flour	3.25	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	43 to 45	
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	5.00 to 5.40	
Corn of 56 lbs.	75 to 85	
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	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
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 8½
Duty on /m. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	14.50
No 1	13.00
" 2 large	12.50
" 2 small	12.00
" 3 large	9.50
" 3 small	9.00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August	3.25 to 3.50
" September	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	3.25 to 3.50
By of Islands, from store	2.75 to 3.00
ALWIVES, per bbl.	4.75 to 5.00
COUSHIN	
Hard Shore	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank	4.00
Bay	4.00
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	3.00 to 3.25
HACK	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK	2.25 to 2.50
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.	30 to 35
COD 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 doz.	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans	4.40 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.25
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.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.00
Hard wood, per co 1	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" In Small Tubs	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted ..	12 to 15
Canadian, new	22 to 25
" Township, old	16 to 20
" Western	14 to 16
Cheese, Canadian	13

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	5½
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 28
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.	3.50 to 4.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.00
" per case, Valencia	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	4½
Dates, boxes, new	4½ to 5½
Raisins, Valencia	5½ to 6
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	6½ to 7½
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	10 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 4.50
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).

"Norman Slade?" ejaculated Furzedon, as the scene in the paddock at Epsom shot athwart his brain. "What the deuce does Norman Slade know about me?"

"He knows who you are and what you are," replied Kynaston sternly. "He knows that you hounded Bill Smith at Epsom, and means that all the world shall know it too."

"If he dares to bring such a charge against me," blustered Furzedon, starting to his feet, "I'll prosecute him for libel."

"Then you'll precious soon have the opportunity. He intends to bring your case before the Jockey Club at once, and has vowed not to rest till you're warned off the Heath."

"Let him. Giving a jockey a glass of wine is not hounding him. A fig for Norman Slade and his threats. He will find that charge rather difficult to substantiate."

"He says not," rejoined Kynaston; "and he is not the man to say so unless he has full proof of it. I have given you due warning of what is in store for you. Henceforth, remember, we are strangers to each other."

"As you like," sneered Furzedon; "but you seem to forget that you made as good a thing out of Bill Smith's drunkenness as I did."

"I bet against a jockey who is unfit to ride as I do against a horse who is unfit to run, but I don't take part in bringing about that state of things."

"And you mean to say that I do!" exclaimed Furzedon angrily.

"I say nothing about it, one way or the other, and have nothing further to add than—good-morning." And as he spoke Kynaston rang the bell and made his visitor a formal bow of dismissal.

For an instant the blood surged in Furzedon's temples, and he felt a fierce inclination to spring upon Kynaston; but, mastering his passion by a violent effort, he turned on his heel, and abruptly left the room without recognizing his host's salutation.

When Furzedon reached the street, he began to think seriously over this disaster that had befallen him. He had blustered and denied everything to Dick Kynaston; but, for all that, the charges were true, and he could see that the Major believed them to be so. The mere fact of being proclaimed a money-lender would, he knew, damn him socially; nor was he at all certain that Norman Slade would fail in proving the charge he intended to bring against him: he had employed men to lead the great jockey to his destruction. Ralph Furzedon had seen a good deal of the dirty side of life; it was not the first time he had used men as tools to effect his purposes; and he knew what such confederates were worth. Paid to do the work which their employer fears to soil his own fingers, they are prompt to sell him afterwards to any one who will buy their information. Ah! why had his nerve failed him at the last moment? These men had done their work well and sufficiently, but he was afraid; he stood so much money against Belisarius that his heart failed him; he determined to make assurance doubly sure. Just those few drops in the last glass would effectually madden the man's already heated brain, and destroy all judgment; but it put him—Furzedon—terribly in the hands of his myrmidons, who, dexterously as it was done, could not fail to see it. How had this all come against him at once? It was so many months back that he had thought all danger of discovery was over. Then, again, how did Norman Slade learn that he traded in money under the name of Jordan & Co.—that was a secret he had jealously guarded. He had thought that known only to the confidential clerk who acted as his representative; and, as far as he could feel certain about any one, he was certain of that man's fidelity and discretion.

Where had Slade acquired this information? Those myrmidons of his might have been bribed to betray the story of the great Epsom race; but of his money-dealing they had no knowledge. How had that closely-kept secret come to light? And, for the present, Ralph Furzedon was utterly at a loss to even suspect who it was that had divulged the mystery of his occupation. But he was at no loss to recognize the danger of his position, and his brain was already busily scheming as to how it was best, how it was possible, to meet these unpleasant revelations. He ran no risk of being entrapped by the meshes of the law; but his social ostracism was imminent. As a pawnbroker, and the perpetrator of an infamous Turf robbery, that world he so coveted to mix with would have none of him, and this to Furzedon meant the loss of all he deemed life worth living:—the end of his ambition; to figure in that world, and at the same time to in some wise pull the strings of it; to know of the skeletons in the cupboard, and look cynically on at the raree show—and what men know more of these last than usurers and solicitors?—all that would have delighted Furzedon. Well, there was no necessity for it as yet, for he supposed the best way out of the imbroglio would be to go abroad for a time. Stories of this sort speedily blew over, and, unless the affair was kept constantly before it, in a week or two the world would cease to talk about it. Norman Slade, too, would be checkmated about that Epsom business; it would be little use bringing such a charge against a man who had crossed the Channel, and Furzedon felt that he should get out of the scrape cheaply at the expense of a few months' absence from London. Better for him that the charge should be dropped than brought, even if not substantiated.

One thing, however, puzzled Furzedon much; he could not conceive how it was that his identity with Jordan & Co. had leaked out; there was no one whom he could suspect, for, strange to say, that Prance might have betrayed him never entered his head. His relations with that worthy had been so long dropped, and he so rarely encountered him, that he had forgotten that Prance knew all the history of his past life, but he swore a great oath of vengeance against the man who had proclaimed the fact that

he was a pawn-broker and a usurer, should he ever discover it. And, though in his first surprise at finding Norman Slade so accurately informed as to his antecedents, Prance had not occurred to him as the informant; still, sooner or later, it was pretty certain to flash across him, and then it was likely that vow would be kept with ruthless exactitude.

He had regained his chambers, and was still pondering over all these things, when his servant brought in a pencilled note, which he handed to him with the intimation that the gentleman was waiting. Furzedon glanced hastily at the note, and muttered to himself, "Sturgeon! now what on earth can bring him here?" He might well ask, for Mr. Jacob Sturgeon was the confidential and personal representative of Jordan & Co., and his visiting Furzedon's rooms was strictly interdicted. As the latter knew, it must be something of considerable importance that led him to disregard his instructions on that point.

"Show him up," said Furzedon; and in another minute Mr. Sturgeon entered the room—a plump, quietly-dressed, prosperous-looking man of business.

"I am sorry to intrude, sir; but, as you can easily guess, it is a matter of importance that has made me disobey orders; a circumstance I thought you should be made acquainted with without loss of time."

"Yes, yes!" said Furzedon, impatiently. "Get on; what is it?"

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Sturgeon, "we've had rather an awkward scene up at the office. A Major Braddock called in about those bills of young Devereux's. He pointed out that Mr. Devereux was in India, and therefore, for the present, quite out of our reach; but that his friends were anxious to come to terms with us, and that he was empowered to agree to any reasonable composition."

"Ha!" exclaimed Furzedon; "I thought they would be glad to come to terms before long. And you, what did you say?"

"Oh! sir," replied Sturgeon, smiling, "I told them the old story—that for money lent upon next to no security, as Mr. Devereux's was, we claimed, and expected to get, heavy interest; that there were also legal expenses, that I would submit what he said to my principals; but that I could hold forth no hope of their foregoing their claims; that we could afford to wait; that, though Mr. Devereux had been unfortunate, we knew him to be a gentleman, and felt perfect confidence in his eventually meeting his liabilities."

"Quite right," replied Furzedon; "and what did Major Braddock say to that?"

"Well, he astonished me not a little, sir. As a matter of course, I looked upon it as only delicate fencing for the best terms on either side, but Major Braddock suddenly interrupted me with 'Stop all the clap-net of your class; we happen to know who your principal is; we know who it is that trades in usury under the name of Jordan & Co.; we know all about the pawnbroker's shop in the next street, and are quite prepared to go into Court if you don't make fair terms with us.' I rejoined that, if compelled to it, I didn't suppose that my principals would object to that way of coming by their own."

"Ah! and what did he say to that?" inquired Furzedon, eagerly.

"Major Braddock," replied Sturgeon, "took me up sharp. 'You mistake,' he said; 'your principal—for you have only one—would be very unwilling to go into the witness-box; he is a good young man, and loth that his left should know what his right hand is doing. No, no! Ralph Furzedon won't wish to figure before his friends and acquaintances in his real character. No; the sooner you let him know that we are aware of who we are dealing with the better.'"

"And that was all that passed between you?" asked Furzedon.

"Pretty well, sir," rejoined Sturgeon; "I told him politely he was mistaken; but he only rejoined, more briefly than civilly, 'Not much,' threw his card on the table, and left the place."

"Quite right to come and tell me," said Furzedon; "you have, of course, no idea how he came by his knowledge?"

"No, sir; I could have sworn that nobody either at the shop or the offices had any idea who Jordan & Co. were, except myself, and the secret has never passed my lips."

"Thank you; that will do," replied Furzedon. "If Major Braddock calls again, stick to it that he is mistaken. Don't come here again unless you think it absolutely necessary;" and, with a careless nod, Furzedon intimated to Mr. Sturgeon that his interview was at an end.

CHAPTER XL.

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

"Halloa, Bertie! Where have you been all the morning? Under what pretence have you been evading your military duties? Allow me to congratulate you," exclaimed young Sparshot.

"I've been on a board on forage; but I don't see that that's a particular subject for congratulation," returned Slade, as he took a chair in the mess-room and prepared to satisfy the hunger that his morning's work had created.

"Then you've heard nothing about Tom Henderson's letter, although it specially concerns you?"

"Not a word," replied Bertie. "What has Tom got to say?"

"First of all," rejoined young Sparshot, "Tom has met his Fate, and, as his Fate happens to be possessed of more dollars than a Hussar ever dreamt of, he is going to sell out, and that gives you your troop, Captain Slade."

"We shall all be sorry to lose Henderson," said Bertie, "but promotion is promotion, and in this case we have only to congratulate him on his retirement. But what is this other news?"

"Well, for some inscrutable reason, it seems the authorities have decided to send us out to India at once instead of in the autumn."

"You don't mean that!" exclaimed Slade. "Unless they've good

grounds, it is rather rough upon us all. It's always a bad business having to dispose of horses in a hurry."

"Yes," rejoined Sparshot; "the end of the hunting season, and all the officers of Her Majesty's —th Hussars are likely, I am afraid, to have a bad sale."

Bertie Slade was not a little taken aback by the news of the sudden order for India. He knew very well what this meant: that for the few weeks left to them there would be plenty of work to be done, that every officer's hands would be full, and leave of absence difficult to obtain; and yet he felt that it was absolutely necessary for him to pay a short visit to London. He had written, as we know, to Mrs. Connop, and in his letter had vaguely told her that a very serious charge was likely to be advanced against Ralph Furzedon, and delicately hinted that she would do well to suspend further intimacy with him until she heard the result. He did not like to speak more plainly; but his meaning was that Miss Devereux, to whom he firmly believed Furzedon to be engaged, should pause before uniting herself to a man whom a few weeks might see socially blasted. He had not liked to particularise the offence of which Furzedon had been guilty, and to attempt interference in the slightest degree with Miss Devereux's matrimonial intentions was, he felt, quite out of his province; and yet, knowing, as he did from his Uncle Norman, the story of Furzedon's life, he felt it was impossible that he could look on and see the girl he passionately loved married to such a scoundrel. Lettie Devereux need never fear about him. He might be destined never to win her for his wife; but, for all that, surely he ought not to let her contract this marriage in ignorance. Surely no money could compensate for the utter loss of position which awaited Ralph Furzedon. He had not intended to speak more plainly. A very little, and the accusation would be publicly proclaimed in the Press; but, now he was going to India, it might not be brought forward till after his departure. There was delay sometimes about these things; and it was possible that the knowledge might come to Miss Devereux too late.

Bertie's serious face was the cause of not a little chaff from his gay companions, as young Sparshot said Slade was the only man who apparently appreciated the gravity of the situation. "He'll chill the very marrow in your bones directly. I can see he is just about to begin with mocking lighter,

Ah! know ye the land of the sepoy and tiger,
And the terrible pranks that they play in that clime."

Bertie laughed as he rose. "One would have thought, Spar," he said "that the 'terrible pranks' were thrashed out of the sepoy during the Mutiny times; but, according to Charlie Devereux there are some of them still untamed. No, I've got a few things I want to settle before I start, and I'm rather bothered about how to do it." And so saying Bertie left the room.

"Yes," he thought, when he reached his own quarters, "there is no help for it; I must run up to town, see Mrs. Connop, and tell her the whole story; if she thinks fit to let her niece marry a man with such a charge hanging over him, I can do no more. It is impossible for me to speak to Lettie herself, though how, in spite of his money, she could accept such a céd as Furzedon!" And here Bertie Slade wound up his train of thought by discharging a volley of maledictions against that gentleman.

Bertie Slade easily obtained the short leave he ventured to ask for. He had a good many things to do in town besides his interview with Mrs. Connop. He was anxious to see his Uncle Norman, to ascertain when this business of Furzedon's would be brought forward. Major Braddock he also wanted to talk with, partly on his own account and partly concerning Charlie Devereux. Major Braddock, however, he felt certain of seeing before he sailed. The Major retained the greatest possible interest in his old regiment, and was little likely to let them sail for the East without coming down to Portsmouth to witness their embarkation. The settlement of Charlie's debts had been left to the discretion of Bob Braddock, and Bertie was in ignorance of what steps the Major had lately taken about their settlement. The last time he had heard from his Uncle Bob that gentleman had assured him there was no hurry, "at the less they troubled about it the more likely an advantageous offer would come from the other side. But the Major was now acquainted with the identity of Jordan & Co., and Bertie thought that would probably change his tactics.

However, the day after his arrival in town, at the earliest canonical hour permissible for calling, Gilbert Slade made his way into Onslow Gardens. "Mrs. Connop was at home," he was told, in answer to his inquiry. And without more ado he was ushered up into the drawing-room, where, to his great astonishment, he found himself face to face with Lettie Devereux. The situation was awkward. What he had to say he could neither say to Miss Devereux nor before her. And yet that say it he would he was doggedly determined. Lettie rose to receive him, and, though taken by surprise as well as himself, yet she masked her feelings well. Her heart beat quickly, but her chance had come, and come what might it should go hard if before he left she had not disabused Mr. Slade's mind of any idea that she was engaged to Mr. Furzedon. Mrs. Connop had not destroyed Bertie's note, and Miss Devereux had had little difficulty in persuading her aunt to allow her to see it. She read between the lines easily enough, and laughed as she said, "I think, auntie dear, this letter was meant more for me than for you, and has been written, I have no doubt, under a very mistaken idea." And Mrs. Connop was far too shrewd a woman not to think her niece was taking a correct view of the subject.

"Charmed to see you, Mr. Slade," said Lettie, as she rose to receive her visitor. "Since poor Charlie's 'grief' we have never set eyes upon you. My aunt will be down in a few minutes"—Miss Devereux devoutly hoped she would not—"and I am sure is dying, as we all are, to thank you for your kindness to him in his trouble."

(To be continued.)

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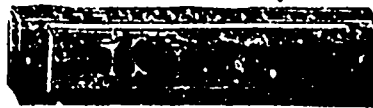
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MINING.

THE PROSPECTOR'S SOLILOQUY.

To dig, or not to dig, that is the question;
Whether 'tis wiser in the deed to follow
The lodes and bearings of auriferous metal;
Or to keep watch upon the claims of others,
And, by attention, jump them?—To sink,—to blast,—
No more;—and, by a shot, bring forth to light
Gold, pure gold, and the hundred usual signs
That indicate it,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To sink,—to blast:—
To blast! perchance to burst;—ay, there's the rub;
For dynamite speaks truth, and barren quartz,
When fuso has run its length, stands forth in all
Its nakedness. There's the delay
Of new machinery, the cost of it,
No water power, wood too dear for steam,
The assayer's test, a partner's contumely,
Nor signs of proffered help, the road to clear,
The insolence of office, and the sneers
Which drive a man to think of seeking death
At the drill-hole's mouth, and quit the world, hoist
On his own petard. Who loves backwoods life,
To grub and rough it with weary thoughts of home,
But that the chance of something turning up,—
The unexpected nugget, to grasp which
All prospectors strive,—captures the fancy;
And reconciles us to discomfort now,
To reap rewards when we are old and gray?
Buoyed up by hope, both hearts and nerves are steeled;
And thus, that he who seeks shall surely find,
Brings to our minds both joy and sweet content;
And mighty works of great scope and daring,
This end in view, are carried out in fact,
Not dreamt of all day long.....

GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, May, 1888.

Continuing our extracts from the paper of Rev. D. Honeyman, D.C.I., on the "Age and Origin of the Gold" in Nova Scotia we take up "Additional Observations" made by the Doctor, which give invaluable hints to the searcher for gold:—

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.—"In our extensive collection in the Provincial Museum, which is representative of our principal gold fields, I find a specimen from Wine Harbor, which tends to confirm the view which I am illustrating. This is a piece of quartzite traversed by a quartz vein very rich in gold. This vein is so thin that it can scarcely be measured. It could only have been filled by capillary attraction. I find also several specimens of large size from Isaac's Harbor, in which the gold is in calcite, having rhomboidal cleavage.

There seems to be no reason why every quartz vein in our Lower Cambrian should not contain gold. Yet it is a fact that only certain veins, even in known gold fields, contain the precious metal.

In the Yarmouth and Digby great coast section there is any number of quartz veins, large and small, exposed in the best manner possible for observation. I have examined them carefully, but this is nothing to what has been done by prospectors. Yet only one vein has been found to be auriferous. This one has a peculiarity which the others do not possess. In the containing strata there is abundance of arsenopyrite in beautiful crystals. The most productive veins at Montagu are well known to have arsenopyrite in abundance. There are two fine specimens in our Museum Collection, which were presented by Mr. Lawson, as very striking. One is an unusually large piece of arsenopyrite, with a large sight of gold in the arsenopyrite. Another is a large piece of arsenopyrite, with the gold spread over it in a striking manner.

Other specimens are from Oldham, presented by Mr. Donaldson, arsenopyrite rich with gold.

I shall give another illustration from Wine Harbor. Some years ago I went with Judge Henry and examined his mine. A large quantity of quartz was piled up at the top of the mine, which was said to be auriferous, although not visible. Looking about for minerals or other interesting objects among the rubbish, I noticed a piece of stone with a large piece of arsenopyrite. Striking it with my hammer, to break off the specimen, the stone broke into 8 pieces, all showing fine sights of gold. The principal pieces are in the Museum Collection. Specimens from Waverley and other gold mines show the same association of gold with arsenopyrite and other sulphides. When the former occur in any quartz vein I generally recommend a search for gold and vice versa. Why this discrimination? I believe is one of the geological mysteries which it is vain to attempt to elucidate."

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Business at this mine is steadily improving, and the present outlook favors a brisk season. The Egerton Company have just closed the month with good returns, giving 98 oz. gold from some 170 tons of quartz, which pays well, the labor being performed by a small force of men, while the load is large, from 14 in. to 3 feet, and easily worked. President Matheson is just in to direct some needed improvements at the works, and the company intend adding an additional battery of five stamps. The Nonpariel property is to be thoroughly opened up this summer, and we bespeak a good reward for the pluck and perseverance of the owners of this valuable property.

The old "Greenor" areas, now owned by Messrs. McPhie, C. D. McDonald, of Pictou, J. A. Fraser, and J. W. McDonald, of Hopewell, is to be thoroughly prospected early in the season. Two new shafts were sunk on these areas last fall, which opened up good paying leads.

A block of 23 areas in the heart of the mines owned by McKay, McDonald and Fraser, of Lansdowne, Pictou County, is now being prospected, and will be thoroughly opened up during the summer. 8 or 10 gold-bearing leads were opened on this property last fall, and further development bids fair to make it as valuable as any block in this rich district.

An additional amount of money has been raised for road improvements, which has been supplemented by the Government, and Mr. Henry McLean, of Hopewell, will begin work at once. The fact that Mr. McLean has been chosen as director of the road improvements, is sufficient guarantee that the money will be expended judiciously and well.

On the whole, the season seems to open auspiciously for placing this district in the very first rank of Provincial mines.

DIAMONDS—Professor Simmler brings forward the somewhat plausible theory that the basis of diamond formation is liquid or liquefied carbonic acid. Indeed, facts observed by different savants tend to show, it is said, the presence of this agent in the coating of the most valuable gems. Upon the bursting of such crystals, there are often found to occur two liquids in the cavities, the one behaving like water, the other like liquid carbonic acid. On one occasion, indeed, it was observed that the liquid in a quartz crystal, which was dashed to pieces, scattered its contents around with a loud noise, burning holes in the handkerchief wound around the hands of the experimenter. The acid content itself had disappeared. Under these circumstances Mr. Simmler argues that if carbon be soluble in liquid carbonic acid, it would then only be necessary to subject the solvent to slow evaporation. The carbon would thereby be deposited, and by taking proper care, assume crystalline forms, and in evaporating quickly, the so-called black diamond, which, in the state of powder, is much used for polishing the colorless diamond, might be produced.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Reports of gold finds continue to arrive at Perth. Numerous parties were forming and leaving almost daily for Golden Valley. There was great excitement there. A large number of claims were pegged out, and it was reported that wherever stone was picked up round about these claims was studded with gold. Two men left Yilgarn for Golden Valley, but not being heard of, a search party went to look for them, and they found their remains on the road. It is believed that the men died from exhaustion from want of water. Their names are Timothy Shea and Easton Beadles. The greatest hopes were entertained for the success of the latter. Some of the best experienced miners had pronounced the stone to be exceedingly rich, and quite equal to anything they had seen. The Government had received a telegram stating that Mr. Hamilton White, who was largely interested in the Kimberley gold mines, was drowned on Feb. 6 while attempting to cross Hall's Creek.

We continue our extracts from the report of the Inspector of Mines:—**IRON**—In Cape Breton County there was some work done on the iron ore bed at East Bay, owned by E. T. Moseley, Esq. It is proposed to continue the work next season, with a view to its export. There was also a little work done on the George's River iron deposits. Discoveries of iron ore are reported from other points in the Island of Cape Breton. In Pictou County, the extensive deposits of this mineral, tested a number of years ago, have remained unworked, except at Bridgeville, where the Messrs. Grant have mined 172 tons from a large outcrop of brown hematite. The ore, which is of excellent quality, was purchased by the Steel Company of Canada.

Londonderry—At this mine work has been continued at the East and West mines. There were 43,360 tons of ore mined, and 80 tons of auknite carried. The Company made 18,510 tons of coke at their mines, and 4,391 tons of limestone were taken from McDonald's quarry at Brookfield in fluxes.

COPPER—There is little now to record under this head. The Eastern Development Company did some work on their Coxheath property. A shaft was sunk on the new North vein, which was proved to a considerable depth, and found to average eight feet. The cross cut on the 200 feet level is completed, and is 260 feet long; it showed three parallel veins of ore trending North. A promising vein three feet wide is reported from Red Ox, Inverness County. A little prospecting was done on the copper ores owned by Mr. Eigar, and others at Pinkistown, Antigonish County. The present high prices of copper should afford a good opportunity for the Coxheath mine, as it appears to contain large ore bodies.

ANTIMONY—The Rawdon mines have continued working, and discoveries of new veins are reported.

GYPSUM—The total exports of Gypsum were 116,346 tons, compared with 123,753 tons in 1886. The market for this mineral is sought in the United States, where it is principally used for top-dressing, and the better facilities are ground for architectural purposes. It is to be regretted that there is not in this Province an establishment similar to that at Hillsboro, in New Brunswick, capable of meeting our requirements for ground and manufactured plaster. The removal of the duty imposed on the manufactured article imported into the United States would permit the establishment of an important industry here, which would represent many times the value of the crude article exported.

RIGHT HERE IN CANADA

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

International R. R. Dining Saloon, AMHERST, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1887.—In October 1884, I was taken down with bleeding of the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in matterly water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's safe cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of December until March following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23d of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of my church. I told them, fear not, I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure" come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours night and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continued to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a reference I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

W. J. Hamilton

Toronto, Ont., (166 Wilton Ave.) Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

Wm. J. Edson

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887. I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."

L. O. Baller

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada.

HAWKSBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terrible afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was so affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results,

although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifest. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 132 lbs. and is now reduced to 107; about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tubercles, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Wm. J. Edson

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We want live, energetic, agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, on ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salubility by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial, and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us, and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in-time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.
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CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.

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POWERFUL REMEDY!
MOST ECONOMICAL!

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The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of

G. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

GRATE—I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years.
Albert Co., N. B. GEORGE TRINGLEY.

GRATE—I had a valuable colt so bad with mange, I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic.
Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

HOME AND FARM.

FERTILIZERS.

With the advent of spring arises that ever-recurring question, "How many acres shall be sown to grain, and how many to hoed crops?" On what should the answer be based? First, on the amount of fertilizers or manure that the farmer possesses. Second, on how many acres he can properly prepare and till. As a rule, it does not pay to till more land than can be manured. There may be exceptionally favorable seasons when our uplands will give fair returns without manure, but these are rare. It never pays to sow land that has not been carefully prepared, nor does it pay to sow a hoed crop, and not to attend to it. The farmer should take these facts into consideration in planning his spring work.

On every properly conducted farm there is always some manure, but not necessarily enough for all the requirements of the crops. What then shall the farmer do? Sow his land without manure? By no means, any more than he would let his cow starve because his hay had given out. As he would buy hay for the cow, so he should purchase food for his plants.

In the purchase of these manures several things should be borne in mind. There are just three substances for which the farmer pays when he purchases a fertilizer. These are potash, phosphates, and compounds of nitrogen. The varying price of these depend on their associates, their solubility and their abundance. It is sometimes represented to the farmer that some other ingredient is the part that gives special value to a particular fertilizer, and an extra price is charged accordingly. This is a fraud. It has been found, after many carefully repeated trials, that the above-mentioned substances were the only ones likely to be absent (or in insufficient quantity) from the soil. Usually, all three will not be equally deficient from a particular soil. One, or perhaps two, will be lacking. The prevailing opinion seems to be that phosphates are the scarcest. Potash is the most abundant of the three.

How have these conclusions been deduced? By investigations and experiments. A striking proof of the truth of these facts is given by the fifty-five years of experiments of Lawes & Gilbert, at Rothamstead, England. The results of these show clearly that only the above are necessary to maintain or are capable of increasing the fertility.

The farmer receives from the company a guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer or brand he proposes to buy. When the fertilizer arrives, he should take a fair sample of it, by taking small quantities from each end and the centre of each bag or barrel, and if he has any reason to suspect it, he should have it analysed. In this way farmers could protect themselves against unprincipled dealers, and encourage honest trade.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

It is very encouraging to see the efforts the Government are making toward the improvement of the breeds of horses. The breeds selected—the Percherons and the Clydesdales—are two of the best breeds there are. They are both draft breeds. The close, pony-built Percherons, with their usually good feet and trim legs, make them in all cases favorites. While the Clydesdales are too well known to need mention.

The bonus—ten per cent. on the purchase money—is a great inducement to purchasers, especially as very few Governments offer such inducements. May many of these horses be imported. When bred to our common mares they produce an offspring which makes an almost perfect farm horse.

A valuable contribution is made to the fruit literature of the Province, from page 27 to 43 of this report. All interested in fruits should read it. Read also the article on butter-making. The Pictou cattle disease receives its share of attention. Long accounts of some English experiments on ensilage are given.

L. B. ARNOLD.

During the past year, agriculture has suffered some severe losses in the death of a number of her leading teachers. Men of world-wide reputation have passed away.

The most recent of these was the late L. B. Arnold, non-resident professor of dairying at Cornell University. He did more for Canadian dairying than any other single individual. He made it what it is. He was considered the leading authority on the subject on this continent. His reputation was not confined to the new world, however, as he was held in high esteem in England and on the continent. A few years ago, when he visited England, large meetings were held in his honor. He had, however, one bad fault. That was theorizing and speculating; nor did he always keep clear in his own mind, let alone that of the reader, what was theory and what was fact. Long after his theories have been relegated to their proper oblivion, the results of his practical teaching will still be seen.

LATE ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

The late Mr. H. M. Jenkins, Secretary for the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was probably without a rival as an authority upon everything, pertaining to agricultural education. Although he did an immense amount of work, it was all characterized by thoroughness and accuracy. As editor of the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, he seemed to be in just the right place.

The late Dr. Augustus Voelker, consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which Mr. Jenkins was secretary, was also one of those men who have the faculty of doing a great amount of good. Dr. Gilbert, his life-long friend, said:—"There can, indeed, be no doubt that he succeeded in a remarkable degree, not only in the furtherance of actual improve-

ments in practice in accordance with scientific principles, but in thoroughly gaining the confidence of the practical farmer, and securing his appreciation of the aids which practice can derive from science."

One of the life-long friends of these men has just gone to his rest, Professor John Wilson, of Edinburgh University.

THE CARE OF SWINE.

In the whole list of our domestic animals, none receive such constant abuse at the hand of man as the pig. He is belabored for his stubbornness and is the universal object of contempt. This abuse does not all come in the way of kicks and blows, or the poor pig might be thankful. His worst treatment is in the food he gets, and the pen he is confined in.

It is the general opinion that a pig can eat anything, and make good healthy pork out of it. Anything that is especially filthy is given him. As a rule, he gets the leavings, and that is about all. There is no animal, however, that responds to a properly prepared ration so promptly and so fully as the pig.

His food should be clean. There is no reason why it should be filthy any more than should the food of the horse or cow. The importance of this may not appear at first, but think a moment: the cow or horse, if given unwholesome food, would sicken, and we would have abundant evidence of trouble in the lessened production of milk or in the lessened power for work. The same trouble exists with the pig, only it is not made so evident. Again the pig should have sufficient food. Too often it is the practice to feed him on "slops." Now, if these are very dilute, no matter how nutritious the ingredients are, the animal cannot eat sufficient. His stomach is small, and as a consequence, he will still be hungry after having eaten all he could. It would be like a person trying to satisfy his hunger by drinking all the water he could. As a consequence, the pig cannot eat enough, and part of what he does eat, passes directly on into the intestines, and is not thoroughly digested. This is another source of disease.

Clean pens and pure fresh air are quite as essential for the pig as for any other animal. It is the custom to turn the pig on the manure pile, to wallow through filth, to live in filth, and in some cases to give him no clean water whatever, but spend his whole life in a place that his owner could not endure to be in over a few moments at a time. There is no economy in this, as if decent feed and a clean pen, the pig would give double the return. If given with fair treatment, give larger returns than any other animal for the cost of food.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, one of the oldest Jersey cattle-breeders, and one of the founders of the American Jersey Cattle Club, is dead. He helped to establish the Adams Express, and was its president.

Major Henry E. Alvord, formerly manager of Houghton Farm, and lately Professor of Agriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has just declined the directorship of the Cornell University Experiment Station, and accepted the Presidency of Maryland State College.

Professor I. P. Roberts has been appointed Director at Cornell Experiment Station, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Dr. William Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experiment Station, is expected to visit the Maritime Provinces this spring. It is to be hoped that Professor Fletcher, who did so much for the benefit of the fruit growers during his two former trips, may be induced to come down here again.

The Emperor Frederick of Germany, has always taken great interest in the Agricultural schools of the Empire. It is in these schools, rather than in her army, that the greatness of Germany resides.

NOTES.

How is this for butter records? One Jersey cow, 936 pounds, 14 ounces butter in a year; one Holstein cow, 28 pounds, 2½ ounces butter in a week; one Holstein cow, 26,000 pounds of milk in a year; one Jersey cow, 46 pounds, 12½ ounces butter in a week. Can any of our "scrub" beat that? What a lesson in stock-breeding is this!

The winter has been, on the whole, favorable to all kinds of fruits in Nova Scotia, and we may look for another good yield this year.

Too much care cannot be exercised in keeping young chickens in dry, clean coops, thus preventing gaps, the most fatal disease among chickens.

An International Fair is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., this fall, and promises to be of universal value and interest, as great efforts are being made to make it a success.

It is not definitely known whether the Dominion Exhibition is to be held or not. It will be a great loss to our farmers if it does not come here. The time is growing short to get ready, even if decided right away. In order to have the greatest good from it, the authorities will have to exert themselves to the utmost. If it is not coming here, it is high time something was being done to advance the Provincial Exhibition, if it is to be made a success.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a 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, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives strength 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.

234--Argyle Street--236, and 8 Jacob Street, Halifax, N.S.

As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c., at LOWEST possible rates. Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

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AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

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1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech Pine and White wood House Finish.

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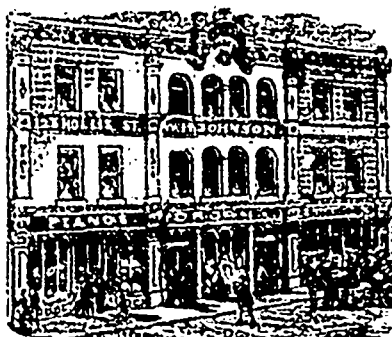
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BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Pianos,
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Pianos.



Organs,
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Organs.

Too Much Stock!

THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

Make no Mistake in the Place—Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

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HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

New Paint Factory,

on the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

By to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

Imperial Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

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

Pure Liquid House Paints, in ½ and 1 gallon tins, and 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

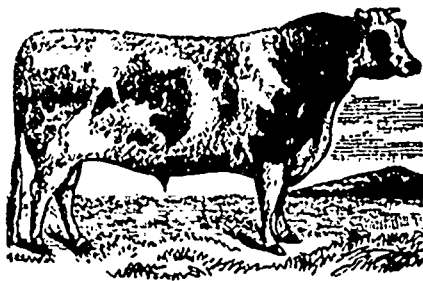
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.

Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

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

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS, - KEMPT ROAD.



J. R. FOSTER,

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EX S.S. NOVA SCOTIAN & BORDERER,

24 CASES

DRY GOODS

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— AND —

MILLINERY NOVELTIES

Our Stock is now well assorted in all departments, and is constantly replenished with New and Attractive Goods.

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Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

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HOT WATER BOILERS.

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CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes to consist of books on Chess--to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed--

Chess Editor,
Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. RENNIE (Toronto).--Kindly forward us Nos. 1, 2, and 5, to complete file.

"VONA"--Thanks. Your poetical effusion was much appreciated.

T. S. R., and L. J.--There is no mate after K to Q4 in your solution of No. 28.

Two-movers do not usually commence with a check.

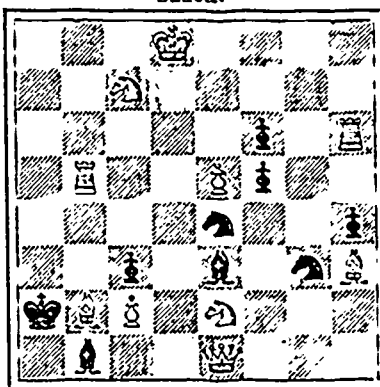
J. W. W., and others.--B to K5 in Problem 22 is met by black playing Q takes Kt.

F. MACKIE, (Eng).--Correct solutions received of Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25.

Correct solutions of Nos. 26 and 27 received from L. M. Wilkins, Dr. L. Johnstone, W. J. Calder, and F. W. Beckman.

Solution to Problem 28.--Q to QR4 (Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, J. W. Wallace, H. B. Stairs, L. M. Wilkins, Vona, W. J. Calder, Mrs. H. Moseley, and F. W. Beckman.)

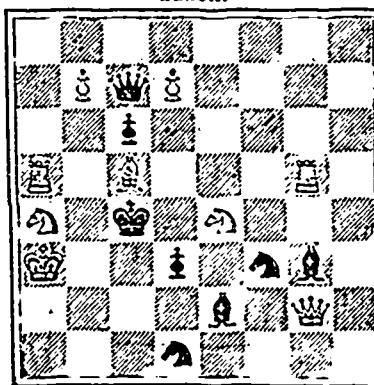
PROBLEM No. 30.
By M. E. Pradignat.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 31.
By M. E. Pradignat.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Our problems this week are taken from a collection published in 1883, by M. Pradignat, the leading French composer.

Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, the late eminent critic, who reviewed the work in the British Chess Magazine, said:--"With regard to two-movers our author is almost invariably seen to advantage, and the marked individuality of style which characterises his compositions is present throughout, exercising in many instances a power-

ful charm over the most fastidious solver."

Solutions and criticisms of the above problems are invited from all our readers, whether regular solvers or not.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c.

For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton Street, Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK FORSHAY.--You have made a "bull's-eye" in No 11, and full credit is given you therefor.

C. P. G. H., Halifax.--Your one variation in Problem 11 is sound. You will have credit for it though it is by no means a complete solution.

W., Halifax.--Your solution of Problem 11 is faulty as at your seventh move (7 10) you give an opportunity for black to win by 9--14.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 21.--Correct solutions have been given by Mrs. H. Moseley and D. Stewart. This problem is the famous "second position," by Anderson, and all players should make themselves familiar therewith, as it is very apt to occur in end games. It is as follows:--black men--1, 3, 6; white men--12, 13, 32; black to move and win.

1-5	3-7	10-15	10-15
32-27	24-27	23-27	23-27
5-9	7-10	15-19	15-19
27-23	27-23	27-32	27-32
9-14	10-15	19-24	19-24
23-19	23-27	32-28	32-28
14-18	15-19	24-27	11-10
19-15	27-32	28-32	28-19
18-23	19-24	27-31	16-23
15-11	32-28	32-28	12-8
23-27	24-27	31-27	23-18
11-8	28-32	28-32	8-3
27-32	27-31	27-23	18-14
8-4	32-28	32-28	3-7
32-27	31-27	23-19	6-1
4-8	28-32	28-32	7-11
27-23	27-23	19-15	14-9
8-11	32-28	32-27	13-6
23-18	23-18	15-10	1-10
11-16	28-24	27-23	bk. wins.
18-15	18-14	10-6	
16-20	24-19	23-19	
15-11	6-10	14-10	
20-24	19-23	19-23	

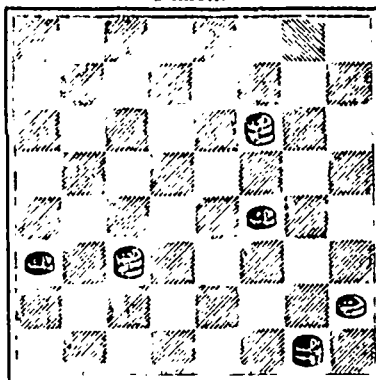
PROBLEM 22.--Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley. Position, black man--9, kgs., 15, 20; white men--6, 11, 16, kgs., 8; black to move and draw.

15-10	3-8	15-10	12-8
6-2	15-10	8-4	7-16
9-13	8-12	13-17	8-3
8-3	10-15	16-12	16-19
10-15	12-8	10-7	drawn.

We have received the first number of the American Checker Review, a new fortnightly magazine, which is solely devoted to the science of checkers. It is cleanly printed on good paper, and will doubtless prove a valuable addition to checker literature. Sample copies will be sent on application to the American Checker Review, Chicago, Ills., U. S., A.

PROBLEM 25.

By Charles F. Barker, Champion of America, in No. 1 of American Checker Review, Chicago. BLACK.

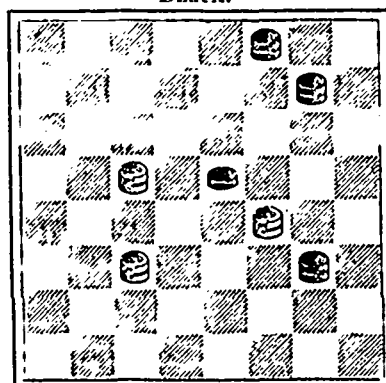


WHITE.

White to move and win.

PROBLEM 26.

By Lyman M. Stearns, Draught Editor "Derry News" in American Checker Review. BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to move and win.

JOSEPH FADER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Fresh and Corned Beef and Pork, Cheese Butter, Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes.

17 & 19 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S. Manufactured Meats, Sausages, Bologna, Puddings, &c., prepared on the premises. Having an immense Refrigerator, we carry a heavy stock of goods, which are fresh at all times, and can fill orders by mail or otherwise promptly. Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

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NOTICE.

Now ready for inspection at De Wolfe's Show Rooms The largest assortment of CARRIAGES

Yet offered. A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ones left.

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CLASS D. The 12th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, 16th May, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000

FIRST SERIES. PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 Principal Lot 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 5,000	\$100
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	100
10 Building Lots in Montreal	300	300
15 Bedroom or Drawing-room Suites to choice.....	200	200
20 do do do.....	100	200
100 Gold Watches.....	50	50
1000 Silver Watches.....	20	20
1000 do do.....	10	10

2147 lots worth.....\$50,000 TICKETS \$1.00.

SECOND SERIES. PRIZES VALUE.....\$10,000 Principal Lot--1 Real Estate worth \$1,000

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 1,000	100
100 Gold Chains worth.....	40	40
1000 Toilet Sets worth.....	5	5

1101 lots worth.....\$10,000 TICKETS 25 Cents.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specifically authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

PROTECTION

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

"Pine Balsam" Protector

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

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