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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 16, 1888

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Having found that the Religious Intelligence with which we are furnished is not of sufficient moment to justify our retention of a separate column for it, we have decided to incorporate such as reaches us in the columns of General News.

A contemporary, infallibly posted on social topics, kindly instructs us as to when we may use our fingers in eating at table in "polite society." We only demur to cheese, which we venture to think better eaten as of old, at the tip of the knife. We should be glad, however, to have our ignorance enlightened as to how and where the Army List affords information as to whether a man is married or not.

Is electricity a dutiable commodity? This question was recently submitted to the Treasury Department by the Collector of Customs of Calais, Me., that town being lit by the electric light from a current generated on the Canadian side of the line. Secretary Fairchild in reply said that as electricity is an invisible subtle agent or power, without any substance as a mercantile commodity, it is not provided for in the tariff, or liable to duty.

Lt.-Genl. Sir Jno. Ross, K.C.B., who succeeds Lord Alexander Russell in the North American command, is an officer of great service and high distinction. He was born in 1829, was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Alma and Inkermann, was present at Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow, and raised and commanded a camel corps in Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India. He commanded the Perak Expedition, 1875-6, and the Brigade drawn by Lord Beaconsfield from India at the eastern crisis, and then resumed command of the Calcutta Brigade. He was second in command to Sir Fred. Roberts in Afghanistan in 1880, and received the thanks of Parliament. From 1881 he commanded the Poonah Division until promoted Lt.-General in 1886.

We call the attention of our gold mining friends to the suggestion given in our mining columns, and remind them that they are very much interested in its successful carrying out. The special reports, issued some years ago on several of the gold districts, are now nearly all out of print, the editions being exhausted. Many other districts have been worked since then; the conditions governing the cost of gold-mining have become changed, so that gold-mining is now much cheaper than formerly, and large bodies of low-grade quartz ore can now be treated profitably. A connected account of the gold districts and the gold mining industry, would give a wonderful impetus to this important branch of mining, and its publication would greatly strengthen the hands of the Nova Scotia Government Agent, who, we have suggested, should be sent to England in the interests of the Province.

As nothing is too cruel, so nothing is too foul and loathsome for the vivisectors. W. Gaucher revels in a new way of giving animals Bright's Disease. It consists in injecting into guinea pigs certain products of animal organs, so that the poor creatures die of diseased kidneys. Dr. Klein, Mr. Lingard, and others, are amusing themselves by feeding fowls upon the putrid lungs of men and animals, to induce tuberculosis, and inoculating guinea pigs, which persist in disappointing these fragrant persons by premature death from blood poisoning. And the result of all the diabolical cruelties practised is the power of producing diseases, but not a step towards their cure. The effects of their gruesome processes are found to be quite different on different animals, and are therefore scarcely ever a guide to their effects on human beings. Let no one, however, be discouraged; they will presently want human beings to practise on.

The Manchester *Guardian* of May 17, 1843, contains the following announcement: "The Britannia, steamer, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, after a voyage of 12 1/2 days from Boston, and 10 1/2 days from Halifax." The direct boats from Liverpool to Halifax arrive on Sunday, that is 10 days from Liverpool. An acceleration in speed of 1/4 a day has taken 45 years to accomplish! We pointed out a few weeks ago that the voyage from London to Melbourne had been reduced from fifty to twenty-seven days. If fifty days can be reduced to twenty-seven in a period of twenty-five years, surely Canada is entitled to something better than a gain of 1/4 a day in forty-five years! With these facts before us, we cannot help thinking that it would be impossible to find a person so incompetent to judge of shipbuilding as Mr. Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line. Bad as his prediction: "That the life at present displayed in this industry on the Clyde must collapse before the end of the year," looks for Canada, it is only the opinion of an interested pessimist, who prefers to buy second-hand ships to building new ones.

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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.

Experimental (medical) science, is giving itself over to the most rampant extravagances. M. Pasteur's rash methods and conclusions are rapidly incurring the distrust and disfavor they deserve. Another lively French man, M. Verneuil, is preaching that "lock jaw comes to man almost entirely from horses." It is difficult to imagine a more outrageous proposition, "tetanus" being well known to ensue upon physical injuries having no connection with the horse or any other animal. M. Verneuil propounds the ridiculous theory that "the disease is at once virulent and contagious." Much more absurdity follows.

The minority report of the medical staff of the Victoria General Hospital was signed by Drs. Oliver, Cowie, McKay, and Rigby; the name of Dr. Cowie having been inadvertently omitted in our editorial in the last issue of *THE CRITIC*. The minority favor a compromise measure, placing the hospital in charge of two physicians and surgeons instead of one, as recommended by the majority. They reasonably maintain that one physician and surgeon cannot do justice to the large number of patients and attend to their private practices at the same time. The combined duties are too heavy for any one physician and surgeon, and the work that would be slighted is, pretty certain to be the hospital and not the private practice.

A trustworthy correspondent in the N. W. speaks of reports that we are to have an Indian outbreak next month. There is, it seems, no doubt of a wide-spread dissatisfaction, but our correspondent does not hear of any grave faults by agents or others. The grievance appears to consist in the insufficiency of the Government allowances in certain cases, with the result that the Indians become weak and cannot work towards spring. Failure by a contractor to deliver supplies at Edmonton is one shortcoming which should have been guarded against. It is also stated that the N. W. M. P. is in some districts badly prepared for contingencies. At one station they are said to be 20 short of their proper strength, that some of the arms are unserviceable, and that they are short of horses. It is further said that the whole Police force is about 200 under its establishment. Mr. Parley, M.P. on the other hand, on being interrogated on the subject, is said to have expressed confidence that nothing dangerous is to be apprehended. We trust it may be so.

THE LATE KAISER.

Had the late Emperor of Germany lived till the 22nd inst., he would have completed his 91st year. He had sat on the Throne of Prussia 27 years, and for 18 had enjoyed the Imperial dignity he was so well fitted to wear.

There would have been nothing remarkable in the close, at that great age, of a life so eventful and so full of honor, had not the attendant circumstances been such as to throw around the event a peculiar sadness. The rigidity and infirmity of his venerable consort—the Empress is in her 77th year—contribute in some degree to this; but its more marked feature is the condition of the son, who is so well fitted to fill his father's throne with prudence, dignity and honor.

It can scarcely be said that the Emperor's death makes any marked change in the European situation, as is shown by the quietness of the stock market; and, if his successor's life should, by good fortune, be spared for any length of time, his well-known love of peace may serve to obviate hostilities for some time yet.

It is not unpleasant to mark that the event has awakened the latent chivalry of the French character, and that some French papers comment on it in a generous vein.

William the 1st was a son of Frederick William 3rd, of Prussia, whose reign witnessed her disastrous overthrow at Jena, and of the noble-hearted Queen Louisa, who elicited the brutality of Napoleon's nature when she visited him to implore more favorable terms for her unfortunate country, after the battle of Friedland. The young Prince was 18 years old at the battle of Waterloo, and accompanied the armies which consummated the overthrow of the universal tyrant.

After the accession of his childless brother in 1840 he became heir apparent, and was at different times entrusted with important governments and commands. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of a soldier, he was, in the turbulent times of 1848, regarded with dislike and distrust by the revolutionary and liberal elements, and was, indeed, generally looked upon as an absolutist of the deepest dye. There is, indeed, no doubt that he was, even at the time of his own accession in 1861, thoroughly impressed with the divine right of sovereigns, to which he gave expression by placing the crown on his own head at his coronation. But he probably inherited a high-minded spirit of chivalry from his mother. His loyalty was conspicuous during his brother's life-time, and his counsel and advice were frequently sought and freely given. A blameless private life, a dignity equally devoid of coldness and affection, a considerable share of real kindness of heart, clear-sightedness and resolution in diplomacy, perfect coolness in the field, and an unflinching solicitude for the honor and welfare of the Fatherland, soon procured for him as devoted a attachment on the part of his people as monarch ever enjoyed. Almost the last little trait recorded of him—his apology to those around him on his death-bed for giving them trouble—suffices to show how true a gentleman he was.

Such a character admits of no doubt of the simplicity and sincerity of his belief in the Divine favor, and of the reality of his gratitude to Heaven for the splendid victories achieved during his singularly glorious reign. We say glorious very advisedly, for it must ever be borne in mind that the rightful position of the Teutonic Race in Europe was at stake and ever menaced by the intrigues of France. The grand object of unification would have gone far to justify much more doubtful measures than were ever sanctioned by the Kaiser, whose policy was, on the whole, simple, straightforward, and resolute. To no man, since Arminius routed the Augustan Legions, does Germany owe so much, except to Prince Bismarck, and even he could not have accomplished what he did, had he served a master less faithful, stanch and determined.

It is possible that the late Emperor's ideas of Divine Right may have been somewhat modified by his own act of dispossessing the King of Hanover, but it may well be conjectured that that very expedient, if not a perfectly just course, was due rather to the instance of the Chancellor and his determination to aggrandize Prussia, than to a mind so loyal as that of the Prussian King.

The latter half of the century has been marked in Europe by two events which have essentially and beneficially changed the balance of power—the unification of Italy and that of Germany; and in each case a popular resolute and straightforward King was supported by a Minister of phenomenal determination and ability. History can scarcely show two more honest, and at the same time able monarchs, than Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, and William of Hohenzollern, nor two more consummate Statesmen than Camillo, Count Cavour, and Otto, Prince Von Bismarck.

THE MILITIA SERVICE.

Those who take in the Militia Service of the Dominion the interest which every Canadian ought to take in it, ever look forward as the new year waxes, to the appearance of the Blue Book, with the hope (sometimes not disappointed) of finding some reform, some improvement, or some justice done, which the initiated know how to extract from the indications of what appear to the general mere matter-of-fact lists of names. For we congratulate the Department on the happy idea of including the Militia List in the Blue Book. *En passant*, we must couple with this congratulation our regret that the list still remains untabulated, and is deformed by the crude-looking stringing out of company after company in the old archaic form.

We have watched the list for two years in the full expectation of seeing remedied a case of injustice, or—let us say—over-sight, which it is high time was rectified as far as it can be.

When the Red River Expedition was fitted out in 1870, the Surgeons to the Ontario and Quebec Battalions respectively, were Alfred Codd,

W.D., and J. L. H. Neilson. Dr. Codd was the Senior, and had been previously Surgeon of the Ottawa Field Battery.

Mr. Neilson, soon after the disbandment of the two Battalions, was appointed to the Quebec Battery, of what is now the "Regiment of Canadian Artillery." He is now a *Surgeon-Major*, with seniority of the 8th April 1881. Dr. Neilson's service has been continuous—almost, if not quite, without a break—and, so far as he is concerned, he is an officer every way worthy of the promotion he received, not at all out of due course.

Dr. Codd accompanied the disbanded force back to Canada, but only remained unemployed about three months, being appointed to the reinforce expedition sent up in October, 1871, on account of the Fenian raid on the Hudson's Bay Fort at West Lynne, the return force having been paid off in Toronto, in July. The reinforce expedition was incorporated with the two companies of the old force left at Winnipeg, and became a Provisional Battalion, which remained on active service till 1875 or 1876. On the organization of the School of Mounted Infantry, Dr. Codd was appointed to it as Surgeon, and now, extraordinarily as it seems to us, stands on the list of *Surgeons*, with the seniority only of the date of that appointment, the 15th August, 1885, his seniority in the Ontario Rifles, 1st May, 1870, being thus entirely ignored, to say nothing of his previous seniority in the Ottawa Field Battery. If the first only were allowed him, he would stand at least seventh on the list of Surgeons, probably two or three higher, for we are not acquainted with the date of his appointment to the Ottawa Field Battery. As it is, he is the 92nd on the list of Surgeons. This is a case in which we confidently look to see justice done by Dr. Codd's speedy promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

CIVIC REFORMS.

The Local Parliament being now in session, we should have expected that the City Council would have submitted a Bill amending the present Civic Act, with the view of remedying some of the many defects that practice has demonstrated to cause unnecessary friction in its operation. A Bill has in fact been introduced to consolidate and amend the City Charter, which embodies many most commendable features; but some of the reforms are too sweeping, and savor too much of a desire to introduce Ring Rule into Civic affairs, to make the passage of the Bill at all likely. The proposition to increase the Mayor's salary to \$2,000 per year will hardly meet the views of the rate-payers; neither will they grow enthusiastic over the idea of a salaried Board of Aldermen, empowered to manage Civic affairs, under the supervision of the City Council, which is to meet occasionally for that purpose. The bungling work in connection with the City Hall contract is bound to result in heavy financial loss to the City, and the over-burdened tax-payers are not likely to favor any Bill that will largely increase taxation, and deliver the City into the hands of a ring, with all the attendant corruption. The Civic Franchise Act should be amended so that tenants, monthly or otherwise, who pay a certain rental, should be entitled to vote. At present, under the lien law, the landlord has to pay the taxes, which he in turn, if possible, adds to the rent of his tenants. Of course, many tenants gain a vote through the tax on their personal property; but where this is not the case, they should be entitled to vote on a rental qualification. The extending of the Franchise to tenants is simply an act of justice, and this session of Parliament should not be allowed to pass without the Act being so amended as to provide for their rights. Where the lien law applies there is no possibility of the City losing the taxes, and it is therefore most unnecessary to keep up the present qualification for voters. We refer to the necessity of having all the taxes paid up thirty days before an election. This qualification is unnecessary and unjust, results in the disfranchisement of thousands of our best citizens, and throws the elections into the hands of the fitmen and the payers of a paltry poll-tax. If a change is not soon made here, the tax-payers are bound, in the long run, to suffer severely.

Amongst the minor points needing attention, is the present law prohibiting the extension of the water supply into new districts, unless the rates collected in the first instance shall equal 6 per cent yearly on the cost of the extension. In the western districts of the city there are hundreds of families who now obtain their water supplies from shallow wells or open springs. Should an epidemic unfortunately break out, it would certainly spread with terrible rapidity through these sections. Then again, they have no fire protection, and the want of water supply causes many would-be builders of homesteads to seek more central localities. If they petition for water, a survey and estimate is made, and that is generally the last of the matter. In these cases it would be the part of wisdom to extend the water, as the impetus thus given to the building up of the locality would soon result in a large profit on the outlay. In other cities the water pipes are laid in newly-opened streets in advance of settlement, but in a very short time the streets are lined with dwellings, and the taxable wealth of the city largely increased. By all means let this foolish 6 per cent guarantee on the water extension be repealed. Then again, the city is in great danger from fire. We have one of the best, if not the best, fire departments in the world. We refer to the men, and not the apparatus, as there is not a reliable steam fire engine in the city. Our firemen deserve better treatment than they have hitherto received, and should at once be supplied with one or two of the latest improved steam engines. These are a few of the points that occur to us where reforms might be introduced, but nothing less than an earthquake will ever rouse our Aldermen to a sense of the city's requirements.

A correspondent of the *Herald* urges that 200 or 300 copies of the new City Charter be printed, in order that the citizens may be enabled to take full cognizance of the matter, before the measure is passed. We fully endorse this proposition, and emphatically add, that it is a matter in which the rate-payers should be on the *qui vive* at once, and make their full influence felt.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

If an untruth is only a day old it is called a lie; if it is a year old it is called a falsehood; but if it is a century old it is called a legend.

"What is home without a mother?" It's a place where the girls sit up with their fellows until they hear the old man coming in the gate about midnight."

The dog corps in the French army is being carefully trained at Belfort. Large dogs are chosen. Every day they are shown soldiers in German uniforms and taught to fly at them on sight.

When baseball pitchers get \$5,000 a season and sluggers capture that much in 30 minutes, what encouragement is there for a man spending half a dozen years wrestling with the classics?

Misprints on occasions are of a very painful nature. The editor of a Temperance paper who wrote, "Getting drunk is folly," was horrified to read in his sheet next day that "Getting drunk is jolly."

It was a typical Parisienne who once said to a friend in a burst of confidence: "Oh, ma chere, there is, believe me, nothing so aggravating as a jealous husband; but then, you know, I cannot imagine anything so humiliating as a husband who is not so!"

Some baseball pitchers get \$3,000 a season. Some pitchers only get \$1 a day and found, but the latter pitch hay instead of a ball. A young man who pitches hay may be as valuable a citizen as the man who pitches a ball, but he doesn't get his portrait printed in the papers.

An eye-witness writes that a funeral at Venice is very curious. A gondola in black and silver comes for the body at the house of mourning. The coffin is put in the open boat, and the family and the priests then get in and sit around it. The gondoliers are dressed in black and silver and they row towards the cemetery, which stands in the middle of a broad lagoon.

WHY HE DID NOT WASH THEM.—"Oh, no ma'am," pleaded the tramp, "you may think my life all sunshine, but it ain't. Wherever I go I am beset with dangers. In short, ma'am, I carry my life in my hands."

"Ah, I see!" exclaimed his temporary hostess, "that accounts for your not washing your hands. You don't dare to do it for fear you'll drown yourself."

HE HAD ATTENDED TO THAT.—Omaha man—Jump-up quick, the house is on fire.

Wife—But I've no clothes on.

"Tell folks you've just come from a party."

"And John my hair isn't—"

"That's safe; I just threw it out of the window."

AN ENGLISH STORY FROM PARIS.—Another of those Englishman, how they are bizarre! Sir William Dragg hailed a cab at Brighton about a year ago, and told the driver to take him to the pier, off which Sir Dragg had his yacht. He told the cabman to wait for him, meaning to cruise about off Brighton for an hour or two; but, changing his mind, he determined to go around the world. This cabman waited and waited, and finding that his "fare" did not come back, he obtained leave from the municipality to erect a shelter for himself and horse. Here he waited for more than a twelvemonth, when the other day Sir Dragg returned with his yacht, and was not at all surprised to find the cabman waiting for him. "How much do I owe you?" he said, and upon the cabman handing him a bill for £600 he tore a cheque out of his book filled it up for the amount, and told the man to drive to his hotel. To illustrate the extortionate character of the cabman, the man asked Sir Dragg for his fare from the pier to the hotel.—*Paris Gaulois.*

The Popular Science Monthly for February says:—

Sirius' mass is fully 20 times the sun's, and since the character of Sirius' spectrum indicates that its intrinsic brightness, surface for surface, is much superior to the sun's, it is probable that our estimate of the star's actual brilliancy, as compared with what the sun would possess at the same distance, viz., 73 times, is near the truth. It is evident that life would be insupportable upon the earth if it were placed as near to Sirius as it is to the sun. If the earth were a planet belonging to the system of Sirius, in order to enjoy the same amount of heat and light it now receives, it would have to be removed to a distance of nearly 800,000,000 miles, or about 8½ times its distance from the sun. Its time of revolution around Sirius would then be nearly 5½ years; in other words, the year would be lengthened 5½ times.

But Sirius is probably not the greatest sun of the visible universe. There is little doubt that Canopus, in the Southern hemisphere, is a grander sun than Sirius. To our eyes Canopus is only about half as bright as Sirius, and it ranks as the second star in the heavens in the order of brightness. But while Sirius' distance is measurable, that of Canopus is so unthinkably immense that astronomers can get no grip upon it. If it were only twice as remote as Sirius it would be equal to two of the latter, but the probability is its distance is much greater than that. And possibly even Canopus is not the greatest gem in the coronet of creation.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our occasional offer which appeared lately. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *THE CRITIC* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with twenty-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Sir Jno. Ross, like Lord Alexander Russell, is a Rifle officer.

The *Baddeck Reporter* says that hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

The death, at Niagara, is announced of the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Canadian Senate.

The Earl of Londale left Ottawa on Saturday night, on a trip to the Mackenzie River region.

Rev. W. C. Calder has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Woodstock, N. B.

The Imperial authorities have by no means given up the idea of purchasing cavalry remounts in Canada.

Rev. R. W. Hudgell has gone on a visit to England. His place is supplied at Stewiacke by Rev. F. Woolcott.

The St. John Board of Trade complains of vexatious discriminations in I. C. R. rates against St. John in favor of Halifax.

Capt. White, comptroller of the N. W. Mounted Police, denies that there is any foundation for apprehension of trouble in the N. W.

Miss Leake, who left Nova Scotia some time ago for British Columbia, is in charge of a home for Chinese children in that Province.

As a result of the special services lately held at Ottawa, nearly one thousand persons have joined the Methodist churches of that city.

The new Cavalry School is, it is said, to be at Toronto, with a branch at Kingston. It certainly should not be farther east than Toronto.

Rev. B. H. Thomas, of Sackville, has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Lakeville, N. B. and will immediately enter upon his duties.

The deaths have been recently recorded of the Very Rev. Dr. Boomer, Dean of Huron, and of John H. McTavish, Esq., ex Canadian Pacific Land Commissioner.

Negotiations have been set on foot for the introduction of Newfoundland, the Ancient Colony, into the Dominion. The measure will, however, be calmly and leisurely considered.

The Canadian Pacific is to build a house on each quarter section in the Belgian colony near Calgary, on which three hundred families are expected to settle in time to commence spring work.

A handsome church has just been completed for the Presbyterians of Upper Musquodoboit, and will be dedicated next Sunday. The Revs. Messrs. Bayne, Cairns, and Henry will conduct the services.

The United States Government, having refused to grant to Canada jointly the use of the Sault St. Marie canal in perpetuity, tenders for the construction of a Canadian canal are to be called for at once.

A recent Calgary paper contains cuts which were engraved and stereotyped in that town. The cuts are quite equal to those procured from the east. This is an industry which even Winnipeg cannot boast of.

St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, evidently does not intend to remain without a pastor very long. It is stated that a call from that congregation has been extended to the Rev. Mr. McTavish, of Lindsay, Ontario.

Many conversions are reported throughout the Province as a result of revival services in the Methodist churches. Rev. David Savage, the leader of the band movement, is still engaged in evangelistic work at Lunenburg.

The tail-end of the New England storm struck Halifax on Monday night, during which it blew a strong gale, with torrents of rain, succeeded by a heavy snow storm on Tuesday night. There is some damage to telegraphic communication.

The delay of the Australian Government to take action has necessitated the postponement of the survey for the Australian cable from Vancouver. The steamer *Alert*, which was under orders for this service, will take the place of the *Newfield*, which undergoes repairs.

Dr. Platt (Liberal) has been re-elected to the Dominion Parliament for Prince Edward County by a majority of 162; and Dr. Roome (Conservative) for West Middlesex by a majority of 117. Both were unseated for corrupt practices, and both have been returned by increased majorities.

The Dominion Government is pressing for a speedy settlement of the Behring-Sea troubles, and for payment of damages by the United States Government to owners of British Columbia vessels seized during the past two years. Negotiations are at present in progress through the British foreign office.

The following item appears in the *Saskatchewan Herald* of the 11th Feb. last—"Conversation by telephone was successfully carried on between Battleford and Edmonton, a distance of 300 miles, on Thursday evening." The line referred to is on the new route via Fort Pitt, Victoria, and Fort Saskatchewan.

It is reported that the health of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, is such that in all probability he will be compelled to make a long sea voyage the coming summer. This will be regretted by his many friends in Canada, especially as he has been nominated by almost all the Presbyteries for the position of Moderator of the General Assembly, which meets in this city in June.

Lt. Col. O'Brien having declined the command of the Wimbledon Team this year, we are glad to learn that the honor has fallen to a Nova Scotia officer Lt. Col. C. J. Macdonald, commanding the 66th (P. I. F.) Battalion. This is a command which cannot for any consideration be allowed to slip into incompetent hands; its bestowal is, therefore, in itself, one of the highest testimonials to the efficiency of the officer selected.

The I. C. R. is adopting electricity for lighting its cars. Sleeping, first-class, and postal-cars for two trains have already been fitted with the necessary apparatus at Moncton, and the light will be used on through express trains between Halifax, St. John, and Quebec, as soon as the arrangements at Point Levis have been completed. The lights will be put in by the Julian Electric Co., of Montreal, whose system of incandescent lighting is secured by patent.

Lt. Col. D'Arcy E. Boulton of the 3rd (Prince of Wales) Canadian Dragoons, is the senior Lt. Col. on the Militia List. During last year's camp at Kingston, Col. Villiers, D. A. G., sustained the affliction of losing his wife. The command in his absence devolved on Col. Boulton, who, with pardonable pride, refers in his report to his having, during the camp, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entry into the "Queen's Own" in 1837. Col. B's seniority as a Lt. Colonel is 1857, and he served in 1837-8.

The Bishop elect will arrive in Halifax in good time for his consecration in St. Luke's on April 25th, the Festival of St. Mark. The consecrating Bishop will be the Metropolitan, who will be assisted by the Bishops of Quebec and Ontario, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton. He will hold confirmation in the city at once, and hopes to go to P. E. I. before the Encœnia at Windsor. The session of the Synod will probably take place about the same time as the Encœnia, probably the following week.

The amount of muddle in the Press over the succession to the Imperial Military Command is extraordinary. A dozen or so of papers suppose that Sir Jno. Ross succeeds Gen. Middleton, and seem entirely ignorant that the Imperial Command and that of the Canadian Militia are distinct offices. The *Ottawa Evening Journal* corrects the *Hamilton Times* on this point, but itself perpetrates the solecism of calling Lord Alexander Russell Lord Russell. The absence of a christian name implies a peerage. Lord Alexander is not a peer, but the younger son of a Duke. Legally he would be described as "Alexander Russell, Esquire, commonly called Lord Alexander Russell," the title being what is called a "courtesy title." It is confined to the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises. The younger sons of an Earl are simply "Honorable," though his daughters are "Lady Mary, or whatever it may be.

It is becoming a serious question whether—in view of the practical immunity which we enjoy from disastrous fires—the premiums exacted by the fire insurance companies are not very excessive. The companies are combined and agreed on certain rates, while the people are obliged to act independently of each other, and have to comply with the demands of the insurers or to run their own risks. The insurance men reap enormous profits, because their risks are in most cases merely nominal, and they are generally not called upon to make any return whatever for the large premiums that they receive. The best if not the only effectual remedy for this state of affairs would seem to be the appointment of a government board of Insurance commissioners, who shall be empowered to fix an equitable rate of premiums that shall properly protect both the public and their insurers. We commend a study of this matter to our legislators.

A Brooklyn dentist has placed a gold filling in one of the teeth of his setter, the dog undergoing all the necessary operations with exemplary patience.

Over 3,000 saloons in Philadelphia have been forced to close in consequence of the high license law, which is not a bad argument in favor of high license.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South will repeat its week of self-denial and prayer for missions this year. The results last year were gratifying in the highest degree.

The Baptists of the United States gave last year \$1,677,706 for home and foreign missions. For education and other purposes the contributions amounted to \$1,914,412, and for church support, \$4,924,553, making a total of \$8,516,671. The membership of the church last year was 2,700,000.

Washington people are beginning to doubt the stability of the Washington monument. The edges of the big marble blocks at the base are splitting and crumbling, and the blocks themselves are seamed and cracked by the pressure of the shaft. Never before in the world's history, it is said, has a foundation of any kind had to support so great a pressure.

The Pittsburg papers tell of an interesting scene at the Light Locomotive Works last Thursday, when all hands were made sharers in the profits of the establishment during the last year. The proprietors have for two successive years carried out the system of profit sharing. They say that it has been advantageous to all concerned. It was made evident by the scenes at the works that it had given rare satisfaction to the men employed in them.

The *Fishing Gazette* (American) says:—"Few people realize what an immense industry the oyster interest is. Returns show that the annual oyster product of the country is worth about thirteen millions of dollars. It employs 53,000 persons and over \$10,500,000 capital. It is worth three times as much as the cod fishery, four times as much as the salmon, six times as much as the menhaden, and over ten times as much as the shad and alewife fishery together. And yet the oyster business is only in its infancy."

Mrs. Frank R. Stockton does fully half of her husband's work. She discusses all his plots, writes at his dictation, and frequently adds portions of chapters. She is in every sense his chum as well as helpmate.

The Philadelphia American says that an early number of the North American Review will contain an article by Mr. Gladstone on the religious opinions of Col. Ingersoll. This will probably be a lively tournament.

The Cosmopolitan, (Schliet & Field Co., 29 Park Row, N.Y.) of which we have before us No 6 of the 4th volume, is an exceedingly lively and well-written magazine, illustrated both in colors and otherwise. The colored frontispiece, "The Ballet-School," is particularly good, though the uncolored engravings are a trifle blurred. The "Ballot in Paris" is an entertaining article, as are also a "Tartar Tea Party in the Desert," "Hunting and Trapping in Canada," "The Crown Prince of Germany," and indeed all the others.

The Empress of Brazil is outspoken in her denunciation of the slaughter of birds for the manufacture of feather trimmings.

The Emperor Frederic and Empress Victoria were enthusiastically received en route from San Remo to Berlin. The Emperor's condition is said to have improved.

The Earl of Pembroke, Conservative, in a speech at Salisbury advocated reform of the House of Lords in the direction of limiting the hereditary land-owning elements.

The Austrian Minister of Public Instruction has issued a decree for bidding the use of small-printed books in public schools, as the cause of the near-sightedness so prevalent among school children.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, whose real name is Mrs. John Maxwell, lives at Richmond, near London, England. She is a middle aged woman who delights in outdoor exercise, and is especially fond of horseback riding. Miss Braddon is said to clear £4,500 on each of her novels.

The Dublin Express (Tory) affirms that there are internal dissensions in the Parnellite ranks, which will produce a rupture that will shake the foundations of the National League. American inspiration, it says, causing a number of leaguers to join the Gaelic Association, which opposes Mr. Parnell's policy.

That exceedingly disreputable nobleman, Lord Colia Campbell, has been trying to get himself declared bankrupt; but, as he laid his difficulties to the score of his disgraceful divorce suit, the judges decided that his expenditure in that matter was voluntary, and not a misfortune within the meaning of the law.

The fight between Sullivan and Mitchell, which came off in France, resulted in a draw. It would appear to have been a fair encounter. The reports indicate that Sullivan might at one period have had things his own way, but Mitchell's game tactics carried him through. Sullivan, however, is said to have declined to profit by some "fouls" declared against Mitchell.

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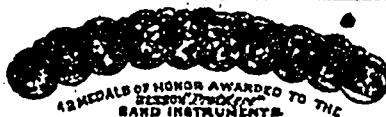
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[FOR THE CRITIC.] COMMON VULGARISMS.

Some of the Canadian educational journals, as well as one or two not educational, have done me the honor to quote with approval some of my remarks in THE CRITIC on prevalent vulgarisms. Some months ago I promised some remarks on the common misuse and confusion of the particles "shall" and "will." I have fortunately no occasion to draw on my own resources in fulfillment of this intention, as the subject has been treated by Prof. Mathews, of the Chicago University, in a far livelier and more exhaustive manner than I should be able to accomplish.

I confine myself, therefore, entirely to quotations from his interesting and amusing work, "Words, their Use and Abuse."

"*Shall and will.* There are, perhaps, no two words in the language which are more frequently confounded or used inaccurately, than *shall* and *will*. Certain it is, that of all the rocks on which foreigners split in the use of the Queen's English, there is none which so puzzles and perplexes them as the distinction between these little words. Originally both words were employed for the same purpose in other languages of the same stock with ours; but their use has been worked out by the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, until it has attained a degree of nicety remarkable in itself, and by no means easy of acquisition even by the subjects of Victoria or by Americans. Every one has heard of the Dutchman who, on falling into a river, cried out, 'I will drown, and nobody shall help me.' The Irish are perpetually using *shall* for *will*, while the Scotch use of *will* for *shall* is equally inveterate and universal. Dr. Chalmers says: 'I am not able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I will be under the necessity of doing next winter.' The use of *shall* for *will*, in the following passage, has led some critics strongly to suspect that the author of the anonymous work, 'Vestiges of Creation,' is a Scotchman: 'I do not expect that any word of praise which this work may elicit shall ever be responded to by me; or that any word of censure shall ever be parried or deprecated.' This awkward use of *shall*, we have seen, is not a Scotchism: yet it is curious to see how a writer who pertinaciously shrouds himself in mystery, may be detected by the blundering use of a monosyllable. So the use of the possessive neuter pronoun *its* in the poems which Chatterton wrote and palmed off as the productions of one Rowley, a Monk in the fifteenth century, betrayed the forger,—inasmuch as that little monosyllable, *its*, now so common and convenient, did not find its way into the language till about the time of Shakespeare. Milton never once uses it, nor, except as a misprint, is it to be found anywhere in the Bible.

Gilfillan, a Scotch writer, thus uses *will* for *shall*: 'If we look within the rough and awkward outside, we will be richly rewarded by its perusal.' So Alton, the historian: 'We know to what causes our past reverses have been owing, and we will have ourselves to blame if they are again incurred.' Macaulay observes that 'not one Londoner in a thousand ever misplaces his *will* and *shall*. Doctor Johnson could, undoubtedly, have written a luminous dissertation on the use of those words. Yet, in his latest work, he sometimes misplaced them ludicrously.' But Dr. Johnson was a Londoner, and he did not always use his *shalls* and *wills* correctly, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to Boswell in 1774: 'You must make haste and gather me all you can, and do it quickly, or I *will* and *shall* do without it.' In this anti-climax Johnson meant to emphasize the latter of the auxiliaries. But *shall* (Saxon, *scall*—*nesesse est*.) in the first person, simply fortells, as, 'I shall go to New York to-morrow.' On the other hand, *will*, in the first person, not only fortells, but promises, or declares the resolution to do a thing; as, 'I will pay you what I owe you.' The Doctor should have said: 'I shall and will do without it,' putting the strongest term last. The confusion of the two words is steadily increasing in this country. Formerly the only Americans who confounded them were Southerners, now, the misuse of the words is stealing through the North. E. g., 'I will go to town to-morrow, and shall take an early opportunity of calling on your friend there.' 'I will never look on his like again.' A writer in a New York paper says: 'None of our coal mines are deep, but the time is coming when we will have to dig deeper in search of both coal and metallic ores.' Again: we hear persons speak thus: 'Let us keep a sharp lookout, and we will avoid all danger.'

(To be continued.)

EGYPT AND THE ISRAELITES.

COMMENTS ON THE LECTURE OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

The lecture-going public are certainly under a debt of gratitude to His Grace Archbishop O'Brien for the intellectual treat he gave his hearers at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening of last week, and it is to be regretted that Halifaxians have not more frequent opportunities of listening to discourses, upon which time, labor, thought, and untiring research have been expended. Archbishop O'Brien first referred to Egyptian chronology, which bears many interpretations, and after making an analytical criticism of the same, he drew the conclusion that Egypt was first settled about 3500 B. C. His Grace then referred to the progress of civilization in Egypt during the first two thousand years, proving conclusively that in art, literature, government, etc., the ancient inhabitants of the Valley of the Nile occupied no mean position. In speaking of the researches of modern Egyptologists, the Archbishop laid special stress upon the fact that the interpretation of the hieroglyphics upon the monuments, as well as the writing upon the papyrus rolls, were found to confirm in every particular that portion of the Bible which referred to Egypt. The misconception as to the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea on dry land was fully explained, and their route via the Suez Canal proved from documentary and

Biblical evidence. We regret that the lecturer decided to read instead of deliver his discourse from notes, as we believe many of the more impressive passages would have made a more lasting effect had he done so.

The Archbishop's style is finished, and many of his metaphors, in which he is particularly strong, are very beautiful. Our references to the lecture would certainly end here were we to follow the course that some people would fain have us adopt, but as there were points in the lecture which we think demand comment, we will follow our usual custom, knowing well that the profound student in either literature or art prefers friendly criticism to obsequious flattery. First the Archbishop's conjecture as to Menes being the grandson or great-grandson of Noah is without doubt nothing but conjecture, and, so far as we are aware, no proof can be adduced from the papyrus rolls for such a surmise. If Menes had indeed been a direct descendant from Noah, we would have naturally expected to find the Egyptians holding the tradition of the flood, but as no such tradition has been handed down in Egypt, we are forced to the conclusion that Menes must have been a very distant connection of the patriarch of the flood. We understood the Archbishop to quote from Manetho, as translated by Herodotus, as a proof of the exodus of the Israelites, that a people had gone up from Egypt, settled in Judea, and built the City of Jerusalem.

If our notes upon this point are correct, we say, unhesitatingly, that the Archbishop's application of this passage to the Israelites is at fault; for Manetho distinctly states that it was the builders of the great pyramid under the leadership of Philitae, who left Egypt, went to Judea, and built Jerusalem. And this first exodus from Egypt is confirmed in the seventh verse of the ninth chapter of Amos, wherein the Israelites were assured that as the Lord had led the Philistines from Caphtor, so would He safely lead the Israelites from the land of Egypt,—Caphtor being that portion of Egypt in which the Great Pyramid stands. The Archbishop characterized as moonshine all the fanciful theories as to the purposes for which the pyramids were built, and in doing so stated that abundant evidence could be shown to prove that they were simply the tombs of kings. His Grace can not be familiar with the "fanciful theories" indulged in by some students of Egyptian Archaeology, which he characterizes as moonshine, otherwise he would have said the Great Pyramid, not the pyramids—for so far as the pyramids are concerned, we quite agree with the lecturer's idea of their purpose, excepting only the Great Pyramid of Gyzer, which, according to Manetho, the Egyptian priest, whom the Archbishop evidently recognizes as an authority on Egyptian traditions, was built under the direction of a people in Egypt, but not of Egypt, and as the body of Cheops, in whose reign it was completed, was buried below the waters of the Nile, it is evident that the Great Pyramid which stands upon elevated ground could not have served as his tomb. Probably no country in the world offers to the students a richer field for investigation than does the Land of Egypt; and we are sincerely thankful to His Grace for having awakened an interest in the history and strange traditions of the people who centuries before the birth of our Saviour inhabited the Valley of the Nile.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to note that our worthy and enterprising manufacturers, A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., have fitted up, and employed a competent foreman, to enable them to place a complete system of hot water heating in private houses, halls, stores, etc. They already have secured six jobs of heating by this system, which goes to show that the Messrs. Robb not only are considered competent, and are fitted up to do the work, but that they can compete successfully with others who have been longer in the business. The Messrs. Robb are also introducing a first-class hot air furnace for wood.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, in addition to their other large dry rooms, are building one of B. F. Sturtevant's latest design, with a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber. Tracks have been constructed, and the lumber can now be run into the dry room on cars, and when ready for use hauled into the shop, and fed direct to any desired machine. In this way a large amount is saved in handling, while the new apparatus does its work most thoroughly in the minimum of time. In connection with the new dry room there is a large place for steaming hard wood flooring, birch in particular, which operation gives it the appearance of cherry, and prevents it warping. They are also adding another large planing and moulding machine, with a capacity of from 7 to 8,000 feet per day. The factory has not been shut down a day during the winter, and, although it is now the dullest season of the year, from 80 to 90 hands are kept at work, which force will be increased to 100 men by the middle of next month. The firm have just finished building the Oxford Station, and the agent will take possession next week. In Halifax the firm are making some important improvements in the Queen Hotel, where a ladies' entrance, the great drawback to the convenience of the house, is being provided. They report the business outlook as very bright, and that orders are flowing in at a rate to warrant the belief in a most prosperous year.

Mr. Thomas Hetcher, of Warrington, England, writing to the London Mining Journal recently, states:—"The cheapening of oxygen by Brin's process of manufacture has put into the hands of metal workers a new power. I have recently made a few experiments with compressed oxygen and coal gas, and found that with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gas supply, a joint could be brazed in a 2-inch wrought-iron pipe in about one minute, the heat being very short, the redness not extending over 1 inch on each side of the joint.

The appearance of surface after brazing led me to experiment further with welding, a process which is not possible with ordinary coal gas and air, owing to formation of magnetic oxide on surfaces. Contrary to my expecta-

tion, a good weld was obtained on an iron wire $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, with a very small blow-pipe, having an air jet about 1/32 inch diameter. This matter requires to be taken up and tried on a large scale for such work as welding boiler plates, which it appears to me, can be done perfectly with far less trouble than would be required to braze an ordinary joint. The great advantage of this would be that boilers would require no handling, but could be welded with an ordinary large blow-pipe in position, and with about one-tenth the labor at present necessary. The cost of the oxygen is trifling, and it is evident from results obtained in brazing, that the consumption of gas would be considerably less one-fourth that necessary with an air blast, irrespective of fact that welding is possible with an oxygen blast, whereas it is not possible if air is used.

The surface of iron heated to welding heat by this means comes out singularly clean and free from scale, and a small bottle of compressed oxygen with a blow-pipe and a moderate gas supply, would make the repairs of machinery, boilers, brazing coppers, and other awkwardly apparatus a very simple matter. The trouble and difficulty of making good boiler crowns which so frequently "come down" would be very small, indeed, when the workman has an unlimited source of heat at command, under perfect and instant control.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

As the charters of Canadian Bank Institutions expire in 1890, the subject of banking, and the question of how the issues of notes by chartered banks can best be secured, are receiving very general consideration, and measures are being taken to obtain the views of several leading bank experts before framing new legislation for the carrying on of those moneyed institutions. The whole question is one that should be dealt with directly by the government, especially the matter of guaranteeing bank issues for, as matters now stand, in the event of a collapse such as that of the Maritime Bank in St. John, N. B., the unfortunate holders of notes are obliged to sell out at a very heavy discount, or await the slow processes of liquidation before realizing upon that which they had thought as good as hard cash. A lively debate took place upon Mr. Miller's moving a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of the government to remove all impediments to the successful working of the Canada Temperance Act. The Liberal leaders warmly supported the motion, and declared that the government were responsible for not having the Act so amended as to be workable in all sections of the country. The government supporters, including several pronounced prohibitionists, deprecated the idea of making a political question of temperance legislation, and urged that prohibition could only be carried by sinking political differences. So far temperance legislation has been pressed upon legislative bodies irrespective of party lines, and this has been due to the fact that leading temperance reformers have been opposed to the formation of a third party. Sooner or later prohibition will become a living political issue, and then it will be discovered whether party is stronger than principle. When Sir Chas. Tupper obtained permission to submit to the house proposals of the British plenipotentiaries with relation to commercial matters, with the reply of the representatives of the United States, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, backed by several Liberal members, endeavored to elicit from the Finance Minister some idea as to the scope of the commercial privileges that he had endeavored to obtain. Sir Charles, evidently not wishing to commit himself, pointed out that the proposals were made in such bold terms that it left the question open to be treated in the broadest manner possible if the Americans so desire. From the papers which have been brought down, one point has been made quite clear, and that is, that the American representatives were determined to keep the discussion strictly to matters pertaining to the fisheries, with the hope that by so doing they might arrive at a final settlement of this vexed question. So far as the commission is concerned, the question is finally settled, but it is doubtful whether the American Senate, which is politically opposed to the President and his Cabinet, will sanction a treaty by which Canada concedes nothing of value that the Americans have not enjoyed since 1818. The motion of Colonel Dawson with respect to the acquisition of the telegraph lines by the government was withdrawn, as Sir Hector Langevin stated that the proposition could not now be entertained. This is to be regretted, as government control of the telegraph system is almost as essential as that of the postal system. Several matters of minor importance were more or less fully discussed during the week. The Opposition criticizing the government for allowing Sir Chas. Tupper to fill the dual position of Finance Minister and High Commissioner, and claiming that the duties of these offices required uninterrupted attention which Sir Charles, under the circumstances, was unable to give. Sir John MacDonald in answer, said that as the duties devolving on the Minister of Finance and High Commissioner had not been neglected, and as the country had been saved ten thousand dollars during the past year from the fact that Sir Charles Tupper had successfully occupied the dual position, he thought it was a matter upon which the government should be congratulated rather than adversely criticized. In referring to the dismissal of Judge Travis, of Calgary, who was an autocrat of the Slav type, Mr. Mitchell said that he thought that Judges Fraser and Tuck, of New Brunswick, should be brought to book for their hasty conduct in summoning the litors of the St. John Globe and Moncton Transcript for contempt of court. The Minister of Justice, in reply, pointed out that Judge Travis was exceeding both the spirit and letter of the law, while the conduct of the New Brunswick judges was not only legal and justifiable, but commendable. The estimates are being carried through item by item, and the work of the session progresses apace.

PROVINCIAL.—A wide-awake American Company have purchased the most available sites upon either side of the Strait of Canso to the south of Ports

Mulgrave and Hawkesbury for the purpose of making a summer resort similar to that of Bar Harbor, Maine, and legislation is now being obtained to incorporate the company, and to authorize it to build certain branch railways. The company have so far expended thirty thousand dollars in acquiring and laying out property, and propose expending a much larger sum in the furtherance of their enterprise. The name chosen for the new summer resort, Terminal City, is far from attractive, and to overworked Americans and invalids may be unpleasantly suggestive of "that bourne from which no traveller returns." We would strongly recommend the promoters to think twice before adopting the proposed name.

The question of allowing individuals who are not medical practitioners to prescribe and administer special preparations to the sick called forth a lively debate. Physicians are naturally jealous of their acquired rights, and oppose any legislation which may infringe upon their especial domain, but it is contended by those who are pressing this measure upon the house that any one who invents that which he conceives to be a specific should have the right to sell and apply the same. The principles may be correct, but in practice it will be found that quackery is quite rampant enough without legislating to free it from all restrictions. How many invalids for life, and how many early deaths are attributable to the malpractice of tramps who would be considered doctors, will probably never be known, but within this little province there are to our knowledge at least three persons who, from their youth to the grave, have been deprived of the faculty of sight through the operations of a quack who presumed that he had discovered a sovereign means for the rapid removal of cataracts. The legislature should think twice before offering a premium to a lot of lazy rascals to prey upon a too credulous public. The ills that the public have to endure through the ignorance of some of those who are legally qualified, is quite as much as the public can at present tolerate. In the debate upon reporting the proceedings of the house, it was very generally agreed that these should be published in the daily papers, but the opinion was freely expressed that the newspapers who undertook the publication of the debates should keep their record of the proceedings pretty well up to date, otherwise the public lost their interest in them. According to an existing law, members of the Legislative Council are debarred from serving as Municipal Councillors, but as there is no good reason why the members of our Provincial Senate should not hold the dual position, the law is to be changed so as to make them eligible for election. Home rule appears to be most popular in our growing provincial towns, many of them now having their local parliaments in the form of Town Councils. It is, therefore, we think, a wise move on the part of the government to have framed and introduced a general act of incorporation, applicable alike to the towns already enjoying self government, and those which may aspire to be incorporated in the future. According to the report of Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education, upwards of one-fifth of our population spend at least five hours a day in the schoolroom, and, although the attendance is not quite so large as during the preceding year, there is not sufficient decrease in numbers to be worthy of special mention. Our schools appear to be well conducted, and the aggregate of knowledge actually acquired by the 105,137 pupils in attendance is so much added to the intellectual wealth of our people. The government has at length undertaken to abolish imprisonment for debt; and the fact that it is a government measure may be taken as a guarantee that at the close of the session it will become law. While we believe that imprisoning the body of a debtor is a relic of barbarism which, being legalized, enables the spiteful creditor to be maliciously vindictive when a debtor is unfortunate, we also believe that the creditor has rights which should be protected, and that as long as a debtor has not discharged his liabilities to the full, he should be forced by law to declare upon oath when so required that he is unable to pay his creditors. Mr. Brine, who has for many years filled the office of Provincial Cashier, and who retired during last autumn on account of age, is to receive a pension of eight hundred dollars per annum, which everyone who knows the gentleman will readily conceive he deserves, but the Provincial Secretary, with an eye to economy, proposes to so readjust his department as to actually make the expenditure for maintenance, including the amount granted as a pension, less than the expenditure of previous years.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been no change of consequence during the past week in the condition of the market for staple articles. There has been, perhaps, some shrinkage in the volume of business transacted, and, therefore, a quieter tone has prevailed. Though the March payments, which fell due at the beginning of last week, were better provided for than was expected, it is generally admitted that beneath the surface serious doubts are felt whether wholesale dealers have received as prompt and as full a cash recognition of their claims as could be desired. It has transpired that in more instances than it is pleasant to know, the makers of notes have left the endorsers to "protect" them by taking them up. This is more the case in the Upper and Western Provinces than in those by the sea; but what cripples or seriously injures one part of the party politic must, in time, effect the whole disadvantageously.

A large portion of the present threatening position of financial affairs is undoubtedly due to a senseless spirit of rivalry which has led to cutting of prices, and to the forcing of goods on reluctant purchasers who have large quantities of such goods still quietly reposing on their shelves, and who are now called upon to pay for them before they have realized upon them.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week — Philip G. Ryrd, general store, Chazycook, assigned to Jas. Dwyer; Wm. J. Moran, general store, Amherst, admitted Englis

Rent, as Moran & Bent; Frederick Mosher, trader, Pleasant Point, assigned to Wm. B. Wallace; W. W. Wade, general store, Bear River, offering 40 cts. on the \$; Hugh R. McAdam, general store, Arisaig, assigned to Christopher P. Chisholm; William Smith, victualler, Kentville, succeeded by W. A. Smith; Pines & Stewart, publishers, Kentville, dissolved; Group & Co. dry goods, Truro, succeeded by Gourley & Co.; George E. Pellow, dry goods, Windsor, sold out by sheriff; Thistle Hattie Curing and Canning Co., Digby, dissolved; Newcombe & Baird, photographers, Halifax, dissolved.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Mar 9.	Prev. week.	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	168	205	202	211	222	2,485	2,536	2,739	3,345
Canada	70	40	30	38	43	432	271	282	311

DRY GOODS—The dry goods trade has undoubtedly been quiet, as business has moderated in volume, and without special character. Prices, as a rule, have shown no change, but it is understood that a decline in domestic fancy cottons is imminent, as very large stocks are said to be carried. Woollen goods manufacturers continue to report orders slow, and state that the amounts sold and ordered up to date show a heavy decrease as compared with those of a year ago.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS—The iron and hardware trade has remained steady through nearly all the list. A fair volume of business has been done. A little has been transacted for future delivery, but consumers show no haste to operate. Pig iron, finished iron, tinplates, Canada plates, and ingot tin are unchanged. Warrants are cabled from Glasgow at 38s. 10d. Ingot copper has advanced with stocks light and strongly held. There has been no change in the nail trade, and business has continued quiet. The movement of horseshoe nails has been fair at steady prices. Horse-shoes have ruled quiet, with but little demand. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Scotch iron is steadier as a result of the improved demand, but no higher. Apropos of Scotch iron, it may be of interest to note the fact that some parties have cabled Glasgow merchants that Congress is very likely to agree upon a reduction of about \$2.50 per ton in the duty on pig iron. The authority for such a statement, however, is questionable."

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no change in the flour market, business having continued quiet with a fair local trade doing at steady prices. The demand for strong flour has been fair, and the market fairly active with a satisfactory amount of business doing for the season. Beerbohm's cable reads:—"Wheat and corn cargoes off coast are steady; on passage and for shipment not much demand. Liverpool spot wheat rather more enquiry; corn do steady. Wheat and flour in Paris quiet. French country markets firm. Liverpool mixed maize 4s. 7d. Canadian peas, 5s. 5d. Wascator in England damp." The Chicago wheat market has fluctuated considerably, but within narrow limits. Late quotations there are 76½c. April, 80½c. May, 81½c. June. The corn market was weaker, and prices fell off slightly, standing at 48½c. April, 52½c. May, and 52½c. June. Oats were easy, and stood 31½c. May and June. An attempt was made by the "bulls" to utilize the demise of the Emperor of Germany to enable them to manipulate the Chicago and New York grain and flour markets, but their efforts were futile. Other markets have been, on the whole, steady.

PROVISIONS—The local market for hog products was active under a good jobbing demand, and some sales of fair-sized lots of pork are reported at unchanged prices. There has been a fair enquiry for green hams and flanks, and the bulk of offerings was readily taken. The demand for lard has been fair, and a good business has been accomplished at steady prices. In the Liverpool provision market the only change has been in bacon, which was weaker and declined 6d. to 39s. to 40s. 6d. Pork closed steady at 68s. 9d.; lard at 39s., and tallow at 25s. 6d. The Chicago pork market was inactive with little trading, but prices were steady at \$14 95 May, \$14 97½ June. In lard business was quiet, and values were unchanged except the June option, which was weaker, and fell off to \$7 65 April, \$7 70 May, and \$7 72½ June. Green and sweet pickled hams were higher. There was a stronger feeling in the hog market, and prices advanced about 5 cents.

BUTTER—There is a good local demand for choicest dairy, but, as these qualities are pretty well absorbed, buyers are compelled to fall back on the next best grades. A few packages of new fodder butter have been received and have met ready sale at pretty good figures for single packages, though most of them are not free from the objectionable stable taint which characterizes the first offerings. As regards the prospects for our retaining the English markets for our butters, we observe that the same tactics that nearly ruined our market for apples are operating to deprive us of our outside butter trade. Inferior packing, mixed grades in packages, and (in the case of butter) keeping too long after churning, are leaving their natural effect, and to brand butter as Canadian in the English market is rapidly becoming synonymous with calling it inferior. Canadian butter has always, and will ever have to contend with the Dutch butter fresh from their dairies, while ours has to stand a sea voyage, in which it loses much of the delicate flavor and aroma so highly prized by connoisseurs. Add to this the virtue (!) of venerable age, and we cannot hope to compete for anything near a first place, and must not be disappointed to see our shipments carefully sent back as they have been in considerable quantities this winter. Advices from England state that Canadian and United States butters have been almost entirely superseded by the New Zealand product, which is greatly preferred to that of Canada. This is startling when it is considered that butter from the Antipodes to England has to be carried a much longer distance than shipments from Montreal, and yet the New Zealanders are outstripping us and driving our creamery and Eastern Township dairy out of the English market. The sequel to this is that our Australasian competitors are landing a fresher article in London than we are, notwithstanding that they have to

ship it six times a greater distance and across the torrid zone. It is forwarded by steamers in refrigerators in wooden packages similar to those in use here. The New Zealanders are beating us not so much in the quality of the butter when first made, as in marketing it more promptly. Consequently the advantage is all on the side of our competitors, whose sole aim is to offer it to the consumer as fresh as possible, whilst in this country the object of the farmer appears to be to season it with a good old age before selling it.

CHEESE.—There has been no business in this market—in fact but little cheese is for sale here, and what there is barely meets local consumptive demands. As to the general cheese trade of Canada, the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"There is something radically wrong in the methods of conducting the cheese trade of Canada, although it may be a difficult matter to even suggest the application of a practical remedy. We refer to the practice of carrying cheese on the part of exporters from the fall into the spring, which invariably redounds to the benefit of the farmers and the banks at the expense of shippers. In the fall of the year it is customary for factorymen to unload their balance of season's make on exporters, who seldom come out with any profit at the close of the season, after paying carrying charges and allowing for shrinkage of goods. It is plain that either shippers on this side or the wholesale buyers in England must take the risk of carrying the goods, in order to supply the wants of consumers, as factorymen are not expected to hold their cheese after the season is closed. This important risk therefore should not be undertaken except under conditions which insure fair profits, and there can be little doubt that the great obstruction to the profitable handling of the fall make is the fierce competition which always rages between exporters to secure it."

APPLES.—The market here has continued very quiet, but good fruit in England is doing well, sales being made last week of fine Canadian varieties at 18s to 26s. per bbl.

POTATOES.—Good potatoes are scarce, and are in active demand just now. A *Montreal contemporary* says of the position there:—"The demand for potatoes still continues for account of American firms, and sales of car lots of Early Rose have transpired at 85c. per bag of 90 lbs., whilst some holders ask higher prices. Buyers have scoured the principal districts in the Province, but their efforts to do business have been restricted by the high prices demanded. We again caution farmers against delay in selling promptly on the present demand, for as soon as the seeding in the South and Southwestern States is over, there may be a cessation in the present movement at any time. Growers have been left with potatoes on their hands so frequently through holding out too long for higher prices, that they need to be reminded occasionally of the mistakes of former seasons. Last spring a lot of eight car loads of Early Rose were sent to this market, after having missed an offer of \$1.00 per bag, f. o. b., at a country station, and they were eventually sold at a figure that did not cover their freight charges, whilst other lots which could have been sold at \$1.10 per bag were carted to the dumping grounds. Advices from New York report the market there weaker under more liberal supplies, a cargo of Scotch potatoes, comprising about 11,000 bags, being received at that port a few days ago, and it is reported that other cargoes of Scotch tubers are on the way. The Western markets, however, are firm, and the orders now being filled are said to be mostly for that quarter. Choice Early Rose in New York are quoted at \$2.75 for 180 lbs., and here prices range from 80c to 90c. per 90 lbs."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market in these commodities is quiet, and prices are weaker. Practically nothing is doing as a belief in lower prices in the near future is prevalent. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"Generally importers assert that there is nothing to impair their faith in raw sugars. Demand may not be altogether so agreeable as hoped for, either in the matter of volume or the manner in which it presents itself, but with the statistical situation strong and consumption more promising the buyers will, it is expected, be compelled to adopt a more anxious tone and handle larger quantities before the expiration of the present month. At the moment the trade is rather slow, and as usual under such circumstances there is an appearance of sickness, yet nothing is shown to indicate that supplies can be reached at any lower rates."

TEA.—The local market for tea has remained quiet and steady. Most of the movement has been in small lots on country account, and no important sales have been made.

COFFEE has ruled very quiet with an easy tone current. Advices from New York and from Havre make it clear that those markets have a larger supply than they can take care of, and that prices must go down under the weight.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports:—"Steam refined seal oil quiet but steady at 48c. to 50c. as to size of lot. Straw seal oil steady at 35c. to 37c. Cod oil is quoted at 34c. to 35c. for Newfoundland, and 30c. to 32c. for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil steady at 75c. per gallon."

FISH.—No change has occurred in the local market for fish, and it is useless to reiterate previous reports. Stocks continue to be very low, and no arrivals of any volume have occurred. A considerable amount of activity is shown by our West India shippers in despatching cargoes of fish to Cuban, Porto Rican, and other adjacent markets. Prices there are fairly remunerative, and return cargoes of sugar and molasses are awaiting transportation to points of consumption. Our outside reports are as follows:—"Montreal, March 12.—"Salt fish generally is well cleared from first hands, and prices are very firm. No. 1 green cod \$5.25; No. 1 large \$7 per bbl. Dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50 per qtl. Labrador herrings have sold as quickly as arrived at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl. B. C. salmon at \$12.50 to \$13, and N. S. do at \$15 to \$16 per bbl., and in tiers at \$21.50." Gloucester, Mass., March 12.—"Market prices are unchanged, though receipts have been small, and the demand—especially for fresh and frozen fish—is active. Retail figures are firm with an upward tendency."

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

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.50 to 20.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Case.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 8 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	14.50
No. 1.....	13.50
No. 2.....	12.50
" 1 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	9.50
" 3 large.....	9.00
" S.....	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
Bay of Islands, from store.....	2.75 to 3.00
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank.....	4.00
Bay.....	4.00
SALMON, No. 1.....	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE.....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK.....	2.75 to 3.00
POLLOCK.....	2.25 to 2.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30 to 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).....	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans.....	4.50 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 10.00
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 1.50
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 3.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour		
Graham.....	4.00 to 5.00	
Patent high grades.....	4.60 to 4.80	
" medium.....	4.40 to 4.55	
Superior Extra.....	4.25 to 4.50	
Lower grades.....	8.25 to 8.50	
Oatmeal, Standard.....	5.75	
" Granulated.....	6.40	
Corn Meal—Halfal ground.....	3.35 to 3.40	
" —Imported.....	3.85 to 3.40	
Bran, per ton—Wheat.....	25.00	
" —Corn.....	21.00	
Shorts.....	25.00 to 26.00	
Middlings.....	23.00 to 23.00	
Cracked Corn.....	23.00 to 23.00	
" Oats, per ton.....	23.00 to 30.00	
" Barley.....	nominal	
Feed Flour.....	3.10 to 3.25	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail.....	41 to 46	
Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal	
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.45 to 2.70	
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 5.00	
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 85	
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw.....	9.00 to 12.00	

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 24
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
Store Packed & oversalted.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	23 to 25
" Township.....	20 to 21
" Western.....	18 to 20
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.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	8 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4 1/2
No 3 Hides, each.....	3 1/2
Chaff Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 75
Tallow.....	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	7.00
" per case, Valencia.....	5.25
Lemons' per box.....	4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	5
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11 to 13
" " small boxes.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7 1/2
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 75
Chickens.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25 to 5.00
Oxen.....	3.50 to 4.50
Fat Cattle, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to 4.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.50 to 6.00
Lambs.....	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

CHAPTER XXX.

RAISING THE WIND.

In one of Disraeli's earlier novels he tells of a certain marquis and his spouse, who, finding themselves inconvenienced by the simple process of spending two years' income in one, determined to economise, and, abandoning the delights of London, betook themselves to the country with a view to that laudable sacrifice. But as they considered that the mere fact of such retirement of itself constituted economy, and that the country was unendurable without a fashionable mob to inhabit their country-seat, which distinguished mob must be regaled upon all the best there was to eat and drink in the land, they awoke to the fact that their scheme of retrenchment was a failure, and, as the marchioness sweetly observed, "henceforth expense will be no object." In like manner men in their early gambling scrapes are always apt to think that a little more makes no difference. Charlie Devereux's "plunge" upon Belisarius has been already rather upon the double or quits principle. And that he should feel it incumbent to back Maritana for the Oaks, with a view to recovering his Derby losses, was strictly in accord with all race-going experience; and that Maritana should occupy the same ignoble position, namely, that of unplaced, at the termination of that classic contest, was only the customary result of such attempt to retrieve his losses. Charlie felt a little sick when he saw Maritana collapse hopelessly just before the real bitter finish began; and as he travelled back to town pondered gloomily as to where he was to obtain the necessary funds with which to settle his accounts on the Monday.

Now to obtain a considerable sum of money at such short notice as is given from Friday night to Monday afternoon, there is no reliance to be placed upon any but the children of Israel. A large sum of money is, of course, to be regarded with due respect as to your position and securities; but, given these both unimpeachable, it is usually to the money lender that you must go to obtain it in time. The terms naturally vary in accordance with the risk to be run. To a man with undoubted tangible property, who only requires a few weeks to raise the necessary sum, his charges will be comparatively lenient; but in the case of a customer like Charlie he will undoubtedly demand to be paid in proportion to the risk. Charlie's experience of London usurers was happily limited; it would have been better for him had it been still more limited; but with no little perturbation on Saturday morning he jumped into a cab, and drove down to the offices of Messrs. Jordan & Co., finance agents, whose business premises were in Northumberland Street, Strand. There he saw the representative of that shadowy firm, and who, knowing his master's views with regard to Mr. Charles Devereux's paper, informed him that he thought it was possible it might be done; that money was scarce, and he would have to pay high for it; but that he could say nothing positively until he had consulted his partner in the City. If Mr. Devereux would call upon him between eleven and twelve on Monday morning he would be able to give him a definite answer. And in the event of their being able to accommodate him at all the money should be handed over to him then and there. And with such comfort Charlie betook himself back to Limmer's, and he thought himself what an egregious fool he was, and what a precious tale it was now incumbent upon him to unfold to his father.

He had seen but little of Bertie Slade since their arrival in London; they were both staying at Limmer's, but, whereas Charlie pretty well lived there, Gilbert only slept there. Gilbert naturally lunched, dined, &c., at the Thermopolium, but Charlie as yet had not obtained entrance to one of these monarchical palaces. It was, perhaps, this that had lured him to his undoing. His associates at Limmer's were all young gentlemen similarly situated to himself, whom he had known in the first place at the University, and who had now joined Her Majesty's service. It was a fastish hotel in those days. I am talking of the old house, and before carpets desecrated the sanded floor of the famous coffee-room—scene of so many mad cap revels, of such wild betting, and in which so many prize-fights had been arranged and eccentric matches concocted. Not a very good academy for a young gentleman to commence his studies of life in London. He had not as yet confided the extent of his losses at Epsom to any one. Although he had seen Mrs. Kynaston on the Thursday afternoon, and she had condoled with him sweetly on his ill-luck, yet he had not even confessed to her that things were still worse than she knew of. He had telegraphed to his Colonel for a couple more days' leave, to enable him to confer with Jordan & Co. upon the Monday, and received a favorable reply to his request. Very much astounded was Bertie Slade when he discovered that afternoon that Charlie was not to be his travelling companion.

"No; I wired to the chief for two days' more leave, and have got it. The fact is, old man, I'm in a deuce of a scrape, much worse than you know of."

"I see," interrupted Bertie hastily; "you were fool enough to pile a lot more money on Belisarius."

"Just so," replied Devereux; "and I've had to go where I did before to find the money to settle with. There's no doubt about it now, I shall have to tell the story at North Leach."

"I am afraid so," said Slade; "the sooner the better, but it's time I was off. I suppose we shall see you down on Monday night," and, with a nod of adieu, Bertie Slade took his departure. He had had a most unsatisfactory week. I don't mean in the way of racing; for he had lost but very little money, and cared less about it. His main object in London had been to see Lettice, and in that he had been grievously disappointed. He had called twice, and upon both occasions found neither Miss Devereux nor

Mrs. Connop at home. He had been more fortunate with Mrs. Kynaston, but had derived scant comfort from his visit there. That lady, without actually committing herself to the unvarnished statement that Lettice and Mr. Furzedon were engaged, sent him away quite under that impression.

"It's not announced, you know, but nobody has the slightest doubt that it is so. Mr. Furzedon has for months made no secret of his admiration for Miss Devereux. I am sure, Mr. Slade, he has bored me to death with it. She has only had to hold up her finger any time the last six months to bring him to his knees, and—well—I suppose at last she has done it."

"And I suppose there's nothing more to be said now but to offer our congratulations," replied Bertie. "Furzedon is a man I don't much fancy myself—ho is not quite my sort."

"You are quite right, Mr. Slade," said the lady, with a slight curl of her lip. "I should not think he was; but he is an excellent match, and that is more to the purpose to a young lady on promotion. I hope you were more fortunate than Mr. Devereux, who told me he had a very bad race. My husband was in luck. He heard—I don't know how—that there was something wrong about Belisarius; that his jockey couldn't be trusted, or something of that sort; and both he and Mr. Furzedon won a nice little stake over it."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Bertie with some interest. "Then there may be something in a wild report that there is flying about. It's rumored that Smith, the jockey who rode Belisarius, was hounded as he was leaving the paddock. The man is given to drink, and was induced to have a glass of wine for luck."

"Really," said Mrs. Kynaston, "this is the first I have heard of it. Dick says there's generally a *canard* of some sort when the favorite for a big race gets beaten."

"I daresay he is right," replied Slade, "and that this report is perfectly unfounded," and then Bertie rose and wished Mrs. Kynaston "Good-bye," receiving strict injunctions from that lady to be sure to come and see her again when he was next in town.

A very clever woman was Mrs. Kynaston, but in such delicate scheming as she was at present perpetrating, the dropping of one stitch, the slightest mistake, suffices to destroy the entire web. From her lips had just fallen words, the import of which it was impossible she could foresee. In the idlest way she had told Bertie Slade that Furzedon had profited by the defeat of Belisarius. Now, Bertie's Uncle Norman was not only a considerable sufferer from that result, but he had also seen who it was that handed the wine to Bill Smith. He did not know who Furzedon was, but was not likely now to forget his face. A hard, resolute man, no one was more likely perseveringly to unmask a robbery than Norman Slade. And, if he should happen to hear from his nephew that the giver of that glass of wine had a direct interest in Bill Smith's not winning the race, he was likely to investigate the matter thoroughly; and, as we know Furzedon had by no means clean hands in the whole business, such a charge as that substantiated against him would mean social bankruptcy as far as Mr. Furzedon was concerned.

The weak place in the web that Mrs. Kynaston had taken such pains to weave—and she was painfully aware of it—was the fact that her fib about Lettice's engagement was in hourly danger of exposure. It was hardly possible, she thought, that Charlie Devereux could see his sister without congratulating her upon her engagement. He had not seen her yet, but she knew that he was bound to call in Onslow Gardens before he went back to York. It is true she had sworn him to secrecy, that she told him it was not yet announced, vowed that she ought never to have told him, pointed out that he would get her into a most awful scrape if he divulged it. "You'll promise me," she had said, "not to open your mouth about it; Lettice would never forgive me if you didn't hear it first from her own lips." And Charlie had sworn to keep silence on the subject. But Mrs. Kynaston doubted whether he would find it possible. Then, again, Lettice herself might allude to it as an absurd rumor which she requested him to contradict. She did not think she would do so; still it was a thing quite likely to happen. Mrs. Kynaston knew that Mr. Slade had called in Onslow Gardens, but she had also ascertained unsuccessfully, and that had been a great piece of luck, as far as she was concerned, and she now hoped that both he and Charlie were well on their way back to York.

That, as far as the latter was concerned, we know was not the case. But he proved loyal to his trust. He went down to Onslow Gardens on the Sunday and saw both his aunt and his sister. They thought him rather absent and *distract*, and, taking advantage of their being left alone for a few minutes, Lettice pressed him pretty closely as to what was the matter, and then Charlie disburdened his soul. He told her he had lost a terrible lot of money on racing, and that there was nothing for it but to go to his father.

"If he won't see me through it my military career must come to an abrupt termination. I've been an awful fool, I know, and if the governor don't stand to me I'm likely to be sharply punished for my folly. I'll give up my profession, and it will be bitter grief to me to have to give it up."

"Is it very big, Charlie? How much do you suppose would clear you?"

"I hardly know; but it would take a lot."

"Father will scold," rejoined Lettice; "and you can't be much surprised at that. I think it is possible that Aunt Sarah might help a little. Five hundred would see you through, I suppose?"

"Wouldn't be a bit of good," he rejoined. "It would take three times the amount."

"Oh! Charlie," exclaimed the girl, "this is a bad business. Must you have all this money immediately?"

"No," he replied; "but I must find it in a few weeks at the outside. At all events it has got to be found, sooner or later."

"And when do you intend to speak to father about it?"

"Well, I shall get a few days' leave, and come down to North Leach. How long shall you be in town?"

"I don't know exactly, but to the end of the season, I hope. But I'll come home, Charlie, if you think that I can be of any use."

"You always were a brick, Lettie!" he rejoined, kissing her; "but, hush! here comes Aunt Sarah. Not a word to any one, mind, till I tell you to speak."

Mrs. Connop was extremely pleased with her nephew, and full of questions concerning his military life. She expressed her intention of giving Harrogate a turn when the real hot weather set in. "Then," she continued, "we'll come over to York, and review the regiment, or whatever you call it." And after a little desultory *badinage* of this description Charlie took his departure.

The next morning young Devereux made his way to Jordan & Co.'s. He found the representative of that firm quite ready to receive him.

"I have conferred with my partners, Mr. Devereux," he observed; "and they wish me to point out that we are holding a good deal of paper of yours. I'll admit that your getting into the army renders us a little more secure than we were; but we don't very much care about advancing any further money. Still, we don't wish to leave an old customer in the lurch; and, therefore, if you will write your name across this bill, we are prepared to let you have it at once; but, you will observe, that this bill is at thirty days' sight; in short, our advance is only meant to enable you to look round and procure the money elsewhere."

Charlie thought for a moment: "I must go to the governor," he muttered, "and the sooner the better. My racing account must be settled to-day, but a month will be ample time in which to come to an explanation at home."

"All right!" he said; "I shall not want it for longer. I'm paying dear enough for it as it is, and have no wish to pay still further for accommodation."

"Quite right, Mr. Devereux," replied the usurer, as he counted out a bundle of notes. "The dearest thing you can buy in the world is money, with the exception of experience; and when you've got the latter you will never buy the former."

"Come, I say," replied Charlie; "I don't see what you've got to complain about."

"I don't complain," rejoined the moneylender, laughing. "It's my trade, and though it's by no means so good as it looks, as we have to run great risks, and at times incur frightful losses; still, I often wonder we have so many customers as we do. I think you'll find that right, sir," and, as concluded, he pushed the notes across to Charlie.

"Quite right," I thank you," rejoined Devereux, and, blithely nodding a good morning to Jordan & Co., he shot out of the dingy office.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FURZEDON RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

The exultation of Furzedon at the result of the Derby week was unbounded. It was not merely that he won a good bit of money, but that Charlie Devereux should unknowingly have come to him for assistance in his difficulties was a piece of rare good fortune. Find the wherewithal for Devereux to settle with, of course he would; he would have found double the amount. It was forging the very weapon he wanted, and placing it in his hands; the worst of those bills he held was, that no proceedings could be taken upon them for some time, but he had purposely instructed his agent that this time the loan should be for only a month; he knew very well that Charlie would have the greatest disinclination to apply to his father, and he felt pretty sure that he would not until the last extremity; that he would do so at last Furzedon never doubted, any more than he did that Tom Devereux in the end would pay the money; he was running no risk if he could use this as an engine with which to induce Lettie Devereux to marry him. Well and good, he would be only too glad to wipe off Charlie's debts as the price of her hand. If, on the contrary, she declined to make this sacrifice in her brother's interest, well! he, at all events, was not likely to be any loser by what he had done. Sacrifice, forsooth! There was not much sacrifice about it; there were plenty of girls in Lettie's position who would only be too glad to share the comfortable home and income he could offer them. But the difficulties in his way had only increased his desire to make Lettie his wife.

He was one of those obstinate dispositions that opposition merely stimulates; how he had come to wish for this marriage he would have been somewhat puzzled to explain; so dexterously had the idea been poured into his mind by Mrs. Kynaston, that he was hardly conscious of that lady being the originator of it. She was his confidant—she approved of it and encouraged it; he knew all that, but still failed to recognise that, but for Mrs. Kynaston, it would probably never have entered his head to seek Lettie Devereux in marriage. Now he was committed to it, and was resolved to leave no stone unturned to bring it about. The overthrow of Belisarius, and Charlie's consequent necessities, would enable him to exercise pressure at once, and he determined before June was over that Miss Devereux should be strongly urged, for her brother's sake, to reconsider her late decision. That any harm could possibly accrue to him, from the small part he had taken in the Belisarius Derby, Ralph Furzedon would have laughed to scorn. Poisoning a horse, or poisoning a man, are offences that come clearly within the grasp of the law, but to simply encourage a drunkard in his inebriety—ah! well, there is no penalty against that. But, though a man may escape all legal consequences of his acts, there sometimes follows a social crucifixion, which, with Furzedon's aims and ambitions, is pretty well as bitter; and, little as he thinks of it, just such a storm is slowly gathering round Ralph Furzedon's head.

(To be continued.)

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IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

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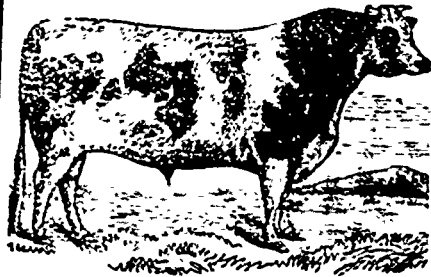
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MINING.

We have been favored with a suggestion from a gentleman with some acquaintance with the Mining industry of this Province, and we consider it so timely and valuable that we hasten to bring it before our readers, and especially our mining friends. It is briefly this:—That all interested in the development of the Mining industry of the Province at once take means to bring to the notice of the Members of the Legislature now in session the very great need of issuing a special report on the "Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia," descriptive of the development in the mining and trade in coal, iron, gold, copper, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum, limestone, building stone, barytes, bricks, etc.; the locality and extent of the several districts, the nature and extent of the quarries of different stone, and the manufactures of bricks, pottery, paints, etc. Such a book issued at this time would be most valuable in presenting in a collective form the facts required by capitalists interested in the industries of the Province for the further development of their business, and also for those who are disposed to enquire into the value of investments in our railroads, mines and manufactures. The amount of information now available, as comprised in the Mines Department returns, reports and plans must be very considerable; and no doubt all parties interested in the different mining and manufacturing industries throughout the Province would give every assistance to the officers collecting the required information.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of February:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Ounces Gold.
Whiteburn.....	The McGuire.....	34	142½
Waverly.....	Wallace (old Berkner).....	5	2½
East Rawdon.....	J. Nichols.....	140	70
".....	Rawdon United.....	280	78½
Dars' Hill.....	Dufferin.....	870	447
Stormont.....	Tributers.....	61½	88
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	11	13½
".....	Pactolus.....	50	8½
".....	Miners.....	200	35
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	131½	379½

The following are additional returns for January:—

Dars' Hill.....	Dufferin.....	75½	376
Brookfield.....	Brookfield.....	90	81

We have before us a copy of the Financial Returns of the Department of Public Works and Mines for the year 1887. The Report makes a blue book of some 124 pages, and its perusal cannot fail to impress one with the great value of our mineral resources. The following summary, comparing the returns of 1886 with 1887, was kindly prepared for us by Mr. W. H. Browne, the obliging accountant of the department, and places the information spread throughout the Report in a most concise form.

Table showing totals of Financial Returns of the Department of Public Works and Mines for the years 1886 and 1887:—

1886.		1887.	
Prospecting Licenses....	\$ 8896 72	Prospecting Licenses....	10567 56
Rents.....	3794 00	Rents.....	4268 00
Gold Royalty.....	8550 16	Gold Royalty.....	9420 77
Licenses to Search.....	2980 00	Licenses to Search.....	2560 00
Coal Royalty.....	101,656 53	Coal Royalty.....	119,627 16
Licenses to Work.....	500 00	Licenses to Work.....	1025 00
Costs and Fees.....	Costs and Fees.....	885 70
Renewal of Coal Leases...	479 50	Renewal of Coal Leases...	60 00
	\$126,856 91		\$148,457 19

\$21,600.28 Gain in 1887 over 1886.

It will be noticed that there is a large gain over the previous year in every item of revenue, excepting Licenses to Search, where there is a falling off of some \$400.00; this, however is more than made up by the "Licenses to Work," where the gain is over \$500.00. We might say, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with our Mining Act, that Licenses to Search and Work are granted for minerals other than gold and silver. "Prospecting Licenses" are granted for gold, and the amount of territory that has been covered during the year may be gathered from the fact that the fees from this source alone amount to over \$10,000. The item of "costs and fees" was only introduced last year, and amounts to the snug sum of \$885.70. In 1887, the renewal of coal leases, or rather the funds derived from that item, were called with other small costs, "costs and fees account" (with the exception of \$60 from the first of the year), so it will be perceived that by placing "costs and fees" account for 1887 against "renewal of coal leases" for 1886, that 1887 is still ahead. The total gain of \$21,600.28 over the business of 1886 is a most gratifying proof of the steady advance of the mining industry in this Province.

We learn from a gentleman living at Sydney, C. B., that a valuable seam of superior coal, five feet in thickness, has just been discovered near Fortune's Brook, south of the property formerly belonging to the Toronto Coal Company, and a little to the west of the seams that have been worked. It is close to a shipping place on the Bras d'Or.

MINERALS.—Now Ross is to the front in mineral resources. Last week, Mr. Chas. Koddie, of that place, P. B. Lantz and John H. Koddie, discovered a mine of Molybdenum or Protinum. The mineral has been analyzed, and pronounced superior in quality and very valuable; it is used in the

manufacture of dyeing materials. The discovery was the recompense of much prospecting for some years past by Chas. Koddie, who always supposed there was some mineral in that locality. The find has created great excitement amongst the miners. Reports are that Messrs. Koddie and Lantz have been already offered \$1000 each for their claim. We hope it will prove fully on a par with the expectations of those concerned.—*Western Chronicle.*

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—The London *Weekly Bulletin* falls foul of the *Natal Witness* for very properly remarking that such rotten swindles in the Transvaal gold fields as Balkis, Spitzkop, Lisbon Berlyn, "would ruin any mining centre."

The funny part of it is that these swindles have not ruined the mining centre referred to.

On the contrary, then, their six years' existence seems to have given a fillip to the appetite of the public, who, to show their zest for this kind of fare, have swallowed wholesale during the past two years, swindles not quite so huge, perhaps, but vastly more numerous and transparent.

It is also very wrath with Mr. Oldfield, the proprietor of the *Goldfields Times*, Barberton.

The latter ebullition is easily accounted for. Mr. Oldfield frequently quotes from the *Bulletin* in paragraphs headed, "Save us from our friends." The *Weekly Bulletin* is a most dangerous publication, except to those acquainted with its little idiosyncrasies. In several issues lately, it has said: "Buy everything Transvaal," and talks of Barrott's Berlyn, Frouch Bob, Kimberley Imperial, Big Ben, Oriental, as "special pets of its own." Allow me to dissect the best of these precious pots—the Oriental.

This company was floated with a capital of £65,000, although £15,000 was sufficient to establish the Sheba. In June last, seven hundred tons of ore had been dumped at the newly-erected mill (only ten miles from the mine), transported at a cost about equal to the value of gold contained in the ore. Machinery had been ordered, as per usual, in the most reckless manner. Amongst it were three large spare boilers, two of which had been foisted on the company by its managing director, and sent at a huge cost from his vacated diamond claims at Kimberley. Twenty stamps, out of fifty on the ground, were ready and fully equipped for working with hydraulic amalgamators, concentrators, Frue vanners, and other trash never intended to be used.

It must be explained that the whole of the plant had been ordered from another director. I know that the stamps were ready, for I ran ore through the battery myself.

From June till now, nine months, everything belonging to that company has been enveloped in truly oriental mystery. No returns have been published, or they are so bad that it is kept quiet. So is it with most of the Transvaal gold mines. Five per cent of them will probably make returns, and they are pointed at as typical of the success of gold mining in the Transvaal, and papers like the *Weekly Bulletin* use them to delude people into parting with their money for the other ninety-five frauds. It is appalling, as you remarked a fortnight ago, to think of what suffering awaits the bulk of the holders of £12,000,000 embarked in Transvaal gold mines.

Compare a letter I have before me, written by a leading man at Barberton, under date of January 4th, with the shrieks of the *Weekly Bulletin*:—"Everything is dull as dishwater here. Your prognostications about the Oriental are fulfilled. The refostation has not gone through yet, and this company and the Sheba Tramway owe me money which I cannot get hold of."

It is interesting to observe, that a company with £65,000 of capital needs refoating before it has got to work!

Another good battery evidently gone wrong is the Pearl. It is never mentioned. This battery was being set up last June. It is one of 60 stamps, made by Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago. I hope they got paid for it. A friend of mine, a doctor, bought 2,000 £1 Pearl shares at £3 each, and he offered them to me in Barberton for one shilling each. Declined with thanks.

Read the *Weekly Bulletin* instead of *Punch* if you like, but if you take it seriously, *audi alteram partem.* Yours truly, AN ENGINEER

Pianos,

Pianos,

Pianos.



Organs,

Organs,

Organs.

Too Much Stock!

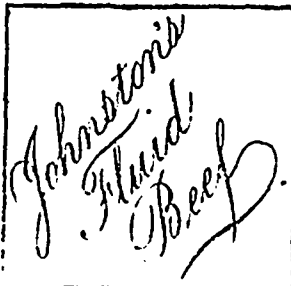
THE DULL SEASON IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

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

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.



A PERFECT FOOD.

The great want that is felt for a food that contains strong nourishment in small bulk, that can be relished and easily digested by the most delicate invalid, is fully supplied by

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

which is acknowledged by the leading Medical and Scientific men to be

The Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Food.

A. E. McMANUS, TAILOR.

Spring Stock Now Complete.

139 HOLLIS STREET

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

Having been nominated at a public meeting of the Electors of the Ward, held on the 3th inst., for the office of Alderman for the Ward at the next civic election I have accepted such nomination, and, if elected, will use every effort to advance the interests of the Ward, and pledge myself to endeavor to have the affairs of the city so administered as to have equal justice done to all classes of citizens and all sections of the city.

MINER T. FOSTER.

Quicksilver, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather,

Rubber & Leather Belting FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW!

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for Gold Mining Supplies.

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125 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX. Beg to thank their patrons for past favors, and would solicit a continuance of such, as well as the esteemed orders of the general public throughout the province, to whom we can promise Superior Work at Moderate Prices, in Plain and Ornamental Printing, whether in the line of Commercial and Society Work, Law Work, or Magazine and Pamphlet Printing.

At their Brick Building, Four Doors North of the Queen Hotel. OFFICE ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

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MONTREAL, 172 D'ALBONNE ST. BALTIMORE, 220 SOUTH HOWARD ST. TORONTO, 253 to 271 KING ST. WINNIPEG, 11 McWILLIAM ST. E.

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Magazines, Music, Law and Library Books neatly bound in Sheep, Roan, Calf and Morocco. Having a good stock of colored Calf, Persian, and Morocco Leathers, I am prepared to Bind Works of Art, such as Picturesque Canada, in good style, plain or embossed sides.

Subscribers to magazines and other valuable publications of the day, can have their numbers or parts bound in a neat volume of 6 months or a year.

Orders from the country solicited. All work promptly done.

H. J. SMALL,

197 Hollis Street, OPPOSITE PROVINCE BUILDING.

WISWELL Crushing Mills.

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

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

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

J. E. GAMMON, Manager. Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Wine Merchants, 117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whisky
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 67 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO— Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m. Arrive at Digby, at 10.45 a.m.

LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

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

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

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

J. BRIGNELL, General Superintendent. Yarmouth, N. S.

HOME AND FARM.

We have received from the Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, their book on cage birds, containing over 160 engravings and a lithographic plate showing all the different kinds of fancy canaries in their natural colors, full information in regard to song and fancy canaries, and how to breed them for profit. Hints on the treatment and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, with descriptions of their diseases and the remedies needed to cure them. All about parrots and how to teach them to talk. Instructions for building and stocking an aviary. This is a most complete book. Mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents by the Associated Fanciers, 237 South Eighth Street, Phila., Pa.

Continuation of our quotations from the N. S. S. P. C. pamphlet:—

DOGS, CATS, ETC.—Small dogs, cats and other diminutive animals, particularly if sick or in any way disabled are humanely destroyed by use of chloroform.

This substance should be administered by pouring from two to four tablespoonfuls of it on a sponge or folded flannel, placed within a thick cloth or towel, and applied over the mouth and nostrils. If the struggling is severe at first, the administration of the chloroform may be made more gradual by removing the sponge or flannel for a moment altogether, and then reapplying it; and, as the animal becomes quiet, it should be kept on closely and constantly, to the entire exclusion of the outward air, adding fresh chloroform from time to time until death occurs, the length of the operation will depend upon the size and condition of the animal, and the persistence with which the administration has been kept up.

As a protection against the struggles of the animal to free itself, the body may be placed in a sack or bag, allowing the head to protrude. Or a blanket may be thrown over the body, by which it may be grasped, while the head is left for the application of the sponge. Or the animal together with the sponge, may be placed in a small box and allowed to go quietly to rest.

The young of cats and dogs, when but a few days or hours old, may be humanely destroyed by drowning, if properly executed. This can be best accomplished by placing them in a tight bag containing a stone of sufficient weight to insure speedy sinking.

The quickest method of terminating the existence of a large dog is, undoubtedly, to shoot him. Place the muzzle of a pistol or rifle within a few inches of the head, at the side just over and in front of the ear. If directed behind the ear, the ball is likely to glance and pass through the soft parts of the neck, and death would neither be so certain nor so instantaneous as if the brain had been pierced.

In the attempt to destroy it, no animal should be merely maimed. For this reason if a gun or a fowling piece should be used, it should be charged with buck-shot, the side of the head aimed at, and sufficiently near to insure speedy death.

The same remarks apply to the destruction of cats. As this animal is smaller, however, death may be instantly effected by small shot fired from a gun at the head, sufficiently near to prevent the scattering of the charge.

Nothing is more conspicuous, and nothing is more discreditable to our farmers, than the extreme difficulty which exists in Halifax of purchasing really pure and good butter. It would not be too much to say that nine-tenths of what is obtainable in the shops is not fit to put on a decent table; but as long as slovenly farmers can get a price for it, it would appear that they are indifferent to the certainty that greater care and more scientific efforts would net them a still higher figure. It is a crying evil, and disgraceful to Nova Scotia farming. It is with a view to correct this that we so frequently publish articles on the subject of butter-making.

In pursuance of this desideratum, we reproduce the following from the *Illinois Journal of Agriculture*, remarking that our principle in quotation is to publish nothing that has not a plain practical value for plain practical farmers:—

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST BUTTER—Any one of clean and tidy habits can make butter of the finest quality—even with the milk of a single cow—by using a good thermometer and practising exactly the following rules:—

1. Keep the animal in good health by proper feeding and care.
2. Thorough cleanliness must be observed, both as to the cow herself and her products, up to the time the butter is sold or consumed.
3. Where skimming is not done at once by the centrifuge, the milk must be cooled, as soon as it leaves the cow, by means of cold water, that the cream may rise well, and not remain in part in the sour milk.
4. Skim before the milk sours, and keep the cream by means of cold water until it is churned.
5. Put the cream into the churn at a temperature of 55° to 58° F. in summer, and 62° F. to 64° F. in winter, churn slowly and regularly until the grains of butter separate from the buttermilk, and never longer.
6. Wash the butter, in grains, with cold water and with cold brine until all the buttermilk is extracted.
7. If the butter is to be kept, it must remain in grains and be preserved in very strong brine until there is enough to completely fill a jar or firkin.
8. Press or sponge the butter sufficiently to dry it, but work it as little as possible.
9. Salt the butter, according to the taste of your customers; with the best fine salt.
10. Keeping butter must be pressed firmly into the jar or firkin, which must be perfectly clean and void of taste and smell.

New firkins should be always used. To prepare them, fill them with strong boiling brine, which may be made in the vessel itself, and having

allowed it to stand full for two days, rinse it out with cold water before putting the butter into it.

11. Having well filled the jar or firkin up to half-an-inch of the top, and pressed the butter down firmly, cover the whole with a white linen cloth, fill the vessels up to the brim with fine salt, and fasten down the cover securely.

Excellent butter may be made with perfectly sweet cream; it seems to be considered the most delicate of all. But, as the chief thing is to please the customer's palate, butter with the nutty flavor may be made by allowing the cream to sour gently for 12 hours before churning; or by using 10 per cent. of the last churning's buttermilk with the sweet cream.

This is a very short sketch of a subject which, treated in full, would occupy a large book. Nevertheless, I repeat that by following exactly the rules that I have just laid down the very best butter can be made, particularly if the maker has once seen the process I have recommended in operation.

We may remark on the foregoing that most persons of pure tastes prefer butter as pure as it can be made. We distrust "nutty," or any other flavor producible by dodgy manipulation. A "nutty" flavor, it seems to us, would be very likely to degenerate into a rancid flavor with very little keeping.

At all events, the great mass of Nova Scotia butter is a disgrace to Nova Scotia farming, and the sooner a higher grade is produced, the sooner will the Nova Scotia farmer's reputation be vindicated.

We have received from Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit and Windsor, Ont., a very full and well got up "Seed Manual," which strikes us as containing a very wide range of information as to seeds of vegetables, plants and flowers of all sorts and descriptions. Address D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

The *Philadelphia Record* says of improper shoeing:—"Many of the ailments and diseases of a horse's foot are caused by improper shoeing. One of the worst of the evils is in the practice by many blacksmiths of hot-fitting and clipping. Burning the sole of the foot will in time partially destroy the sensitive laminae. It impairs the membranous lining under the coffin-bone and closes the pores of the horn, causing the hoof to become hard, dry and brittle. It also impedes the healthy growth of the hoof.

It is alleged that shoes cannot be fitted so rapidly nor as closely as by hot fitting; and this is generally true, for this means the hoof is burned to correspond with the inequalities on the surface of the shoe, until the latter is thoroughly imbedded in the horn. But in cold, or at least cooler, shoeing, if the surface of the hoof is not pared to an absolute smoothness, it will soon grow to fit the shoe. Hot shoeing is in the long run the cause of half the lameness going.

Owners of horses should see that their blacksmiths do not practice this injurious mode of fitting shoes.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Now that the ladies are utilizing the lengthening days in the preparation of fancy articles for the coming fairs that are to benefit the Church of England Institute and the Art School, we beg to offer the following suggestions clipped from the *Dorcas Magazine*:—A blotter made of dark red blotting paper. Cut from it four hearts about nine inches in depth. Paint a suitable design on the top one, or letter with silver the words, "Absorbed thoughts of —," leaving the name to be filled in by the purchaser. The edge is cut irregularly to present a ragged appearance, and a band of a darker shade of red is painted around it and edged with silver. A bow of red satin ribbon is tied through the top to keep the several sheets together. Another good idea is an everlasting calendar in which ribbons can be drawn backward and forward to represent the proper dates. The one we speak of is made of celluloid, which comes in thin sheets for decorative purposes. It is an ivory white, and as it resembles ivory very closely forms an exquisite background for oil painting. It is about the thickness of thin card board, and can be cut as easily. A sheet seven inches square will be required for a calendar, and will cost about twenty-five cents. Cut it in the form of a nicely shaped heart, then, as seen in the design, cut slits about an inch and a half wide to easily admit a ribbon one and a quarter inches wide. Punch holes in the top through which to tie ribbon. Paint the carnations a deep shade of red, and have the ribbons three shades of the same color. After the dates are painted on the ribbons draw them through the openings, and attach a brass coin to the end of each. If you cannot obtain the celluloid the same idea can be carried out using card board as a substitute.

A handsome chair at the Woman's Exchange is made of a plain Shaker chair painted a dead white and gilded here and there, and cushioned with mahogany colored plush, showing a design of apple branches, leaves and deep red fruit, painted in solid color and outlined with tinsel caught down with fine silk stitches. A satin puff of old dull pink is sewed around the cushion, which is quite a thick one. A square flat cushion with a band of the dull pink satin three inches wide shows the same design, and is held to the chair back with full bows of dull pink ribbon.

New work baskets are of thick green rushes, lined with deep orange satin which extends in a puff around the sides and on the bottom is placed over scented cotton and tufted. A dainty little square cushion for pins and needles and a pocket to hold the thimble and emery constitute the furnishings. The baskets are sometimes further ornamented by weaving around the top edge heavy chenille of the color of the lining.

THE REASONS WHY
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST

RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS,

THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs,

BECAUSE Its scientifically proportioned composition is not a secret and is based on scrupulously pure materials.

BECAUSE Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs.

BECAUSE Being, so to say, mechanically digested, those stomachs refractory to oily or greasy substances support and assimilate it.

BECAUSE By the association of Hypophosphites, Pure Cod Liver Oil and Chemically Pure Glycerine, scientifically proportioned, its

POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES,

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children,

Anaemia, Emaciation,

General Debility, Rheumatism and Skin Diseases,

BECAUSE By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to **THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WIT!! THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL.**

BECAUSE Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience.

BECAUSE Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastrical disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

Sold by all Druggists in Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Halifax, N. S.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor will be glad to receive the names of any chess players desirous of playing games by correspondence. He would also urge upon present subscribers the desirability of bringing THE CRITIC before the notice of their chess-playing friends, as with an increased circulation, a more extensive scheme of prizes, correspondence tournaments, etc., could be organized, and an additional impetus thus be given to the practice and study of the royal game.

Correct solutions of No. 10 received from L. M. Wilkins, "D," Mrs. H. Moseley, and of No. 11 from F. A. P., L. M. Wilkins, "D," Rev. P. H. Brown, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

Solution to Problem 12.

Q to K Kt3, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, "D," H. B. Stairs, C. Cutbill, and Mrs. H. Moseley.

Solution to Problem 13.

Q to KRsq, etc.

(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, Edgie, L. M. Wilkins, W. Lawson, "D," H. B. Stairs, J. G. Harrington, Rev. P. H. Brown, Mrs. H. Moseley, and H. Delaney.)

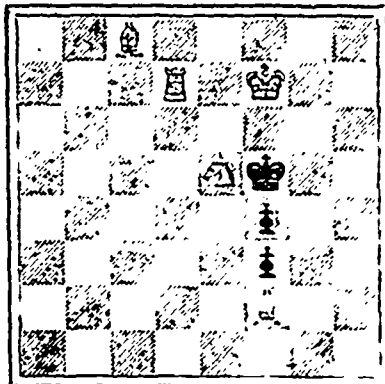
N. B.—In problem 14 (last week) the Black Bishop should be a White one. Our regular solvers were notified by post card.

PROBLEM No. 16

By Will H. Lyons.

(From "Chess-nut Burrs.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

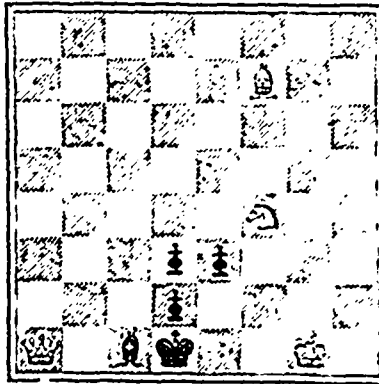
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 17.

By J. Miuckwitz, (of Leipsic).

(From the British Chess Magazine.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

We have received a copy of Chess-nut Burrs from the author, Mr. Will H. Lyons, of Newport, Kentucky, U. S. This little treatise seems well calculated to be of service to begin-

ners in the art of either solving or composing, as "it handles all points pertaining to problems in a clear and concise manner." It also explains the various technical terms used by composers, such as neatness, economy of force, themes, duels, variations, etc. The work is accompanied by 100 selected problems and their solutions, a specimen of which we give above. Price, \$1.25, to be procured from the author.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cross Editor—Letters and clippings received. Will be glad to meet you. Queen to H1 solves that little position.

F. MACKIE, Eng.—Your positions are received. One is published this week; the other will appear in due time. Will be happy to hear often from you.

W. N. REINHART, LaHave.—Your ending to No. 4 is very good, and you receive, as you deserve, full credit for the same. Why have you not responded to Nos. 6, 7, and 8?

A., Windsor.—Your position is received. Please re-set it, remembering that blacks always play from lower to higher numbers, and whites vice versa. As you state the position, the black on 30 and the white on 3, should both be kings.

E. C., Springhill.—Thanks for problem. Disease is well cured. Would be pleased to hear again from you.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 8 has been correctly solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, Dartmouth; E. C., Springhill; James McEwan, Halifax; D. Connell, Amherst.

The position was as follows:—Black men on 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 25, k, 19; white men on 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 26, 27, 28. White to move and win. The following is the solution:—

28 24 26 23 20 16 7 5
19—28 19—26 19—12 white wins
7 3 27 24 3 7
12—19 28—19 12—3

REINHART'S NEAT POSITION, AN ENDING FROM PROBLEM 4.

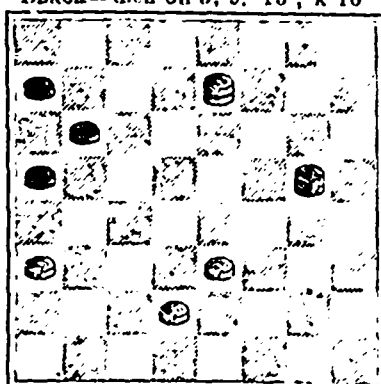
(Solved by him and by D. Connell, Amherst.)—Black, man 9, k 17; white, kgs 2, 15. White to move and win
2 6 13—17 23 26 25—29
9—13 15 19 25—29 18 22
6 9 17—22 26 30 white wins
17—21 19 23 29—25
9 14 22—25 14 18

We present this ending to our readers because it is a useful one that may often occur in play.

PROBLEM 11.

By Andrew Jackson, Manchester, Eng

BLACK—men on 5, 9, 13, k 16



WHITE—men on 21, 23, 26; k 7. White to move and win.

PROBLEM 12.

By Fred. Mackie, East Retford, Eng. Black—men, 1, 5, 6, 9; kgs, 15, 19, white—man, 13; kgs, 2, 7, 8.

White to move and win.

We invite full solutions for both of the above problems, as both open possibilities for very interesting battles on the defensive as well as on the attacking side.

GAME V.

The "Alma," as played in 1869 between Messrs. John Wry, of London, and Mr. H. Colthard, of Newcastle, England.

Table with 5 columns of numbers representing a game record: 11-15 28 19 2-11 25 22, 23 19 11-15 22 17 27-31, 8-11 20 11 15-19 18 14, 22 17 15-24 29 23 10-15, (a) 3-8 27 20 11-16 14 9, 25 22 8-15 31 27 5-14, 11-16 30 26 14-18 17 10, 26 23 4-8 27 23 15-18, 7-11 20 16 18-27 22 15, 17 13 12-19 32 23 31-22, 9-14 23 16 19-24 13 9, 24 20 8-11 23 18 black, 15-24 16 7 24-27 wins

(a) These five moves form the "Alma" opening.

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

EMPHATIC GUARANTEES.

WHICH ARE JUSTIFIED BY AN EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC EXPERIENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters and therefore having a world wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co. justify ourselves in making the following statements:

OUR THEORY PROVED.

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent. of diseases originate in the kidneys which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease was incurable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is the greatest specific known. Its reputation is established everywhere, and its influence surpasses all other medicines.

HOW DISEASE CREEPS ON.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner. It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on, the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility. Warner's Safe

Remedies include seven scientific specifics, each one of which has a specific purpose which the others cannot fully perform.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of proprietary medicines, as standards of the highest excellence and worthy of the patronage of all people.

STRONG GUARANTEES

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure and harmless.

GUARANTEE 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit \$5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured ten years ago report the cure permanent and completely satisfactory. Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used sufficiently and as directed.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not ask you to believe us alone.

YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MRS. JAMES BURNS, of 18 Division St., Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die, by the best medical men in the city, from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, but that Warner's Safe Cure not only saved her life, but restored her to health.

L. A. BAKER, of Toronto, Supt. Fire Patrol Co. of Canada, suffered from lambo back for three years. Physicians treated him for Bright's Disease, but he obtained no relief. Four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure made a well man of him.

W. J. HAMILTON, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, was cured of hemorrhage of the kidneys after doctors failed to cure him, and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.

MRS. HAYWARD, of 321 Church St. Toronto, was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure.

JOHN GIVES, of Galt, is a living monument to the power of Warner's Safe Cure over Enlargement of the Liver.

We could give thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

Seventh.—We were forced into the manufacture of Warner's Safe Remedies in obedience to a vow made by Mr. H. H. Warner that he would, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure restored him to health, spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Not only is Warner's Safe Cure a scientific specific—it cures when all the doctors fail, thousands of the best of physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over diseases is permanent, and its reputation is of the most exalted character.

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