

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 28, 1889.

{ VOL. 6
No. 26 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letters to Cousin Caryl	6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—Canada	6
Bank of England	7
Industrial Notes	7, 8
City Chimes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Gypsy	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Homo and Farm	14, 15
Chess	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

We have more than once remarked that to the student of the most interesting of all books—the Bible—Assyriology is of more value than any other branch of archæology. This is indeed no new contention. So long ago as 1883 the fact was recognized, and forms the subject of a highly interesting article by Friedrich Delitzsch, from which we propose from time to time to extract some attractive points. In the first place, Professor Delitzsch says that the Assyrian dictionary discloses not only the meanings of the stems from which a great number of Hebrew nouns are derived, but the true stems themselves. If, he says, we bear in mind the fact that the Assyrian language was fixed in literature many centuries before the oldest known Hebrew texts, and thousands of years before Arabic, we cannot be surprised that Assyrian has preserved in not a few cases the oldest forms of words lost by frequent use or decay in the kindred tongues. He then proceeds to give numerous instances in which Hebrew words are directly derived from Assyrian, and affirms that the Hebrew language is based upon that far more than—as is the common idea—on Arabic.

So long as murderous and dynamic outrages, planned in American cities and carried out with Irish-American funds, were confined to Great Britain, the average American contemplated them with a coolness amounting to complacency. When, however, an atrocious secret society murder is perpetrated in Chicago, the American Press discovers that the iniquity that has been winked at is—to quote the *Baltimore American*—"an outrageous reflection on American civilization." Very numerous extracts from the Press all over the United States, in *Public Opinion* (Washington), show that the country is at last awakened to the iniquitous nature of such societies as the Clan-na-Gael. The disgust of the better American mind will probably be intensified when it becomes plain that the subscriptions of the poorer Irish are used to maintain in luxury a number of astute and shameless demagogues, and that the treatment by these *vehm-gerichts* of the poor tools of their murderous plans after they have done their work is hard and callous even from the point of view of a community of assassins. No representative Irishman, it is remarked, is pointed at as having had anything to do with the Cronin murder, and we may well believe it, but it is plain that the posts of authority in these inquisitions may, and do, fall into the hands of profligate ruffians, and it is high time that all good Irishmen looked to their national reputation in this connection.

Prince George of Wales, it is said, is to have a command in the naval manœuvres off the English Coast. He will be appointed to No. 81 torpedo boat, which will be the commodore boat of the flotilla. The illness of the Duke of Edinburgh will probably prevent his taking part in the summer manœuvres, as some months will elapse ere he will have regained his strength.

We now have in the harbor war-ships representing three of the great powers of the world, viz., Great Britain, Germany and France, and an Austrian war-ship is daily expected. The United States fleet is to arrive about the Carnival time, and we would suggest to the Carnival committee the advisability of trying to arrange a series of international rowing races between crews of the different ships. That such races would prove interesting goes without saying, and we have but little doubt that with timely attention the matter could be arranged.

The accounts given by competent observers of the state of Russia are very dismal. The emancipation ukase of the late Czar is acknowledged to be an utter failure, and the misery of the rural class is greater than even in the days of serfdom. The "Mir" system operates against the due rotation of crops, and the unhappy peasants practically become the slaves of the Jewish "Mir-eaters." The bribery and corruption of the officials, the ignorance of the peasants, and the interference with all private liberty, continue as under Peter the Great. A man cannot alter the front of his house without permission. A machine is described as "moving freely," and the dangerous word is scratched out. The "revolutions" of a wheel are considered to suggest wrong ideas. Is it any wonder that the air of Holy Russia is instinct with Nihilism?

The emigration schemes of the Company represented by Sir John Lister Kaye seem, according to all accounts, to be soundly conceived and well carried out, and the North-West will, it would appear, really have reason to feel some sort of gratitude to a gentleman who is said always to select suitable immigrants. The government is now reported to have accepted Sir John's proposition to grant him lands at a dollar per acre adjoining his present settlements in the North-West, on condition that he brings out and settles within one year fourteen hundred families, to whom he binds himself to advance, if necessary, twelve hundred dollars per family at a reasonable rate of interest with security on the lands settled by them. This is certainly an extensive plan for a single Company, and, if successfully carried out, will very materially hasten and augment the settlement of the country.

We continue to observe occasional cautions to the Government from many sections of the Press of the Dominion about the Mormons. If these gentry should be permitted to become troublesome, the Government will have no excuse for not having well looked after them. We confess we look upon them with considerable suspicion. Says an exchange:—"Of course, if they are simply Mormons in name and behave themselves as law-abiding citizens they have a right to the protection of the law. If, however, they contemplate introducing polygamy into the Dominion, they should be made to render a speedy account of themselves. The North-west can afford to wait awhile for settlers rather than incur the stigma of being peopled by Mormon methods. We do not want any Utah or Brigham Young or John D. Lees in our Dominion. The authorities will doubtless keep a sharp look out for the new-comers."

The season has now arrived when the heat in the United States is driving the people forth in search of cool breezes. Many are too poor to visit the expensive seaside resorts of the land of the free, where, by the expenditure of a small fortune, the doubtful luxury of being packed like herring in mammoth hotels may be enjoyed, and are forced to remain at home to broil under the sweltering sun. Here in Nova Scotia we hail the summer months as the most delightful of the year. The heat of the sun is so tempered by the cool ocean breezes that there is a pleasure in mere existence. Occasional copious rains keep nature crisp, promote a luxurious growth, and the woods and the fields are clothed with green. The innumerable bays that indent our coast, the glorious Bras d'Or Lake, the chains of smaller lakes with connecting brooks and rivers that everywhere abound, furnish delightful cruising grounds for the yachtsman, the oarsman, or the deft wielder of the paddle. The fisherman can devote his attention to the salmon, the lake and sea trout, or to deep sea fishing. Comfortable, desirable hotels are to be found in all parts of the Province, where, if one cannot find luxury, one may be certain of good wholesome food at moderate rates, and best of all a keen appetite to enjoy it. Hundreds now visit us, gaining health and strength from our invigorating summer climate, and find actual economy in the stay. There is room for thousands more, who may be sure of a hospitable reception and a glorious time.

Incidentally the work of the Crofters' Commission in Skye throws a side-light on the real position of landlord and tenant in Ireland. Recent decisions grant an average reduction of 29 per cent. to 233 crofters, and cancel £3, 100 out of a total of £4,750 of arrears. The average reduction on the rental of Lord Macdonald's property in the south of Skye is over 30 per cent., and this means, it is said, the difference of a chance to the tenants to live, and being next door to chronic starvation. It is fairly probable that, if this be the case in Skye, the position of tenants in Ireland under such landlords as Lord Clanricarde (on whose estates we regret to see that evictions are still the order of the day) must be somewhat analogous.

Secret associations which contemplate the ultimate extreme of violence with complacency, and boycotting are so closely related that, in view of the latest criminal development of the former, it may not be out of place to put on record the expressed opinion of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the latter. "The creed of boycotting," says the veteran statesman, "like every other creed, requires a sanction, and the sanction of boycotting, that stands in the rear of boycotting, and by which alone boycotting can be made thoroughly effective, is the murder which is not denounced." This is true. The essence of boycotting is intolerance, resulting in lawlessness and crime. Its midnight crimes and murders are many, and not all the vigilance of government can in every case shield its victims.

A measure providing for reciprocity in wrecking on the great lakes is one which ought to occupy the attention of the Government during the recess, and that of Parliament on its re-assembling. Several Canadian barges recently drifted ashore on the American side of Lake Ontario, but Canadian tugs were not able to go to their assistance without permission from the United States government. This permission was at once granted, but even an hour's delay might mean the breaking up of the stranded vessel and a loss of thousands of dollars. On the other hand, an American wrecking vessel was lately fined for rendering prompt assistance to a vessel on shore on the Canadian side. This enforced unneighborly state of things, with regard to a service the very nature of which renders it unnecessary and vexatious, ought to be remedied as soon as possible.

Judge Dugas, who, it will be remembered, took a prominent part in bringing Morrison, the Megantic murderer, within the grasp of the law, seems to be a Judge whose wholesome severity is likely to prove a deterrent to the class of malefactors whose speciality is the abuse of women. One Laurent was convicted before him of firing three shots at his wife. Three years before he had struck her a furious blow on the head with a bat. The Judge considered it his duty to send a man so extraordinarily dangerous to the penitentiary for life. It was stated that Laurent, when sober, was a kind enough husband, but as he broke out every now and then, and was one of those persons who are made furious by a few glasses of liquor, the Judge rightly put aside all considerations but that of the criminal's dangerous proclivities. The strength of a chain is only that of its weakest link.

Commenting on the defeats of Prohibition, in Pennsylvania by a majority of 200,000, and in Rhode Island by a vote of three to one, some of our contemporaries remark that, coming after other decided rejections of arbitrary legislation, these unmistakable manifestos in favor of personal freedom of action and individual moral responsibility may be taken as evidence that the country is "not yet ready" for a prohibitory law. The phrase is of frequent use, but we confess to a distaste for the deprecatory idea involved in it. Last Saturday's *Herald* had a very just and sensible article on these events, in which the hope was expressed that the lesson would not go unheeded in Canada, and the extremists were plainly told that it was very doubtful if they constitute one-fourth of the voting population of the Dominion. We are inclined to believe that even that would be a high estimate; and as regards Canada not being "yet ready for prohibition," we have perfect confidence that she never will be. We have always predicted the inevitable reaction, and have had the fullest reliance on the manliness and sturdy independence of thought of the Canadian people whenever the question should come to a head. Canadians will never in the long run submit to the subordination of their consciences and responsibilities to the dictation of a clique, no matter how respectable nor how good it may believe the end it aims at.

The following extract from the *Militia Gazette* seems to be deserving of record and wider circulation. There is no doubt that the interest of the Press, manifested not in indiscriminate and fulsome praise, but in fair and judicious encouragement, is a powerful stimulant and incentive to efficiency and esprit-de-corps:—"In the press of other cities not a little fun has been indulged in at the expense of the Toronto papers for the praise lavished upon the Queen's Own Rifles upon the occasion of the visit of that corps to Montreal. The thing should not be overdone, but there is no disputing the fact that the generous praise received by the Toronto corps from the press of the Queen City has been no unimportant factor in raising them to their present standard. The best young men have become imbued with the idea that it is the correct thing to join the militia, and they are working zealously to win credit for their respective corps. In Montreal there is the same incentive to membership and proficiency in the militia. True, the papers are more modest; but it is quite touching to hear the comments of the Montreal citizens, especially the ladies, upon their respective favorites when the corps parade for a holiday review. The number of regiments Montreal supports, and supports handsomely too, is surprising to anyone acquainted with the private expenditure involved."

Some consternation seems to have been created throughout the Dominion—though we do not happen to have heard much about it here—by a statement which appeared in a Toronto paper, that all silver quarters which do not bear a small cap "H" on the reverse side under the knot are counterfeit. The statement, if so made, was incorrect, and it has been explained that a majority of the silver quarters do not bear the letter "H" at the place mentioned. All British coins are supposed to be issued from the Royal mint, and the large majority in circulation have actually been so issued. Now and again, however, the pressure of work at the mint becomes so great, and urgency being necessary, some coinage has to be done outside, the firm employed for this purpose being Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham. All coins struck by them are stamped with an "H" to distinguish them from the Royal mint issue.

We are indebted to the *Echo* for taking up our complaint about the trotting empty truck nuisance, and we are aware that much may be said on the loss of time to the truckmen which would result from passing a stringent law on the subject. Moreover, we do not at present, any more than our contemporary, see exactly how the nuisance is to be abated. But a nuisance it is, and the subject of universal complaint on the part of business men. The adoption of India rubber pavement has, we believe, been suggested for London, but such a remedy is probably little to be hoped for in Halifax. The better construction of the vehicles themselves suggested by our contemporary might perhaps mitigate the irritant, but that would not be done otherwise than by the compulsion of an enactment which would no doubt be regarded by the subjects of it as altogether too "paternal." However, no harm and possibly some good may come of discussion and keeping the subject before the public of the city.

Monday next will be Dominion Day, and we shall trust to see it celebrated with heartiness and loyalty to our country and its institutions. Touching on which point we should be glad to see a little less ostentatious display of American bunting than has been customary. Apropos of Flags, we suggest to the Government, and to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries in particular, that the present Dominion Standard is a most clumsy and complicated symbolical arrangement. Too much typifying has been attempted, and the great end, that of simplicity, entirely ignored. Simplicity and conspicuousness are the chief points to be aimed at in flags. Hints well worth attention may often be taken from the House-flags of the Mercantile Marine. One of the best and most unmistakable we remember ever to have seen was that of the great houses of Green & Wigram. It was a simple red cross on a white ground with a blue square covering the angles of the cross. This flag, with a Beaver in the centre of the square, with a maple-leaf wreath on each side and a crown over the square, would embody in the three emblems all that is necessary to typify Canada as a whole, and the marvellous array of fish, flesh, fowl, ships, etc., which muddle and obscure the present standard might be well done away with.

Apropos again of flags, a correspondent of the *Toronto Educational Journal*, speaking of the early inculcation of the sentiments of patriotism, has the following,—the hint contained in which is well worth the consideration of educational authorities throughout Canada. It is by such means that the strong patriotism of the United States has been fostered and nourished:—"Patriotism should claim a place among the subjects taught in the public schools. It has this advantage in its favor, it would claim none of the scholars' or teachers' time, which is now more than fully occupied. A flag placed in the schoolhouse would do it. It would be a silent, eloquent and faithful teacher. Many years ago I was a teacher in a rural school in which were several small Union Jacks, and I never saw anything that the children enjoyed so much, or which gave them so much happiness, as to carry these flags around the play-ground or along the road. Nor was there anything they listened to with so much attention as the history of England's flag, and why the Union Jack was so named. These flags never seemed to get old or lose their charms like other things in the school-room, and every scholar in the school seemed to be sole proprietor. If, as some claim, religion must be early taught to be permanent, will not the same principle hold good with love of country?"

Most of us have had our attention directed from time to time to South America as a portion of the world with which our business relations might be immensely enlarged. A very important portion of it is the Argentine Republic, in which Canadian capital is already employed in railway building. We have done and are doing a considerable amount of trade with it—principally, so far, as carriers. About 150 to 160 Canadian vessels, most of which are owned in this province, are now employed in this traffic. Besides this branch of business, the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces shipped to Argentina in 1888 lumber alone to the respectable value of \$1,800,000. We supplied them, besides, in that year, with considerable quantities of agricultural machinery and implements, fencing wire, edge-tools, nails, tacks, boots and shoes, soaps, whiskey, etc., etc. In 1888 seventy-five vessels cleared direct from Canadian ports to those in the Argentine republic. Their return cargoes to one port or the other of the world were principally wool and hides, both dry and salted. Certainly we have an interest here which might be immensely increased. There is scarcely an article that they require that we do not produce, while their export products are such as we largely consume or can convert into articles that we can easily sell. All that seems needed is to set ourselves to open and develop markets for Canadian products.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

MY LADY PLAYING.

She swept the keys with vibrant fingers,
And drove the nervous strain along;
Still in my mind the music lingers,
Sweet as the bard's unuttered song.

Then changed it to an icy pealing:
Cold as the player was the tone
That came upon my spirit stealing,
Until I felt I was alone.

Once more it changed. So low and tender
Throbbing with love, the music sighed,
My arm around her waist so slender
Unconsciously began to glide.

On went the strain, still more beguiling,
A ditty of the golden age:
Just then her head she lifted, smiling,
And said—"Will you please turn the page?"

—Then Topics.

A Western farmer is represented as saying that it is better to be struck by lightning than by a lightning rod agent. He has never been struck by lightning, and so his experience, however sad, is one-sided.

Miss Gusher—"I have just heard from our mutual friend, Miss Joribanks. She has married the Duke de Bollicord." Miss Crusher—"Fortunate girl! Did they take a wedding tour?" Miss Gusher—"The Duke's employers could not spare him. He drives a horse car on Tenth avenue."

THE SKELETON AT THE MARRIAGE FEAST.—Mrs. Jorfoy Hytes—"Of course you are having a delightful wedding journey, dear?" Mrs. de Bœuf (of Chicago)—"It was pretty solemn until we reached Buffalo. We brought Mr. de Bœuf's first wife's remains as far as there; but the rest of the trip was delightful, thank you"

A snake 12 feet long was caught on board the S.S. *Celestial*, at Singapore, recently. One of the firemen had left a pannikiu of rum on the fore-castle floor, and when he went for it, a few hours later, he found the panniken empty, and a 2-fathom reptile lying alongside it, evidently in a state of stupor. It is said that the snakes of the Malay Peninsula are partial to rum, although three or four doses of it suffices to kill them as a rule.

A FINE COMPLIMENT.—"What," said one to the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, whose charms half the hack poets and wits of London had celebrated in verse and prose, "was the most precious compliment that you ever received?"

"That of a crossing-sweeper," replied the Duchess, "who did not know who I was, but asked me to let him light his pipe from my eyes"

Mr. Murray, the head of the publishing firm through which Byron gave his poems to the world, celebrated his eightieth birthday recently. It was to the then chief of this firm, the poet gave a Bible as a gift. Mr. Murray was very proud of the book and made a point of showing it to his friends, till he discovered "that Byron had put his pen through the word 'robber,' in the sentence, 'Now Barabbas was a robber, and replaced it by 'publisher.'"

Mr. Isaac-on—Mr. Oppenheimer ish a sad looking man.

Mr. Blumenthal—No vonder. He lost his wife year before last. She fell dot steamboat off and her poty vas never recovered.

And Oppenheimer vas grieving about dot wife vot vas drowned year before last?

Of course he vas weeping yet. She had all her tiamonds on ven she vas drowned.

Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks in one of his novels of a man who "was uglier than he had any business to be," and if we could read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking, or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of white and pink maidens. There is a slow-growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists.

The Mayor of New York required applicants for the police force to be able to read and write. Patrick Murphy, who could do neither, was anxious to be on the "perlisso," and set himself to work accordingly.

When he could scrawl his own name in "coarse hand," he presented himself, accompanied by several friends.

He was told to write Patrick Murphy in a blank book. He wrote it, much to the surprise of his friends.

"Howly Moses!" exclaimed one. "Mike, d'ye mind that? Pat's a-writing! He's got a pen in his fist!"

"That will do," said the Mayor, "I'll make enquiry about you. Come again in a fortnight, and I'll see what can be done for you."

"Plase, yer honor," said one of Pat's amazed friends, "ask him to write somebody's else name"

"That is well thought of," answered the Mayor. "Patrick, write my name."

"Mo write yor honor's name!" exclaimed Pat, jumping out of the trap before it could spring. "Mo commit forgory, and I a-goin' on the perlisso! I can't do it, yer honor!"

The Mayor, of course, saw through the ruse, but he loved a joke, and Patrick Murphy, in the course of time, exhibited himself to his admiring friends in the uniform of a policeman.

NEW GOODS.

Real Scotch Tweed Suitings.
Real Scotch All-Wool Serges, Warranted Fast Dyes.
Fancy Strip Worsted Trouserings.
Fine Blue and Black Wide Whale Worsteds.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Best Hand-Woven All-Wool Homespun Suits,
Made up in correct Styles, with large Game Pockets, &c., at incredible low prices, so low we do not like to mention, as you would probably think that the material is not the best.

CALL AND SEE.

CLAYTON & SONS, 11 JACOB STREET.

SOUTH-END

Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,

81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

W. & C. SILVER.

MANUFACTURERS OF "CHAMPION BRAND"

MEN'S CLOTHING,

OF VALUE UNSURPASSED IN CANADA.

The Largest Wholesale CARPET Trade in the Maritime Provinces.

Agents for the DOMINION OIL CLOTH CO. in the Lower Provinces. Their immense and well-assorted stock of general DRY GOODS always includes many lines of exceptional value.

W. & C. SILVER.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

By the Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO
REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.

BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.

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

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 11. For \$1.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The new United States Consul-general, Mr. Frye, has arrived at Halifax.

The new St. James' Methodist Church at Toronto, has a seating capacity of 2,700.

Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, has been nominated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Ireland.

July 3rd is the day set by the Sheriff for holding the election for the incorporation of Parrsboro.

The City Council have declared Alderman Smith's seat vacant, and have ordered a new election in ward two.

Heavy floods did much damage about Londonderry last week. Three houses were carried away, as well as several barns.

Tramps are reported to be very thick about Truro. It is thought that they are the parties who are operating on safes throughout the country.

The Victoria Park at Truro is now open for picnics. It is a beautiful spot, and Sunday Schools going for an outing could not do better than go there.

Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has declined the position of Principal of the Toronto Law School, and will not resign his seat on the bench.

The carpenters' strike in Halifax is ended, their demands for an increase of 2 cents per hour and nine hours a day having been acceded to by nearly all the builders.

Summer visitors to Wolfville are becoming so numerous that there is talk of using the new Academy boarding-house on the cricket ground for a hotel during vacation.

The potato bug is making great ravages in Cunard, Peraux, and other parts of Kings Co. Paris Green is in great demand, and the farmers are kept busy applying the poison.

At a meeting held in Truro on the 20th inst., it was resolved to vote a bonus of \$30,000 to any company which would construct the Hants Central railway connecting Truro with Windsor.

A man named Jones lost his life at Sydney Mines on Monday last. He had been cutting coal and an explosion took place, it is supposed caused by after-damp. Another man was injured but not fatally.

The Orangemen of Medicine Hat, N. W. T., are appealing to their brethren throughout the country for ten-cent subscriptions to furnish and provide nurses for the Medicine Hat General Hospital.

Springhill will celebrate Dominion day by a procession of the children of the public schools in the morning, and in the afternoon various sports, as well as a procession of the various societies, will take place.

A large specimen of a sea cow (walrus) was seen off Louisburg, C. B. recently. It is very unusual to observe one so far south. In former years they were not uncommon about the Magdalens, but none have been reported of late years.

It is proposed to supply Port Williams with water as well as Wolfville, the same reservoir, Black River, doing for both. Pipes will be carried along the Cornwallis bridge. The expense, however, may make this scheme impracticable.

In a few days another war-ship will be in Halifax harbor. A Dutch frigate was spoken on the 22nd day of June bound for Halifax. She was then 20 miles east-south-east of Cape May. Another French man-of-war, the Bison, is also expected.

Traffic over the C. P. R. Short Line to the Maritime Provinces is most satisfactory and beyond all expectation. The receipts of the company show a large increase since the opening of the Soo and this route, and will probably be nearly \$400,000 this week.

The North Sydney Town Council have decided to ask for tenders for a loan of \$5000 for the town's expenses in connection with the railway right of way. They are also inquiring about the cost of electric and other lighting systems, with a view to lighting the town.

The Allan steamer Nova Scotian, on her last trip to this port from Baltimore, came into collision with a three-masted schooner during a thick fog. The schooner lost her mainmast, but very little damage was done to the steamer. It is said the schooner was to blame.

Charles DeBaun, the defaulting Cashier of the National Park bank, who came to Canada with \$95,000 of the bank's funds, has been extradited and taken to New York, where he has pleaded guilty and has been condemned to five years and seven months in the State prison.

The United States authorities having prohibited Canadian boats and boatmen from plying between American islands on the Upper St. Lawrence, Mr. Taylor, M.P., of Leeds, is urging the government to retaliate by prohibiting American boats from touching Canadian islands or ports.

Messrs. N. C. Corbett, of Moncton, and Clifford Patterson have purchased the remains of the Leary raft as they lie at the Fingerboard on the Nova Scotia shore. Among the timber is 70,000 feet of hard pine, 85,000 feet of spruce, 30,000 of birch, a 30 horse power engine and a lot of other material.

A detachment of A Battery of Artillery, Kingston, was called out at midnight Saturday and marched to the penitentiary. A plot on the part of the prisoners to escape had been revealed to the warden by one of the conspirators. All the desperate characters in the institution are implicated.

Mr. Douglas Sladen, the Australian poet, was in Halifax for a day or two this week. He has been travelling over North America for the past year, accompanied by his wife and child. Mr. Sladen left on Monday evening to visit Windsor and the historic places about the land of Evangeline.

The German training ship "Nixe" arrived here last Friday from Norfolk, Va. She has 120 boys on board, carries eight Krupp guns in her main battery, and six revolving guns. She presented a pretty appearance as she came up the harbor under full sail. She will remain here about two weeks.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the much debated fast steamer service between Canada and Great Britain is now assured, the Andersons and the Government having reached such agreements as to enable the company to raise in England all the money required to construct a fleet of swift steamships.

Laborers while working at the widening of St. John Street, Quebec, recently found a lot of copper coins bearing the date 1600 and the likeness of Henry IV. of France. A cannon ball and old style bayonet also were found. They will be kept as relics of the conflict between the French and English at the birth of this country.

The "early closing" movement is receiving attention in several of the country towns. Fifty-four Truro firms have given notice that in future they will close their places of business on Wednesday and Friday evenings, except in the month of December, to give their employees opportunity for recreation. This is a good movement.

Ship building in Hants County is looking up. At Windsor a big four-masted schooner is in frame. At Avondale a large vessel probably 1,500 tons is under way, and a barquentine is ready for launching. At Hantsport the frame for a large vessel of about 1,700 tons is up, and at Maitland a 600 ton barquentine is in progress of construction.

The Italians who were working on the Cape Breton railway works have nearly all been discharged, and the local laborers, who are now through their farm work, engaged in their places. The work is being vigorously pushed, and the North Sydney *Herald* says that that end of the line will be all ready for track-laying in September, and a large portion by the end of July.

Mr. Charles Murray, son of Lieut-Col. Murray, Superintendent of Stores, of this city, came out second highest in the final examinations recently held at Kingston military college, winning a silver medal. The first man, winner of the gold medal, does not intend going into the army. Mr. Murray will thus have first choice, and it is understood will chose a commission in the Royal Engineers.

Owing to representations and enquiries from revising officers a supplementary circular has been issued to them, in which the general course to be pursued is outlined, but revising officers are informed that no instructions will be issued as to the interpretation of the Franchise Act. They are chosen as competent by their training to interpret and apply the law, and must be guided by their own reading of the statutes.

The English schooner yacht Lady Evelyn, 81 tons register, Captain Cook, arrived on Wednesday from New York via Newport. She is owned by Sir Roderick W. Cameron, who is on board with his family. He resides in New York. The yacht belongs to the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, the New York Yacht Club, and the Canadian Yacht Squadron. She will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and thence to the Mediterranean.

The Waverley House, of Canning, has been put in thorough repair, several new rooms being finished and furnished to accommodate the ever-increasing summer travel. The genial proprietor sends daily a coach to meet the afternoon train at Kentville, thus adding to the convenience of tourists and the general public. Its proximity to the beautiful Basin of Minas, the far-famed "Look-Off," and historic Blomidon, aids in its attractiveness during the summer season.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia having decided to create three archdeacons in his diocese instead of one as formerly, the news will be received with pleasure by the readers of the *Reporter* that Rev. Dr. David Smith, of Sydney, who for several years has been the efficient rural dean of this section, has been offered and has accepted the office of archdeacon for the district of Cape Breton. Dr. Smith having resigned the rural deanery in accordance with his appointment, Rev. Mr. Bambrick, of North Sydney, will probably succeed him in that position. The induction of Rev. Dr. Smith will probably take place during the Bishop's visit to Sydney in August next.

The Encœnia of Kings College University, Windsor, took place yesterday with the usual celebrations, addresses, etc. This delightful re-union of Professors, students, and Alumni always attracts visitors from Halifax, fathers and mothers go too see honors conferred on their boys, and those who have once gone always wish to go again. This year true Encœnia weather prevailed, warm and bright. On Wednesday afternoon the fair ones proceeded to the cricket field, there to watch the progress of the match, now and then a cricketer joining a group of girls to report progress, etc. In the evening the usual conversation was given by the president, professors and students of Kings College, and invitations were extended to five or six hundred people. This year it seemed particularly bright, and poetic influence was redoubled by the presence of Mr. Sladen, the Australian poet. The sons of Kings love to flock back there in the sweet June-time and live over again the scenes of yore. The students in their gowns and hoods prom-naded with the ladies to the strains of sweet music. Several young ladies

made their first appearance in society, their fresh bright faces and dainty dresses being much admired. Thursday's proceedings wound up by a grand ball given by the students at the Chilton House, where a delightful evening was spent by all who had the pleasure of attending it.

An insect known as the green midge is destroying wheat in Indianapolis.

Nearly all the large Maritime Powers of the world will be represented at the coming International Conference at Washington.

Four boys, aged from 9 to 13, have been arrested in Terre Haute, Ind., for the assassination of another boy to whom they owed a grudge.

The Prohibitory Amendments in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island have been defeated by large majorities. Those States are "not ready" for prohibition.

A Company has been formed in New York to manufacture sandwiches by the thousand and retail them through the city in liquor stores, offices and factories, by means of pedlars.

The order known as the "Kings Daughters" has been in existence only about four years and its membership in the United States has already reached nearly 100,000. The members are chiefly young women and a great many of them belong to what are called the aristocratic families. The order has also a large membership in Canada.

A charitable New York lady, wishing to help the Johnstown sufferers, picked out from the wardrobes of herself and husband all the suits that could be spared. Into the pockets of each suit for men she put a jack-knife, a hair-brush and a comb; and into the women's gowns, a pair of stockings, a comb and brush, a tooth brush, and a cake of soap.

Some scamp with infinite genius for malice went nearly the whole length of Westminster street, Providence, one night recently and drew a diamond or other glass-cutting instrument across the big panes of glass of the show windows in most of the stores on the north side. The instrument was drawn across the windows in big curves and semi circles, and in some instances nearly cut through the glass fronts. The damage amounts to a total of about \$8,000.

Some idea may be formed of the vast quantity of water discharged by the South Fork lake into the Conemaugh Valley, when compared with the flow over Niagara Falls. Estimating the Niagara supply at 33,000,000 tons of 36 cubic feet per hour, and taking the measurement of the lake to have been 3½ miles long by 1½ wide, with a mean depth of 30 feet, we have the enormous volume of 1,000,000,000,000 tons of water, which would require thirty hours in passing over Niagara Falls.

The King of Holland has had a serious relapse. Canadians will be sorry to learn that Lord Dufferin is ill and that the doctors are anxious about his condition.

Lord Charles Beresford will soon be appointed to the command of an ironclad and will resign his seat in parliament.

Winstanley, Protestant home ruler, has been privately selected for nomination as the next Lord Mayor of Dublin. The nomination is equivalent to election.

The Senate Committee, which enquired into the charges against General Boulanger, has finished its work and forwarded all the documents to the public prosecutor.

The Prince of Wales has sent to the Lord Mayor of London £100 toward a fund to be used for the expenses of English patients who are treated by M. Pasteur at Paris.

A verdict of manslaughter has been brought in against the five railway employes charged with causing the recent disaster at Armagh, Ireland, by which 75 persons lost their lives.

The oldest living peer is Lord Toynham, who has just completed his ninety first year. He entered the army only a few months after the battle of Waterloo, and retired more than sixty years ago.

Australia is to have a trans-continental railway. The road will traverse the hitherto unexplored region of Meyt's Land, on the Australian Bight, and bind together cities more than two thousand miles apart.

Senor Becarra, Minister of the Colonies, Spain, denies that the United States Government have made a proposition relative to the purchase of Cuba. He says that no such proposition would be entertained.

Floods are doing much damage in France. Rivers have overflowed their banks and partially submerged the town of Bar Le Duc in the department of Meuse and surrounding country. Many houses were undermined.

One-half of the city of Lachane, Shanghai, was destroyed by the recent fire. The conflagration raged four days. It is now estimated 12,000 persons were killed. Ten thousand persons are homeless. A fund has been started for their relief.

Russia has occupied Deer Island in the Corea as a coaling and naval depot. A Russian man-of-war is there, and nobody is allowed to land or leave without a permit from the Admiral. The possession of the island gives Russia a great advantage over England.

London is horrified by the report that a man employed in the Great Central Meat Market is afflicted with leprosy. On hearing of it a howl of rage and terror went up from all quarters, and the authorities are catching it right and left. We don't scare much in Nova Scotia about a few cases of leprosy!

The *Pull Mall Gazette* asserts that Mgr. Persico, who made an investigation of Irish affairs on behalf of the Pope, inserted in his report of the result of his mission a statement that he feared the Irish nationalists would kill him if he returned to Ireland, and declared that he held proofs that that was their intention.

The idea of building three more Eiffel towers and then turning the four into the legs of a huge platform whereon a sanitarium can be built above the smoke and stir and dust and noise of cities, whither invalids could ascend in search of pure air and seclusion, is being discussed with every appearance of sincerity in Paris.

Englishmen are worrying about the strength of the barriers which confine the number of big reservoirs scattered about the country, the bursting of any one of which may result in a small scale repetition of the Johnstown horrors. The government will be questioned in parliament on the subject, with particular reference to Llanwyddia Lake, North Wales, whence Liverpool is about to draw its water supply. The lake is four times the size of the Conemaugh reservoir. It overhangs the valley of the Severn, and if let loose would sweep away several towns, including Shrewsbury and Bridge-north. The dam which holds back the prodigious mass of water is only 90 feet thick, and is said to be showing signs of weakening under the enormous pressure, notwithstanding that it is composed of solid masonry throughout and has only recently been finished.

RAILWAY, COLLIERY, MILL AND GOLD MINERS' SUPPLIES.

AUSTEN BROS.

Have now in Stock the largest and best assorted stock of RUBBER BELTING in the Maritime Provinces.

This belting was made specially for our trade, of the best 32ounce Cotton Duck and Para Rubber—FULLY WARRANTED in every respect. SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER RUBBER BELTING IN THE MARKET.

CYLINDER AND MACHINE OILS.

(COPPERINE.—A nonfibrous, Anti-friction Box Metal, for machinery bearings. Shape of bar, name and package secured by letters Patent.

Wastes, Packings, Hose, Emery Wheels, Wrot Iron Pipe and Fittings, Pumps, Shovels, Steel, Water Wheels, Wire Rope, etc., etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

AUSTEN BROS.,
HOLLIS STREET.

IF YOU WANT A Full Suit of ALL WOOL TWEED

SEND \$7.50,

WITH YOUR BREAST, WAIST, AND LEG MEASURES, TO

THE GLOBE, 18 Buckingham St.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN HALIFAX.

JAS. W. SALTERIO.

We have just Received

- 100 doz. Apollinaris Water
- 100 " Belfast Ginger Ale
- 250 " Scotch Whiskey, Royal and Islay Blends
- 25 " Magnums
- 35 " Stone Jugs, very old
- 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, *, **, ***, &c.
- 175 " Hollands, Old Tom, and Plymouth Gin
- 300 " Clarot, fino
- 90 " Champagne
- 275 " Bass' and Younger's Ales
- 160 " Burke's Stout
- 30 " Liqueurs, assorted, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Noyeau, and D. O. M.
- 350 " Fine Old Port and Sherry

ALSO,—A choice Stock of Groceries.
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL COMPANY, (Limited) will open the BEDFORD HOTEL on JULY 1st, under the management of Mr. George Hood, late of the Halifax Club.

The House has been newly furnished, painted, remodelled and improved, and no expense will be spared to make it a

First-Class Family Resort.

The Hotel is beautifully situated at the head of Bedford Basin, ten miles from Halifax, within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station, and will be illuminated by Electricity, and connected by Telephone and Telegraph with the city.

For terms apply at the **Halifax Hotel.**

Or to the Manager at Bedford.

Can Rheumatism be Cured?

This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. R. & G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.

A. A. WOODILL, CHEMIST,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
112 Upper Water Street.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

100 and 102 Granville St.,
OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner, or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies' systems in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

RIALTO RESTAURANT

Now opened by

CHAS. AU COIN,

(Late B. A. Hotel,) Opp. H. H. Fuller's,
HALIFAX.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

Is a pretty house ornament.

Will Kill Flies by the Million.

PATENTED 1888

Thousands being sold every day in United States and England.

DEMAND AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.
DON'T FAIL TO GET ONE.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Sent to any address on receipt of 30c

THE LONDON RUBBER STAMP CO.

Your name and address on this useful article for Marking Linen, Printing Cards, etc., only 39 cts. each. Post free. Clubs of 6, \$1.50.

LONDON RUBBER STAMP CO.
223 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
Mention THE CRITIC.

HALIFAX

STEAM LAUNDRY,

341 & 343 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

POND & SUTHERLAND,

PROPRIETORS.

Laundry Work of Every Description
Promptly Attended to.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

DYES!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied:

Yellow, Orange, Rosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Wood, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 3 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO. Cambridge, Kings Co

Best Route to Boston.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 3 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's train can go on board on arrival without extra charge.

Through Tickets to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations.

Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

General Agents, Halifax

NO TASTE!

NO SMELL!

NO NAUSEA!

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Of Cod Liver Oil,

With Hypophosphites and Pancreatine.

Is largely prescribed by Physicians for

Nervous Prostration, Wasting and Lung Diseases.

Puttner's Emulsion

Has especially proved efficacious in cases of WEAK and DELICATE CHILDREN, and those who are GROWING FAST. For WOMEN who are debilitated, caused by Nursing, Family Cares, Over-work, or troubles peculiar to their sex. For invalids recovering from sickness it is of the greatest benefit.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold everywhere for 50 CENTS.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

CHEMISTS, - - - Halifax, N. S.

PRINTING.

Are Second to NONE in the Maritime Provinces. Show Printing Our Type Our Prices in the Maritime Provinces. A SPECIALTY. HALIFAX PRINTING COY., Opposite Western Union Telegraph Office, Halifax 161 HOLLIS ST

We print by hand, Print by steam, Print from type, Or from blocks—by the ream.

Print in black, Print in white, Print in colors Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants, And land agents, too: We print for any Who have printing to do

We print for bankers, Clerks, Auctioneers, Print for druggists, For dealer in wares.

We print for drapers, For grocers, for all, Who want printing done, And will come or may call.

We print pamphlets, And bigger books, too: In fact there are few things But what we can do.

We print labels, Of all colors in use, size, Especially fit for The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts With type ever set, Legal, commercial, Or household.

Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish and neat, By HALIFAX PRINTING COY. r. At 161 Hollis Street

CANADA.

Monday next will be Dominion Day, and we select the following line by a Canadian Poet and Essayist as appropriate to our nearest day of publication to that anniversary:—

"Canada, Canada, land of the maple,
Queen of the forest and river and lake,
Open thy soul to the voice of thy people,
Close not thy heart to the music they make.
Bells, chime out merrily,
Trumpets, call cheerily,
Silence is vocal, and sleep is awake"

Canada, Canada, land of the beaver,
Labor and skill have their triumph to-day:
Oh! may the joy of it flow like a river,
Wider and deeper as time flies away.
Bells, chime out merrily,
Trumpets, call cheerily,
Science and industry laugh and are gay.

Canada, Canada, land of the snowbird,
Emblem of constancy change cannot kill,
Faith, that no strange cup has ever unsobered,
Drinketh, to-day, from love's chalice her fill.
Bells, chime out merrily,
Trumpets, call cheerily,
Loyalty singeth and treason is still!

Canada, Canada, land of the bravest,
Sons of the war-path, and sons of the sea,
Land of no slave-lash, to-day thou enslavest
Millions of hearts with affection for thee.
Bells, chime out merrily,
Trumpets, call cheerily,
Let the sky ring with the shout of the free.

Canada, Canada, land of the fairest
Daughters of snow, that is kissed by the sun,
Binding the charms of all lands that are rarest,
Like the bright cestus of Venus in one!
Bells, chime out merrily,
Trumpets, call cheerily,
A new reign of beauty on earth is begun!

John Rade.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—I am not going to send you a list of remedies for infantile disorders, such as you asked me to get from your old family doctor, but am going instead to tell you some of the wise things he said. He began by asking about you all, and said he could hardly imagine Caryl, whom he remembered as the little mother of 19 (or was it 20?) dolls, being now the mother of live babies, (very much alive, too, I assured him,) and councillor-in-chief to a family of sisters, cousins and aunts, to say nothing of brothers and a husband. Then he went on to say that the best physicians are trying to teach people the value of hygienic living, and to believe less in the universal efficacy of drugs. Diseases affect different people in very different ways, according to circumstances, constitution, temperament, and so on, and it is actually unsafe even for a medical man to give drugs unless he has studied the patient and his condition. Amateur dosing he condemns in toto, and says the road to splendid health lies through perfect living. Of course there is nothing in all this that for a moment discountenances everyone's knowing the simplest and most effective treatment for cuts, burns, bruises, and so on. It is a protest against violating carelessly or ignorantly the laws of health, and trusting to medicines to set one right again. We are so familiar, the doctor says, with the maxim that prevention is better than cure, that we say it parrot-fashion, and forget to heed it. Here are some of the things Dr. Chavasse told me to tell you.

All children thrive best under the care of Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

Children, from the youngest infants up, need cold water to drink at intervals through the day, and it should be regularly given them until they are old enough to ask for it.

Sore mouth, so common a complaint with nursing babies, may be prevented by thoroughly washing the tiny mouths inside and out after each nursing with a piece of soft old linen, wet in cold water.

Conscientiously admit fresh air to sleeping rooms. Disorders of all kinds would "go to the brain" less often if the three doctors just referred to were kept in constant attendance.

It is a ruinous policy to force the brains and nervous systems of children, when all their vital energies are needed in physical development. Fond mothers and fathers should beware of the "Show the lady"—or "Tell the gentleman, Johnny," how Johnny does or says this or that, policy.

The so-called summer complaint the doctor says is much more easily warded off than cured. The high temperature at this season of the year induces rapid fermentation and putrefaction of foods. The greatest care should be used to supply children with fresh food, fresh air, and healthful exercise.

It is of the utmost consequence that the delicate organs of a child's body should not have to struggle with disease germs, many of which are introduced in impure water or milk and in tainted foods.

Change a child's clothing ten times a day if need be in order to dress it in accordance with the temperature. The garments that are cool enough at noon when the thermometer stands at 90, are cruelly thin when an east wind brings the mercury down to 40, as it often does an hour or two later. Again, an ounce of prevention —.

The doctor says on no account to use the feeding bottles with tubes of any kind in them. It is a survival of the dark ages. Get instead a small or medium-sized bottle, and a rubber nipple that just fits over the neck of

the bottle. Washing soda or a little saleratus in the water used to wash both bottle and nipple will cleanse them perfectly.

But these bits must answer for this time. The doctor's last medical work is quoted as an authority far and wide. I am going to have it, so you may look for many a sormouette out of it.

Is Harry as fond of tennis as ever? Tell him if he wishes to be quite *en fait* he must renounce the brilliant blazer and his big ribboned straw hat or gaudy jockey-cap. They are quite too common. Let him at once get some pig-skin shoes and some heavy, ribbed silk stockings, say in a handsome shade of gray. They must be in some quiet color. Then he will need a white silk shirt, white flannel knee breeches, a sash of gray surah silk that matches the shade of his stockings, to be wound *à la* Fauntleroy about his waist, a gray coat, and a little gray felt tennis hat. And he will look—not like Solomon in all his glory—not at all, but like the gay youths who with the seashore and the country, the sunshine and the summer, keep pretty maidens in countenance at Newport, Bar Harbor and Lenox. Who, do you guess, ever taught Cupid to play tennis in such a masterful way?

For the nursery and sewing-room windows, where you have no outside blinds, and to screen the corner of the piazza where you say the woodbine is still rudimentary, why do you not make matting shades? They are quite the thing now for window and piazza use, and are really very decorative. Yes. Common straw matting. The plain cream color is usually chosen, because it looks well with all kinds of furnishings. Sprays of clematis, wistaria, graceful trail flowers of any kind, or grasses, or some funny owls perched on a bough, or a flight of birds, any agreeable design, is painted upon one side in a broadly sketchy style; the bottom of the curtain is then ravelled several inches to form a fringe, and beheld your Venetian blind substitute. It is tacked up, and when not in use is rolled up very loosely and tied with a cord made of rope, the size of a small clothes line, the ends of which are fringed and knotted *à la* fashion.

The feminine mind is surely growing broader. Increasing numbers of people each season are paying less slavish obedience to dame fashion, and more to their own figures, complexions, means, and so on. The always-well-dressed woman does not ask what does this, that or the other one wear, but what can I wear. The over-tall woman is learning to give up stripes, the short, stout woman not to wear plaids. The big woman wears polonaises, redingotes and garments with unbroken lines from throat to ankle, to make herself look smaller, and the too, too slender Lavinia shuts her eyes to straight up and down Directoire gowns, and looks bewitching in full blouse waists, and draped skirts, or in the graceful Josephine (of French Court fame) robe. With your dark eyes and hair, and pale face, and, as you say, a slight "tendency to sallowness"—though I don't value that—you should wear either light or dark shades, not medium tints. Do not wear yellows or greens, or dull grays or browns, unless, in the case of the last two, you combine with them something that lends a bit of color, if it is only a red rose in the belt of your dull gray frock.

There is room but for the last entry in Cora's housewife diary. Drain fish balls as fast as cooked in a colander lined with brown paper. This does away with superfluous fat. Serve on a hot dish, with lemon, as one would say.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE RICH OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET.—A recent trial in London, England, in which the conversion of a New York draft into Bank of England notes formed a perfecting link in the chain of evidence by which the prisoners were convicted, suggested to the *New York Graphic* a brief description of the bank's methods with regard to its issue.

The paper on which the notes are printed is made by a private factory in Yorkshire under strictly guarded conditions as to the watermark, which is so conspicuous a feature. It is of silver white and so strong that it will sustain fifty pounds in weight when suspended at the corners. The printing is performed at the bank in Threadneedle Street, including the signature of the nominal maker of the draft. The drafts or notes used formerly to be signed by assistant cashiers, but the issue eventually became too large to admit of a sign manual being issued, so printing was substituted.

Each individual note as soon as issued has its number, letter, date and denomination placed to its debit in a ledger account, the per contra being filled on the return of the note, perhaps the next day. Some years ago a lot of £1 notes issued in the middle of last century were handed in for payment. A reference to the ledger of that date showed the credit side of the note with corresponding numbers to be open, so the drafts were duly honored.

The lowest denomination now issued is of £5, the highest of £10,000. A notable feature of the Bank of England note, when compared with that of other issues and countries, is its crispness and clearness. The simplicity of design and clearness of lettering and figuring are very conspicuous. The reason why we never find tattered and foul Bank of England bills or bank notes, as the Englishman prefers to call them, arises from the custom of the bank never to issue one of its notes a second time. This rule is so scrupulously observed that should a thousand notes of £5 each, issued in the morning in exchange for gold at the issue department come into the hands of the banking departments as a customer's deposit in the afternoon, possibly without having been untied, they would be immediately cancelled. This cancellation is performed by tearing off the signature corner of each note, the number and date being first recorded by the receiving clerk on his counter cash book.

The mutilated bills at the banking departments are collected at short intervals by a clerk from the Accountant's Department, where they are

assorted into their respective denominations and placed to their individual ledger credits. They are then stored, and after ten year's interval consigned to the flames.

The detection of the forged bank note is almost inevitable under this system. Simply to imitate the paper is difficult, the best imitation being readily perceptible to a practised touch. To counterfeit the printing is almost impossible, owing to the absence of complexity to confuse the eye, and a third reliance for the prying teller as he rapidly scans the notes before shovelling out the gold in exchange is a peculiarity known only to the initiated.

Should a forgery slip through these guards the number and date and denomination must all correspond with the ledger entry, and should all these agree, the chances are that the legitimate note will have already filled up the blank.

It is the rule in all London banking houses and in most private establishments to record the date and number of every bank note passing through their hands, together with the name of the person presenting it. The Bank of England, moreover, requires the endorsement of the holder of every note or parcel of notes presented for exchange for gold or for notes of other denominations. This system greatly facilitates the detection of fraud, and in the case which gave occasion for these remarks was the direct means of establishing the prosecuting attorney's theory.

The actual cost of each Bank of England note issued is about five cents. An ordinary day's issue of notes with a corresponding number of cancelled, is from 20,000 to 30,000, but when a forgery is known to be afloat all of that particular denomination are poured in by their holders for exchange or redemption, and as many as 80,000 notes under such circumstances have been presented and cancelled in one day.

As an offset to this expense, the yearly gain to the bank in notes destroyed by fire and water amounts to a large sum, which however is taken into account by the government when adjusting its national debt and exchequer arrangements with the bank.

The "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the Londoner lovingly calls the institution, which next to his Queen he most deeply revere, is very liberal when dealing with cases of notes destroyed or mutilated. The secretary's office attends to those matters, and there may be seen daily remnants of notes which have undergone every conceivable ordeal short of absolute destruction.

Little pulpy masses that have passed through the digestive apparatuses of dogs and children, half burned pieces that have unwittingly done duty as cigar lighters, remnants of every kind of which enough is left to indicate in the faintest degree the original worth—all receive full consideration, and the owners lose nothing. Even total destruction when fully proved is no bar to indemnification when good security against possible mistake is given.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The interest felt in cheap fuel is intensified by the experiments at the establishment of Morehead & Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., by which pulverized coal is brought into actual competition by the process controlled by Erastus Wiman, of New York. It has been running for a fortnight at these works with remarkable results. It is claimed that 4,600 lbs. of iron was drawn in an hour with a charge of 700 lbs. of coal, which is alleged to be the cheapest run ever made, because the refuse coal which is used costs less than 50 cents per ton.

The following notice, indicative of continued and progressive business activity, appears in a Hants County contemporary:—"Tenders will be received up to June 20th next, up to 8 o'clock p. m., for the erection of a wooden building, at Hantsport, for a foundry and machine shop, complete, as per plans and specifications to be seen at the office of D. F. Faulkner. Building to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Tenders for all material for building, and for labor, separate, will also be considered. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Hantsport Foundry & Machine Co. D. F. Faulkner, Secretary."

A NOVEL COOKING PROCESS.—Some time ago Mr. Edward Atkinson, in his lectures, introduced to the public an arrangement for economically cooking meats, vegetables and other foods. His plan had many features to recommend it, but it has never come into practical use, there being some obstacles which were not overcome, and there was no apparatus devised for doing the work. This desideratum has, however, been supplied by Mr. R. M. Wanzor of Massachusetts, and recently a dinner was given by him at Newton, in that State, which is described as a great success. Four courses were cooked. Fresh salmon, roast beef with vegetables, chicken and dessert. All of these articles were placed on the cookers at 3.30 in the afternoon, and the dinner was served at 6, each thing being perfectly cooked. The apparatus is a simple contrivance. An important feature is the lamp which provides the heat. In the standard is a clockwork which operates a small fan, forcing the air around the oil reservoir and into the burner. The combustion is so perfect that all the products are entirely consumed, and a paper held over the flame collects no soot. No chimney is used, and the lamp can be rolled around the room without danger of explosion. The cooker is supported a few inches above the lamp on a tripod. The cooker consists of two tin drums, one within the other, and the necessary dishes to hold the food to be cooked. Either steam or dry heat may be used. Potatoes cooked in the same dish with the onions did not have the slightest taste of the latter. The dinner was not touched from the time it was put in until served. The cost for the oil consumed was less than one cent.

Among the first through patrons of the Short Line Railroad were Messrs. McDonald & Son, of Milltown, near St. John, who shipped by Monday's train to Cookshire, Quebec, one of their patent lever set gang edgers. They had their patent renewed March 11, '89, for five years. They have an order for another of their improved edgers for a party in Nova Scotia which will be ready for shipment soon. The wide circulation of this indispensable part of the equipment of the saw mill strongly attests the high value manufacturers place upon this device of Messrs. McDonald & Son.

It is a curious commentary on the frequent efforts made by a section of the Press to impress it upon the public that the manufacturing interests of Canada are of trifling extent and importance, to glance over a single number of such a paper as the *Toronto Canadian Manufacturer*. Within six columns of notices of different businesses throughout the Dominion, the numbers of hands employed are incidentally mentioned (in the issue of 7th June) in the following instances:—

Amherst Boot and Shoe Company	180
A Plow manufactory at Ottawa	20
The Toronto Radiator Co.....	100
The A. S. Whiting Co., Oshawa	100
Wagon Works, Chatham, Ont.....	120
The Martin Manufacturing Co., Whithy, Ont.....	50
The Oshawa Malleable Iron Co.	300
Oshawa Gear and Carriage Works	45
The Globe File Manufacturing Co., Port Hope	55
The Cobourg Woollen Co.....	175
The Galt Edge Tool and Carriage Springs Works	80

These instances in which the number of hands employed is given are totally independent of treble the number of extensive works mentioned in the same issue in which that item is not given.

CITY CHIMES.

Last Friday, our Natal Day, was celebrated in the usual manner by all classes, with horse races, baseball matches, concert in the gardens, and numerous picnics. Business was completely suspended for the day. The races at the riding ground were attended by about 2,000 people, and nearly all the events were interesting and well contested. The ladies were not present in as great force as usual, probably because of the numerous attractions elsewhere. The fourth race for the riding ground pony cup proved the most exciting, and was won by *Muffin* by two lengths over *The Tramp*. There were no accidents, and everything went off well.

The concert in the gardens in the evening was well attended by the youth, beauty, and fashion of the city. The gardens are now looking charming, and are visited daily by crowds of people. On Sunday last they were thronged, the fine weather being a treat after all the fog and rain of the past three weeks, and made it seem impossible to remain in doors.

Large numbers of people also visited the park on Sunday, the breakers were very fine down at the point, and the shore was dotted all along by groups of people. The more one sees of our park the lovelier it seems, and if we may judge by appearances, Cupid has made his head quarters there for the summer, while the rink is not available. Well, the surroundings are conducive to sentiment, and as a young man remarked recently, "it is not a bad game if you know how to play it." No doubt the park will have some marriages to answer for before long.

Halifax street manners need brushing up. Often men will stand talking in the middle of the sidewalk and never move when a lady passes, causing her to walk round them, often crowded up to the side of a building or off on to the curb stone. But men are not the only offenders. Many ladies seem to think that the whole sidewalk, outside, inside, middle and curb stone, belongs to them, and they will not turn a hairbreadth out of their straight course, but will walk right through any two or more people going in the other direction. Let both sexes take this to themselves, and improve their manners in this respect. Politeness costs little, but it buys a good deal.

It seems a pity that the dancing, which has always been such an attractive feature to the servant girls and soldiers at the public gardens is now done away with by the removal of the old rink. Hundreds of this class went to the concerts for no other purpose but to dance, and hundreds of others went to see them. It was always a unique sight, for though there are lots of balls where our servants and their soldier beaux dance, the public have not the opportunity of seeing them. If, instead of building a grand entrance in the middle of the block, which is very unnecessary and will cost a considerable amount, the garden commissioners would erect a pagoda-like structure with a good floor, on the place where the rink stood, they would please a large number of people and greatly increase the revenue. It would be both ornamental and useful, and a far greater attraction than the finest "grand entrance" could ever be. By all means let the dancing remain a feature of the gardens' concerts. There are few people who do not enjoy seeing, even if they do not take part in, the "light fantastic," and there are many graceful dancers at these affairs, whose movements it is a pleasure to watch.

The harbor is a very pleasant recreation place on these fine long evenings. The ships' bands play nearly every evening, and all who can get boats in

any way, beg, borrow, or steal, will not regret taking a cruise on the water. Let the ladies be sure to take warm wraps with them, as the evening air is cool even after a hot day, and a cold, if once contracted, may spoil many a day's pleasure. The ships are an attraction to most people even when there is no music. They seem to fill a "long-felt want" when they arrive, and leave an "aching void" when they depart. Society breaks out afresh with dances, teas, tennis, and other diversions while they are here, and the wided liveliness is by no means to be despised in this quiet old town.

A charming party was given on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. F. W. Bullock, South street, when Miss Mary Bullock entertained her young friends to the number of a hundred or more. The spacious rooms with well-stretched linens seemed very attractive to the little slipped feet as they floated through the dances. Since Miss Gliska's arrival dancing is considered the correct thing at such parties, and all games are voted old-fashioned. The dresses worn were nearly all white with colored ribbons, with here and there a pink or blue costume to lend color to the scene. Mrs. Bullock makes a perfect hostess, she enters so fully into the enjoyment of the evening, and through her kind influence shy ones are coaxed out of corners and merry ones are made more merry.

Numerous strawberry festivals were held on Tuesday, June 25th, notably that at Hillside given by the ladies of St. Stephen's Chapel. Another at Oaklands by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and yet another at the Exhibition Building in aid of the funds of the Children of Mary. The grounds at Hillside were illuminated in the evening by the electric light, and in the day by a red ball, supposed to be the sun, but there was a striking resemblance between it and a toy balloon. During the afternoon and evening a large number of people came by land and sea, and all enjoyed the charming view and the intense quiet, yes, that is just what it was, calm, peaceful. Perhaps some of the young ladies present thought it was too quiet, and as to the young men, well, they had no thoughts at all on the subject, for they were not there. The band of the 66th P. L. F. played delightfully during the evening. We trust a sufficient sum was realized to reward the ladies for their exertions. At Oaklands, too, the majority, yes, the great majority, were women. Perhaps the men do not care for strawberries, it must surely be so, or then again they may have thought the supply ran short after Mr. H. V. Wier of the Old South Tea Store tumbled and spilled 420 boxes, but they need not have been afraid, for strawberries, and cream too, were plentiful. It seems a pity that these pleasant gatherings all had to be crowded into one short day. Those who visited the Exhibition Building had a grand musical treat, both the band of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and that of St. Patrick playing charming selections.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade in wholesale circles has generally been quiet during the week. Still the prospects are improving, owing to the prevalence of more favorable weather throughout Canada. Travellers in every section report that the growing crops promise a cereal yield much above the average. Some damage has been done to the small-fruits crop by heavy rains in some sections, and some serious wash-outs have occurred. This will not, however, materially affect the general average.

The money market gives evidence of closer working. It does not seem that funds are actually scarcer, but that lenders are indifferent. It is doubtful whether rates will further stiffen, but at the present the money market has a firmer tone than it has had for a long time.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—N. T. Mills, jeweller, Amherst, assigned; G. W. Underwood, dry goods, New Glasgow, style changed to Underwood's Sons; John Egan, gunsmith, Halifax, succeeded by Edwd. Egan; Pryor H. Ringer, grocer, &c., Lockeport, assigned.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 21, 1889	1889	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States.....	234	195	177	141	161	5674	5048	4926	5278
Canada.....	28	21	36	22	13	845	889	616	618

DRY GOODS.—In the wholesale department trade is quiet, though most houses report that they are doing a fair sorting-up business. Travellers, however, find difficulty in placing fall goods. Country merchants seem to be enacting the extremely conservative role this season, and are very shy of placing their orders ahead of actual requirements. Of course this policy is, to a certain extent, a wise one, but, if it is carried out to the end, they may find it impossible to obtain goods later on except at a material advance in values, perhaps an advance to which their customers will not follow them. Cotton and woollen goods are in fair enquiry, and some mills have orders booked three months ahead.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Pig iron is quiet, and prices are in favor of the buying interest. Warrants in Glasgow are 2s. 6d. lower than they were six or seven weeks ago. In Pittsburg and other iron centres in the United States great activity prevails, and most mills and furnaces are working up to their full productive capacity with orders ahead, generally, to keep them busy for at least four or five months. The very large mileage of railways that will be constructed during the summer in the neighboring union keeps all rail foundries steadily at work at fair prices, though figures are so low as to debar import competition almost entirely.

BREADSTUFFS.—The feeling in the flour market has been steady and prices unchanged. The demand from local buyers has been good, and a fair volume of business was accomplished. The English markets are cabled very quiet with nothing-doing, though prices remain firm. French

country markets are rather easier. Australia hopes to repair her recent shortcomings by having a large crop at the end of the current year. Copious rains have fallen in most districts of those colonies, and already it is expected that there will be hardly enough freight room available in November to convey to Europe the surplus of "an unusually large harvest." Certainly the outlook for the crops is more promising than it has been for many years, and, with a fair amount of rain in September, an abundant harvest is almost assured. This with the apparent certainty of a tremendous yield in America and crops in Great Britain and Europe promising a large average would seem to indicate that, if nothing very untoward occurs between now and the harvest, the world will find itself at the beginning of 1890 with more wheat on its hands than consumptive demands can absorb, and that prices will, in consequence, probably rule very low next year. Meanwhile the present supply is smaller than usual, and good hard wheat is sought for, and when found commands very high prices. There was quite a flurry in wheat in the west a week or so since, and No. 1 hard Manitoba sold up to \$1.15 in Montreal. The excitement soon died out, however, and prices subsequently receded considerably from that figure. In Chicago the market has been firm though it could be scarcely characterized as active, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. In New York the market was very active—the business on one day crowding 5,000,000 bushels—with an active interchange between the longs and the shorts at the narrow range. There was a slight decline owing to reports from the west and south and a better prospective weather map. The Toledo wheat market was strong and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats were unchanged there. At Milwaukee wheat was stronger and moved up $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions has been slow and the market quiet with only a small volume of business. There has been no change in lard. In Liverpool a weak feeling prevailed in tallow which declined 1s. Lard eased off $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Pork and bacon were steady. The Chicago provision market was active but weak, and pork declined 10c. to 15c. Lard was weaker and fell off $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5c. In the hog market there was a stronger tone and prices moved up 5c.

BUTTER.—The butter market has remained substantially as before, there being no change to speak of apart from filling local wants. Prices have an easy tone, and some dealers claim that outside figures are above actual market rates. Stocks are accumulating, and prices favor buyers. Sales of creamery have been recently made in New York State in round lots at 3c. per lb. less than factorymen in this vicinity are demanding. It is the old policy over again of holding for a rise at the risk of deterioration in the quality of the goods speculated in.

CHEESE.—So far as the local market has been concerned there has been little of interest to note. Cables received recently from Liverpool speak of sales of finest Canadian at 47s. 6d. to 48c., c.i.f. The prospects for an abundant make were never better than at present, the pastures, weather and flush of milk being all that could be desired. The key note to the recent inflation of values appears to have been the voracious appetite of John Bull for Canadian curd, which for the time being exceeded the supply, and the improvement in quality no doubt added zest and stimulus to the demand, thus helping to sustain the firm position of the market.

FRUIT.—The only thing to note in this line is that the supply of fresh fruit is increasing in volume and prices are becoming gradually lower. The appetite for fresh fruit appears to be increasing among our people, which we are pleased to see, for there is nothing more healthful than fruit in the warm season.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market here has ruled strong, and prices have scored another advance this week on granulated, while yellows have ruled firm at last week's prices. The demand has been good and the turn over large. A late cable from London says:—"Market firmer, with an upward tendency, especially for new crop sugar."

MOLASSES.—The molasses market has continued strong, and prices have advanced 1c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon. The demand has been good, but the outline of business has been small, as the supply both on hand and expected is light, and holders have strong ideas, and higher prices have been asked.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices read:—"The sale is reported of a large quantity of steam refined seal oil on private terms, but supposed to be at about 42c. or $42\frac{1}{2}$ c., and we quote $42\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 43c. Newfoundland cod oil remains very quiet at 38c. to 40c., 35c. to 37c. for Gaspe, and 33c. to 35c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil, 70c. for Newfoundland, and \$1.10 for Norway."

FISH.—No change has occurred in the fish situation here since our last report. The catches of mackerel and herring along our coasts have somewhat improved, but no large stops are reported as yet. Some bait having been obtained the bankers have gone out, and most of them are reported to be doing fairly well—a few excellently. Very few of new caught and cured have as yet come to market. The outside demand is practically non-existent, and there is no encouragement to ship goods in this line at present. At this season alternating rains and warm weather in the West Indies make it impossible to keep even the best cured fish in good condition there for any length of time. For this reason little or no fish can be sent hence to those markets for some weeks at least. Our outside advices are as follows:—
Montreal, June 25.—"The only thing doing in this line of any importance is in dry cod, which sells at \$4 to \$4.25, according to size of lot. Sea trout at \$9 to \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6 50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls." Gloucester, Mass., June 25.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.37 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3.50. Bank \$3.25 for large and \$2.50 for small. Shore \$3.75 and \$3.25 for large and small. Old Bank \$4. New Kench cured Bank \$4.12. We quote cured cusk at \$2.50 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5.00."

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.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	10 1/4
Granulated	9 1/4 to 10
Circle A	9 1/4
White Extra C	8 1/4
Extra Yellow C	8 1/4 to 8 1/2
Yellow C	7 1/4 to 8 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	45
Demerara	42
Diamond N.	48
Porto Rico	43 to 45
Cienfuegos	40 to 41
Trinidad	41 to 42
Antigua	41 to 42
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3 1/2
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/4
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We have to note a marked advance in the price of breadstuffs all over the West, particularly in Canada where old wheat is getting very scarce, so scarce that many mills are either obliged to shut down for want of wheat or run on very short time. Prices West have advanced from 20 to 40 cts per bbl. and millers contend that a further advance must follow during July and August. We paid an advance of 30 cts. per bbl. yesterday to one mill for flour which we were short of. Halifax is at present the cheapest flour market, but so soon as the stocks on hand are reduced a little, prices will even up to those of millers. Free sales have been made during the past few days at an advance of 15 and 20 cts., and as things now look a further advance of 10 cts. will be made right away.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate, "	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate, "	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American	16 5/8
" American, clear	19 00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
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	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.50
No. 1, August, Round	3.50 to 3.75
" September	3.0 to 3.75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	2.00
" Round	1.75
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
Bank	2.50 to 2.75
Bay	2.50 to 2.75
SALMON, No. 1	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00
HAKE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	26 to 30

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	3
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	10 to 15
Tallow	3

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" in Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	20
" Western	18
Cheese, Canadian	10 1/2

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

FLOUR	
High Grade Patents	5.45 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent Patents	5.25 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.22 to 4.40
Graham Flour	5.40
American Supr Extras, in bond	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond	4.65 to 4.85
American Patents	5.15
Oatmeal	4.20 to 4.30
" Rolled	4.95 to 5.35
Cornmeal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2.15 to 2.20
Roll'd Wheat	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts	17.00 to 17.25
Middlings	18.00 to 18.50
Cracked Corn " including bags	20.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moisture	26.50
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	2.00 to 2.50
Pea Bran, per barrel	4.85
P. E. I. Oats	85
Hay per ton	12.00 to 12.50
J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.25 to 6.00
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat "	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, No. 1, Nonpareils	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
Valencia Oranges, per case, repacked	0.00
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5.20
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50 to 4.00
Onions, New Egyptian	2 1/4 c. per lb.
" New Bermuda, per crate	1.00 to 1.25
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	6 1/2 to 7
Figs, Elene, 5 lb boxes per lb	11
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5 1/2 to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries	3.00 to 3.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	15 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens,	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.00

GYPSY.

By MISS F. M. MUSGRAVE.

(Continued.)

"Where is Miss Gypsy?" Bertrand asked, as he entered the drawing-room and found it deserted.

"In the garden, I believe, Sir."

It was a glorious moonlight night. He knew how much Gypsy loved a moonlight night. So straight to the garden he went. He lighted his cigar, and puffed it almost tenderly; it certainly was a great consolation to him. Perhaps soon it would be the only consolation left to him in this world, he thought sadly. Disraeli says, "Tobacco is the tomb of love." I don't agree with him altogether; but certainly a man has the advantage over a woman in that respect; he can puff away many a pain in tobacco smoke.

The very sight of Gypsy must now always be almost a pain to him.

If Bertrand Germaine had been a conceited man, he would have been quite aware of the fact that he was still what the world called a fine looking man. But he was as far from being conceited as it is possible for any man in this world to be. He was thoughtful and kind to every human creature that came in his way. Others might forget if the cat had had her breakfast; but Bertrand never forgot that animal. To all women he was not only chivalrous but genuinely reverential. It was no veneration of character—which so man; men have—but it was a true reverence which came straight from the heart. He was a man that all children loved.

Softly puffing his cigar, he wandered about the garden. A voice from the ummerhouse called to him presently.

"Uncle Bertrand, is that you? Come here *instantly*. You know I am going to scold you, so that is the reason you are afraid to meet my displeasure. Come now, at once, like a good boy, and perhaps I will forgive you. It is so lovely here."

And most lovely, he thought, she looked perched there in the window of the summer house, gazing up at the moon. A moonlight sprite she seemed, bathed in moonlight. He perched himself in the other window, he could see no moon from that window; but he could watch Gypsy better where he was—in the gloom.

Silently he went on puffing and watching the little face raised to the moon. A feeling almost of peace stole over him as he sat there gazing at his darling. He had been away from her all day, and had grown very hungry for a glimpse of her sweetness. He thought then that he would be quite contented if he could only feel sure that he would not lose her out of the remaining years of his life. But the mere thought of someone's wanting his Gypsy, of someone's asking him to give her away—that thought almost maddened him.

Presently Gypsy, who never could remain silent long, broke the stillness.

"Why don't you talk, uncle mine! How could you leave me so cruelly this morning without a word as to where you were going; or that you were going from me all day. You have become very wicked lately. And I mean to punish you for all your sins of omission and commission. Where have you been all day? Now, confess instantly."

"I had to go away on business, dear. You were not up when I left, I did not like to disturb you."

"All excuses! but I will forgive you, if you will talk nicely to me now, and make yourself agreeable. You know people say you are a very agreeable man, but I can't see it. You are always cross and disagreeable to me! And Gypsy laughed a peal of silvery laughter. Such an agreeable man as your Uncle Bertrand is—Mrs. Simpson says—I don't understand why he never got married. Why did you never get married Bertrand dear?" Gypsy says with pert familiarity.

Bertrand moved quickly further into the gloom and puffed away in moody silence. Yes, why had he never got married before, then he would not have been suffering as he was now?

"Don't you like me to call you 'Bertrand,' without the old 'uncle' to it?"

"Gypsy," he began a little hurriedly, I wish to tell you something that perhaps I should have told you long ago; but it was not with any intention to deceive you that I have withheld the knowledge from you; but rather from a desire not to hurt you, dear. From a fear of wounding you, Gypsy."

"My darling old Bertrand, how mysterious you are! Why, you are making me quite excited! Now, what is it? You are not going to get married? You need not tell me that, because I won't allow it."

"No," he answered, calmly, "I shall never get married."

"That's well!" she retorted; "A sensible conclusion. No, you are too old now to give up your freedom to any woman"

Bertrand winced at this allusion to his age. Of course, he thought it was but natural that he should seem to her an old man.

"Besides," continued Gypsy, "I wish to keep you all to myself; how I should hate Mrs. Bertrand! Eh?"

"Listen to me Gypsy! and don't be absurd."

Now Gypsy, who was totally unaccustomed to be told not to be absurd, here tried to penetrate the gloom in which Uncle Bertrand sat.

"I absurd! Uncle Bertrand! Alas and alas, could you ever say with truth that I was absurd?"

"Perhaps I have been wrong; but at any rate it is better that you should know it at once."

"Sir! you were never wrong! no one shall dare to say that Bertrand ever did wrong, but Gypsy. Sometimes I am obliged to scold you when

you are very naughty, you know, my dear child; but no one else shall ever scold you. Now you darling, what is it? I had better know at once."

"That what you have been brought up to believe is a mistake; that you are my niece."

"What can you mean!"

"Simply this, that we are no relation to each other whatever."

"No relation to each other!" echoed Gypsy. "No relation to you, Uncle Bertrand?" There was strange grief in every tone of the girl's voice—grief in every line of her face on which the moonlight shone softly.

For some time she remained silent, as if trying to take in the meaning of what she had just heard.

"Oh Uncle Bertrand!" she began, then stopped. "Not my uncle," she repeated, I cannot understand it. I feel as if I was dreaming. Why have I been brought to believe you my own relation, my *own* Uncle Bertrand" was murmured with almost caressing tenderness. "Oh, it was cruel to teach me to believe that only—"

"I did not mean to be cruel" very humbly Bertrand spoke. "It can make no difference between us, little Gypsy. I am just as much your uncle as if God had made me so."

"No, but God did not make you my uncle. Oh, I wonder why he did not," said Gypsy with her characteristic directness.

"When I went to you, at your father's death, I meant to be an uncle to you. Your father was as dear to me as a brother would have been. So, when as a little thing you looked at me and asked who I was—with an idea of comforting you, I answered, your Uncle Bertrand; and you have been as dear to me as a niece; and you are—" He stopped. No longer with truth could he say that she was as dear to him as a niece.

"Yes," she went on—"as a niece. And you have indeed been far better to me than uncles generally are. You have been more like a father to me, and yet"—mournfully the words were spoken. "I have no right to you. I don't belong to you and you don't belong to me; that does seem so hard Uncle Bertrand."

"My dear child," he said gently, "I do belong to you." Sadly he noticed her give a little dissenting shake of the head. Very earnestly he went on, feeling he could not afford to lose even the *nice* love she gave him.

"After all mere relationship is very little—absolutely nothing, if there is not the bond of true affection. Your father and I were much dearer to each other than many brothers are to each other. Don't say that I don't belong to you, Gypsy," he almost pleaded. Those words had wrung his heart; and the thought would come in spite of himself; she could only think of him then in the light of an uncle. It was quite evident no other thought could even cross her innocent mind. And could it be otherwise? No, he could not understand her there. His man's mind could not follow the utter simplicity of her pure, girlish heart. And yet, how was it possible for him to fancy otherwise.

If he had told Gypsy this with any lurking hope of getting comfort for himself, he was utterly mistaken in Gypsy, and did not know her. If he had hoped that Gypsy might see this *non-relationship* in any other light than the light of a loss—then he was indeed ignorant about his little Gypsy. She had just lost an uncle—that was the only thought in her heart.

Quite still she sat there, bathed in the beautiful moonlight. She looked almost unearthly in the moon's silver blue light. Bertrand longed for her to speak. With a wistful timidity, at last she spoke.

"I shall never be able to help calling you Uncle Bertrand."

"Have I ever given you any reason to suppose that I would like you to call me anything else, Gypsy?" Very reproachfully he spoke.

"Why have you told me this now? Were you growing tired of your relationship as uncle?" There was an indescribable pathos in those words which made him start forth from his gloomy retreat.

"No!" broke from him, "before Heaven; no, my child; don't think that! You little know—" he paused and went back to his seat in the dark. He could hardly contain himself. But it was hard she should think this of him, when he would give his very life for her and had already given her all he possessed in this life.

"Uncle Bertrand, why did papa leave me to you?"

"Because I believe you father trusted me as he trusted no one else in the world. He knew I would do anything on earth for him."

"But you must have been very young when you took me?" Gypsy had something in her mind which she was trying to find out; but Bertrand, who was the most unsuspecting man in this world, never for a moment imagined for a moment what she was at.

"I was nearly forty then," Bertrand answered quietly.

"You have had me for ten years, haven't you Uncle Bertrand?"

"Yes," he said slowly; "So you see I am nearly fifty now. Quite an old man!"

He laughed; but perhaps no woman ever confessed her age more reluctantly than Bertrand confessed his. He understood then that it was not always vanity on the part of a woman; that disliking to confess her age, but a like fear perhaps of losing love. For he knew his sex did value youth at a high price.

"I am just sixteen," Gypsy said this with youthful pride. "But I feel now," she added, "very much older and almost lonely."

"Oh! Gypsy, little Gypsy, don't say that, you must know you will always be my dear niece; it cannot be otherwise. I promised your dead father to shield and keep you from all that might hurt you for all my life. And, God helping me—I ever will."

"That was a great deal to promise Uncle Bertrand. Have you not been sorry very often since, that you made that promise?"

"Never," was all he said.

"How papa must have loved and trusted you. It was such a funny

thing to do; to leave such a little child to a man, all alone as you are. He must have known you were *very* good."

Quite a new expression seemed born in Gypsy's face as she said this; gazing up at the moon.

"We were at school together, then at college. Your father was then the dearest being—"

"Then!" said Gypsy quickly, jealous of that father's memory, "and is he not still the dearest to you?"

"Your father will always be to me as a man seldom is to another man," Bertrand answered.

"Did papa leave me independently off, or am I quite dependent on you, Uncle Bertrand?"

"You have your own," was the rather evasive reply. "You are quite independent of me, Gypsy. If you got married to-morrow, you would have all your own."

"You have not answered my question. Did *papa* leave me independently off, or have I been living on your charity?"

For a moment he was silent; he could not bring himself to tell an untruth, and yet, how could he answer that question truthfully.

"My dear Gypsy," he began, getting further into the gloom, "if I tried to explain, you would not understand. Women never understand these matters."

"Oh! women never understand these matters; don't they?" almost viciously Gypsy snapped this out. Then her brown eyes were fixed in the direction of Uncle Bertrand, but even her bright eyes could not pierce the gloom in which he sat. She remained there quite silent for some time; a very unusual thing for her. Then she got down from her seat in the window, and walked away with the first shadow on her face.

Bertrand watched her with an almost hungry look in his face. I have hurt her, he thought sadly; but how could I help it. O, Gypsy, my darling, if you only guessed on that gulf of years between us.

Poor Gypsy went away with the firm belief that but for her Uncle Bertrand would have got married. She felt altogether miserable and very discontented with herself. But unconsciously to herself, there had sprung up within her heart the greatest admiration—a feeling almost of reverence—for Uncle Bertrand. So much for her, she thought; and she was not even his own niece, as she had believed. And Gypsy sat down that night and pondered long and wearily.

The next morning, Gypsy proposed in the calmest way in the world that she should go to school.

"Go to school!" ejaculated Bertrand; "away from me? You shall have masters, dear, here; but I don't like the idea of your going to school."

Gypsy shook her head decidedly. "No, I think I ought to go to school for a little while, at any rate."

"If you wish it Gypsy, it shall be so," he answered quietly; "but I never meant that you should go from me to school."

CHAPTER VI.

George Eliot says, "In every parting there is an image of death." And so Bertrand felt it when he said a last good-bye to Gypsy before leaving her at school. Very lonely in heart he felt when he returned to his home without Gypsy. All brightness seemed to have flown with her. She had now been away from him nearly nine months, and in that time he had only received two letters in reply to those he had written her. He could not understand such cruel neglect, as it seemed to him on the part of his little charge. He knew Gypsy was quite well, because he heard regularly from Madame Camilla. There was a weary pain in the bottom of Bertrand's great, tender heart; and some disappointment too, although he would not have acknowledged that to himself. After Gypsy had left, he set himself to work very hard for his darling; till he felt this separation almost intolerable. He had just made up his mind at last that he could bear it no longer when he received this letter from Gypsy:—

"Send for me" she began abruptly—"at once, if you wish to see me alive. Why did you ever allow me to come here? I am weary of life"—Here Bertrand could scarcely help smiling although his anxiety was great, but the idea of Gypsy being tired of life was strange indeed. "I know I have always been a trouble to you; but perhaps it won't be much longer. I cannot stay here any longer though; send for me at once if you care to see me again." Never for a moment did it cross Bertrand's mind that this letter was altogether unjust to him. No, he only asked himself what he had been doing to allow her to go away from him. He had not done right; perhaps she was very ill, and he grew very fearful. "Child! child!" he cried; "why did I ever allow you to go from me, O friend of my youth; may it not be with the fear of cruel neglect on my soul that I shall have to meet you?"

The next day he stood at the door of Madame Camilla's young ladies' establishment. His first inquiry was about Gypsy, as Madame Camilla entered.

"Miss Melville is very well" was the rather astonishing reply. "But Mr. Germaine," Madame Camilla began with a slight compression of her very thin lips, and drawing her chair confidentially nearer as she spoke; "I am very glad to have an opportunity of speaking to you about your niece. It is inexpressibly painful for me to say it, but it would be a false kindness on my part to deceive you." This was rather a stereotyped phrase of Madame Camilla's to all parents and guardians when she had to report some misdemeanor on the part of some pupil. "Your niece is really a strangely wilful; not to say stubborn girl."

"I don't think my niece stubborn," Bertrand said, very decidedly, and thinking that no one should call Gypsy stubborn with impunity.

(To be Continued.)

TELEPHONE No. 252.

HALIFAX NURSERY,

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Cor. Robie & North Sts.

The largest and most complete Collection of
TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, &c.
in the Maritime Provinces. Correspondence
and orders solicited.

Funeral Designs, Wedding
and other Bouquets

Of choicest description at shortest notice.

HERBERT HARRIS, - Proprietor.
MENTION THE CRITIC.

"LONDON" GOODS,
EX "DAMARA."

Children's Blouse Serge Suits,
Children's Sailor Suits,
Children's Summer Suits,
In White and Striped Galatea,
Boys' and Youths' Jerseys,
Jersey Drawers,
White Knickerbocker Drawers.

Large Stock now showing at
ELLIOT'S,
OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and
Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia
"Eau Anti Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield
to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS,
Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &c.

SCYTHES, SCYTHES.

A Large Assortment of
DOUBLE REFINED ENGLISH GREENS.
PURE ENGLISH GREENS.
RIFORD'S GENUINE INDIA STEEL.
RIFORD'S GENUINE AMERICAN CUTTING
RIFORD'S SILVER STEEL.

Also A Large Assortment of
Snaths, Forks, Stones, &c

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates at
A. J. GRANT & CO'S.

145 & 148 UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
APOTHECARIES HALL,
7 to 9 George St., Halifax, N. S.

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Essences,
Fine Perfumery, Brushes, Combs,
Trusses, Supporters and Elastic Stockings,
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Medicines
Chests supplied and refilled. Homeopathic Medicines,
Garden Seeds and Balbs in their season.

Boston Marine Insurance Co.

Capital Paid in:
One Million Dollars.

Net Surplus Dec. 31, 1888:
\$845,725.48.

Offices of the Company,
17 State St., Boston. 43 Wall St., New York.
Chamber Corn., Balt. 159 Jackson St., Chic.

J. TAYLOR WOOD, AGENT, 70 BEDFORD ROW

Wm. Bannister,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES,**CLOCKS,****JEWELRY****SPECTACLES,****PLATED-WARE.****136 GRANVILLE STREET,****HALIFAX, N. S.****Electric Power!**

NO COAL!
NO ASHES!
NO DIRT!

Power Direct From
Central Station.

ECONOMY & FREEDOM FROM RISK OF FIRE

THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMPANY, having secured the exclusive right to use the only Motor that does not require personal care whilst running, and having about completed their Electric Station in a central portion of the city, and equipped it with the best available machinery to be obtained in the United States, are now prepared to contract with parties requiring Motors from one-quarter horse to fifty horse power.

This power can be satisfactorily utilized for running Elevators, Machine Shops, Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Laundry Machinery, Wood Working Machinery, Dentistry, Hoisting, and all purposes for which a Steam or Gas Engine could be utilized, and at a much less cost, either on original cost or operating.

For further particulars apply at
No. 126 Granville St.

The Nova Scotia Power Co.

(LIMITED.)

DELANEY & MERRILL,
DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the month.
Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

Engines & Boilers FOR SALE.

1 Horizontal Engine, Cylinder 9 in. in diameter, 20 in stroke.
1 Beam Engine, Cylinder 7 in. in diameter, 14 in stroke.
Both in perfect working order, with Fly Wheel and Driving Pulleys complete.

SEVERAL

New & Second-Hand Boilers.

BARRY & EVANS,
Boilermakers & Machinists,
DARTMOUTH.

AARON SINFIELD,
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, and all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS, 7 GOTTINGEN ST.

To Machinists,
Engineers, Plumbers,
Mill Owners & Miners.

Having made arrangements with a Prominent Brass Manufacturing Firm to handle their goods, we will carry a stock of Brass Goods and Steam Fittings in all branches and be able to fill orders promptly at factory discounts. Cast and

MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS!
Of these we will handle only a first-class American make.

We have also in Stock:
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
MACHINISTS' & MINERS' TOOLS,
LUBRICATING OILS,
CRUCIBLES.

Packings of all Descriptions.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Wm. Stairs, Sen & Morrow
174 to 190 Lower Water St.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co. TRURO, N. S. ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.

1889 — GOLD MINING — 1889.

This year promises to be an active one in our GOLD FIELDS. We are, in anticipation of this, directing our best efforts towards meeting the enlarging demand for SUPPLIES by special arrangements with leading manufacturers of the principal articles of consumption. We will handle only the BEST GOODS and SELL AT REASONABLE PRICES, factors which have given us the reputation for being

The Best House in Nova Scotia
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

A visit or correspondence solicited.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

41 TO 45 UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Metals, Mill, Mining and Fishing Supplies, and General Hardware.

FRED. A. BOWMAN, M.A., B.E.

Consulting Engineer.

DESIGNS & ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Mills Arranged to make the best use of the Power.

Water Powers and Mill Sites Surveyed.

All kinds of DRAUGHTING neatly executed.

3 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

CHARLES MYETT,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.

Roofing & Jobbing promptly attended to.

10 ARGYLE ST., Halifax.

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

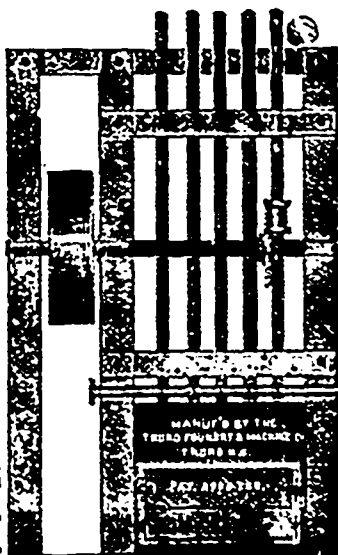
Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts.
Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

City Foundry & Machine Works,

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

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



MINING.

The following are the official returns so far received at the mines office for the month of May.

District.	Mill.	Tons Quartz.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Minors.....	200	29
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	132	503½
Caribou.....	M. R. G. M. Co.....	139	26½
Molega.....	Douglass Parkor Co.....	140	46½
Moose River.....	Touquoy.....		6½
Uniacke.....	Prince.....	76	5½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	27	31½
Moose Head.....	R. McMann.....	17	4½
Whiteburn.....	McGuire.....	29	95½
Ecum Secum.....	Eureka.....	45	38½
Whiteburn.....	Whiteburn G. M. Co.....	132	157½
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	280	148½
Renfrew.....	Free Claims.....	58	160½
Central Rawdon.....	Northrup.....	120	350
Montague.....	Annand.....	70	168½
do.....	Kayo.....	81½	155½

Two Canadian companies were registered in London in the early part of June, viz: The Canadian Pacific Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, object to carry on the business of mining, mining prospectors and metallurgists in Canada, and the North Sydney Coal Company, Limited, with a capital of £2,800 in £1 shares, object to acquire coal and mineral lands in Canada. The objects of the latter Company seem entirely out of proportion to its capital stock.

AMERICAN MINERAL PRODUCTS.—The enormous volume of the mineral products of the United States for 1888 may be realized from the following facts:

The total consumption of iron ore was 12,650,000 tons, valued at \$31,000,000. Pig iron manufactured 6,490,000 tons, valued at \$107,000,000. Steel of all kinds produced 2,899,400 tons, worth \$89,000,000.

The gold product was 1,604,927 ounces, worth \$33,175,000; and the silver 45,783,632 fine ounces, worth \$59,000,000.

Including the yield of imported ores, the product of copper reached 115,635 tons of a total value of \$34,000,000. Montana is the greatest copper mining state.

The total output of the coal mines, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite, 46,619,564 short tons, (increase 4,531,367 short tons); all other coals, 102,039,838 short tons (increase 14,152,478 tons), making the total output of all coals from mines in the United States, exclusive of slack coal thrown on the dumps, 148,659,402 short tons (increase 18,683,845 tons), valued as follows: Anthracite \$89,020,483 (increase, \$4,468,302); bituminous, \$122,497,341 (increase, \$24,492,685); total value \$211,517,824 (increase, \$28,960,987.)

The production of coke was 8,527,560 tons valued at about \$14,000,000. Pennsylvania produced by far the largest amount, the Connellsville region alone producing 4,955,553 tons; West Virginia, 528,533 tons; Alabama, 518,511 tons; Tennessee, 385,693 tons, and Virginia, 149,099 tons.

The product of petroleum was 27,346,018 barrels (of 42 gallons each), valued at about \$24,598,559. Of this amount Pennsylvania produced 16,491,083 barrels; Ohio, 10,919,868 barrels; West Virginia, 119,448 barrels; California, 704,619 barrels; and other states 20,000 barrels.

It is estimated that the amount of coal displaced by natural gas in the United States in 1888 was 14,163,830 tons, valued at \$22,662,128. Of this amount 12,543,830 tons were displaced in Pennsylvania; 750,000 tons in Ohio; and 660,000 in Indiana.

The value of building stone products is given at \$25,500,000; brick and tile \$48,213,000; lime 49,000,000 barrels valued at \$24,500,000.

The total value of the minerals produced in the republic last year reached the stupendous total of \$591,659,931—an increase of \$50,000,000 over the value of the products of the year 1887. Of this \$256,245,403 is the estimated value of metals and \$335,414,528 non-metallic mineral products.

QUEENS COUNTY ITEMS FROM THE Gold Hunter.—We had the pleasure of inspecting the result of last month's crushing of the Molega Mining Co. in the shape of a brick of gold weighing 264 ounces. Supt. McGuire and owners may well be complimented on so good a clean up.

"I tell you," said a practical miner in our hearing this week, "the Graves mine at Whiteburn will prove to be one of the best mines in the County shortly—they are now finding some wonderful gold." All right for Queens!

We understand that Mr. Edward Whidden has been engaged to take charge of the Graves mine at Whiteburn. Mr. Whidden is a miner of great experience. We congratulate the owners on acquiring the services of so capable a man.

During the past week a large quantity of mining property has been bonded to gentleman representing a large amount of capital in the United States. We are only permitted to say this week that changes will take place at Whiteburn and Molega shortly. We think we can safely add that four new mills will soon be heard pounding up the yellow metal.

LUNenburg COUNTY.—A six-foot lead has been discovered on the property of Dr. Calder and others at Millisic. One shot brought out some very fine specimens of gold and the work of sinking a shaft is to be commenced in a few days.—Enterprise.

AMALGAMATION.

By B. C. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From Canadian Mining Review. Continued.

It is an acknowledged axiom that the best thing to catch and retain gold, is gold amalgam itself; and it is familiar to mill men that a plate roughly coated with beds or ridges of amalgam is the best thing to have your gold fall on as it comes from the stamps, but this is a condition of things not always possible or convenient to maintain, and, even if it were, small particles of gold, either owing to their ragged form presenting an increased surface to the flowing water, or from some other cause seeming to have less specific gravity, will keep working away from the main mass and along down the plates, aided, no doubt, by the small quantities of mercury draining from the amalgam as well as that continuously supplied from the mortars, which mercury too, always carries some fine gold with it—and together they eventually pass off the plates, resulting in very considerable loss.

Various methods are adopted in every mill to intercept these fugitives, the more familiar of which used to be:

1st. Shaking tables, which I might characterize as wolves in sheep's clothing; they have gone out of practice, however.

2nd (and what is in most general use at the present day), boxes, pools or traps, containing more or less mercury as a nucleus into which the whole current is precipitated and where, it is fondly hoped, any truant particles will be induced to remain. My experience with these has been that they serve to relieve the conscience or the incompetence of the architect and the mill man, hoodwink the owner or the capitalist, and pass along to the bunk of tailings about all the gold that ever comes into them.

3rd. Rifles and blankets at the tail of the plates with facilities for catching and retaining particles of mercury, gold and the denser sulphurets. Rifles cannot be objected to if too much confidence is not placed in them. They are not human, but nearly as unreliable. Blankets are unquestionably of service, particularly if no other system of concentration is employed, and though they take a great deal of attention they undoubtedly save much valuable material for further treatment, and it is simply a question of condition of ore and capacity and mill whether it will pay to keep a man specially employed at them or not. In many mills of even small capacity I have found an official known as an "amalgamator," whose duty seems largely to be to stand and serenely listen to the hammering of the stamps, and it might in such cases be very profitable to employ blankets and let him attend to them, which besides the monetary benefits resulting, would also largely relieve the devil of finding employment for otherwise idle hands.

To prevent the loss of mercury and floating gold I believe the first principle is to afford reservoirs or deposits of mercury in connection with the plates, but under no consideration to allow such a flow or fall of the pulp as will disturb or break the surface of the mercury, and yet have these reservoirs so constructed that there shall be no accumulation of pulp or sulphurets upon the surface of the quicksilver.

There is an arrangement of the copper plate which I have found most efficient in arresting the truant particles of gold and mercury before referred to, but the arrangement is so simple that it does not generally recommend itself; also the correct adjustment lies within such narrow limits between success and failure, through impatience and neglect to investigate the cause of results, that parties are apt to "damn the arrangement" when a little more attention would have demonstrated its usefulness.

When properly adjusted it is self-acting, needing no attention, and is always in order, and consists of peculiar curved troughs formed at the lower end of each copper which allow the water and pulp to flow down the curve—not to fall—and which have sufficient elevation at the bottom to form a shallow reservoir the whole width of the plate, but with not sufficient obstacle to admit of the accumulation of sulphurets or heavy particles.

Some believe in a long sheet amalgamated plate—sometimes as long as twelve feet—my experience is, that no individual plate need, or should be, more than thirty inches long or thirty-six inches at most, that as many of these plates should be placed below each battery as circumstances or the will of the owner may consider necessary. I would suggest three as ample but there is no great danger of having too many.

As usually laid down the plates present a plain even surface from top to bottom and then perhaps a precipitate fall of one to three inches into another plate, or a series of plates. Now the plan I have mentioned locates at the bottom of each plate this peculiar curved trough which at starting may be charged with about one pound of mercury. As work goes on the mercury is always increasing and possibly some will have to be removed before cleaning up day. Now if just the right fall and slope and rise at the foot has been obtained the down coming water will follow the curve and impinge against the quicksilver at the bottom and keep a clean mercurial surface ready to absorb all light gold or particles of mercury, and as this surface is never broken it follows that no pieces of amalgam can become detached and wash away after once attached, while the small obstruction at the foot causes the waters to curl back on itself, but does not afford sufficient lodgment for sulphurets to block the current and cover the mercury, and thus derange the operation.

Now as to practical results—after a week's running on fairly good ore with the copper plates kept in good order, I have had in the first one of these troughs a ridge of amalgam from one eighth to one-quarter inch deep an inch or so wide, and four feet long, (the width of the plate), and over 1½ pounds of mercury, all or very nearly all of which I have reason to believe would have been lost under the ordinary process of straight plates and falls and traps.

(To be Continued.)

MINERS' TOOL SUPPLIES

Octogan Cast Steel,
Striking and Sledge Hammers,
Patent Shovels and Picks,
Belting, Waste, Oil,
Dynamite, Fuze and Caps.
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Wire and Hemp Rope, &c., &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

P. WALSH,
MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N.S.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY
FOR MINERS' USE,
IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

JOHN SILVER & CO.,

Importers & Dealers in British, Foreign & Home Manufactured

DRY GOODS.

The Old Stand, 176 & 178 Granville St., and 2 Buckingham St., Halifax, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

A Splendidly Assorted Stock. New Goods by every Stmr.

Ring up TELEPHONE 497 for prompt execution of orders.

Foyle Brewery,

HALIFAX, N. S.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

India Pale and Mild Ales,

- AND -

BROWN STOUT PORTER,

In Wood and Glass.

- ALSO -

TABLE BEER & KRAIZER BEER.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING AT

E. MAXWELL & SON'S,

Ladies & Gents Tailoring Establishment,

68 Granville St.,

SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A.

L. ANNIE VEAZEY,

Christian Scientist,

106 GRANVILLE STREET,

(Opp. Province Building.)

OFFICE HOURS, 3 to 6 P. M.

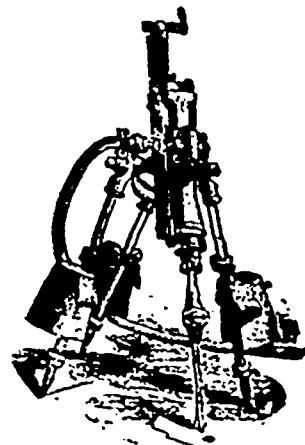
CONSULTATION FREE

Victoria Mineral Water Works
W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER
and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S.



Ingersoll Rock Drill Comp'y

OF CANADA,

204 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Steam Hoists
Boilers, and General Mining Machinery,
Explosives, Batteries, Fuses, &c.

Drill can be seen working at the Halifax
Dry Dock.

110 BOOKS FOR \$1.50.

Our whole list of Books now reaches 110, divided into 8 sections. Four of these sections are published this week. For the others see the preceding and following issues of THE CRITIC. We can furnish the whole 110 books (8 sections) with one year's subscription to THE CRITIC (either new subscribers or renewals, paying strictly in advance,) for \$1.00; and to all new subscribers, (paying one year in advance,) and all old subscribers, paying their account to date and a full year in advance, we will send free any section. Or we will send any section (13 books) for 35 cents, 3 sections for \$1.00, and the whole 8 sections (110 books) for \$2.50. Order by section number.

Address all orders to

A. MILNE FRASER,
MANAGER CRITIC,
Halifax, N. S.

SECTION 1

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers**
The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. **Winter Evening Recreation.** A collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. **Back to the Old Home.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. **Dialogues. Recitations, AND READINGS.** A choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. **The Standard Letter WRITER FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.** A complete guide to correspondence.
6. **The Frozen Deep.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. **Red Court Farm.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott, none is more beautiful.
9. **In Cupid's Net.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. **Amos Barton.** A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. **Lady Gwendoline's Dream** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
1. **The Mystery of the HOLLY TREE.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. **The Budget of Wit, HUMOR AND FUN.** A collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. **The Grey Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. **Sixteen Complete Stories** by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.

SECTION 2.

17. **Jasper Dane's Secret.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. **Fancy Work for Home ADORNMENT.** An entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. **Grimm's Fairy Stories FOR THE YOUNG.** Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. **Manual of Etiquette for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.** A guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. **Useful Knowledge for THE MILLION.** A handy book of useful information for all.
22. **The Home Cook Book AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN.** Containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers; also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. **Manners and Customs IN FAR AWAY LANDS.** An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. **87 Popular Ballads.** Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. **Called Back.** By Hugh Conway.
26. **At the World's Mercy.**

A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Arch," etc.

27. **Mildred Trevanion.** A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.

28. **Dark Days.** A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."

29. **Shadows on the Snow.** A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kittes."

30. **Leoline.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."

31. **Gabriel's Marriage.** By Wilkie Collins.

32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money."

SECTION 3.

33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.

34. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

35. **Valerie's Fate.** A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woong O," etc.

36. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins.

37. **Annie.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."

38. **The Laurel Bush.** By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.

39. **Robinson Crusoe.** A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel Defoe.

40. **How to Make Poultry PAY.** An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.

41. **Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments.** A book with hundreds of amusing tricks.

42. **Gems of the Poets** Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.

43. **Building Plans for Practical Low-Cost Houses.** A full description and plans of eight modern houses ranging in price from \$500 to \$4,500.

44. **Anecdotes of Public Men**—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.

45. **Aesop's Fables.** Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.

SECTION 4.

46. **Romeo and Juliet.** By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.

47. **Enoch Arden, and other GEMS.** By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."

48. **Cardinal Richelieu.** By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. The character of the wise, ambitious and brilliant French prime, as sketched by Bulwer in his immortal play of Cardinal Richelieu, is the one which has become historic.

49. **Paul and Virginia.** By Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. It is the "story that never dies." Part I. 50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.

51. **Miss Toosey's Mission, AND LADDIE.** Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.

52. **Peg Woffington.** By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. 53. Peg Woffington. Part II.

54. **Money.** By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money." Under the above title you see the coinage and hear the jingle of the full play.

55. **Rasselas; Prince of Abyssinia.** By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I. 56. Rasselas; Prince of Abyssinia. Part II.

57. **William Shakespeare; How, When, Why and What he wrote.** By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French Author.

58. **Doom! An Atlantic Episode.** By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner. The hand of a master is visible from the "all aboard" at Liverpool to the terrible landing at New York.

HOME AND FARM.

HAYING.—There is no other crop grown in the Province of Nova Scotia that can equal in value the hay crop. As a rule our seasons are very favorable to its being gathered. There are, however, rainy seasons as well as dry ones, and when these occur they mean serious loss to the farmer. Some hay is entirely spoiled, some seriously damaged and perhaps a part escapes with only a slight shower or none at all. It would be difficult to determine the actual loss to the entire country from a rainy season during haying. It must be enormous and a loss which every farmer feels keenly.

Few experiments have been made to determine the actual injury to grass from being wet, but enough is known to afford some intelligent direction to guide the farmer in his work. Observation shows that the grass is evidently injured if it has a rain upon it while it is drying, that as a rule it is blackened and rendered less palatable, that if wet again and dried it is still further injured, and if it remains wet for any length of time it may be spoiled altogether, becomes rotten and unfit for food.

What are these injuries? When grass is alive and has a shower of rain upon it it is evidently uninjured. On the other hand if it is cut and made into hay, when a rain comes on it it is evidently damaged considerably.

It is injured directly by having some of the valuable materials of which it is composed washed out of it. While it was alive as growing grass this was impossible but when it is dead it is the easiest thing to happen. The materials lost in this manner are whatever is soluble. During life nearly all that is in the plant is soluble, but when the plant dies some of these become insoluble, while others like sugar remain soluble and these latter are what are washed out by the rain. Then, at first sugar and similar substances are washed out. If the rain continues some time or the hay is not soon dried the starch is converted into sugar by yeast that is always present and this is washed away. The first and principal loss then by a shower is starch, sugar and similar substances. This loss is increased if the weather is hot and damp, not only by the growth of the yeast under these conditions, but moulds begin to grow and assist the loss by their presence. On the other hand if after the shower the weather clears off with cool drying winds the loss is consequently diminished.

When the weather is very unfavorable, shower following shower with hot intervals between, then not only is the above loss greatly increased but the most valuable constituents of the fodder are destroyed. The meat producing elements of the fodder are preyed upon by bacteria and spoiled.

How can these injuries be prevented? It does not injure hay to have a rain upon it as soon as cut if the rain does not continue too long.

If the right kind of mower is used the grass is left in such a condition that it will cure more quickly than if it is left as many mowing machines leave it. It will also dry quicker when such a machine is used if it happens to get wet. This is an important matter, as it will save often times a half a day in the curing and thus enable the farmer to avoid many showers.

Again the use of labor saving machines in gathering and housing the hay is of the utmost value. Such machines as the hayloaders, horse-forks etc. The use of these machines often enabling the farmer to gather in twice or three times as much hay with the same number of men as he could before.

When the hay is in cock it can be protected by hay caps, that is by pieces of cloth (factory), which have been previously prepared and oiled or greased. These are made the proper size and fastened over the tops of the cocks. There are many other ways by which the farmer can generally avoid serious loss, such as not cutting more than he can handle at once. Like all other farm operations the curing of hay eminently appeals to the farmer's good judgment.

The most favorable reports are published of the prospects for crops of all kinds in Manitoba. The conditions of the hay meadows and pastures on June 1 was better than the previous year, butter and cheese making promises to be carried on with greater energy than ever. A large number of factories are being established. The condition of live stock generally on June 1 was the best in a number of years, owing largely to the mild winter and the early date at which grass became sufficient for feeding. The total number of horses in the Province is 45,745; cattle, 148,209; sheep, 31,341; pigs, 15,744. The quantities of land which are being summer fallowed are greatly increasing. The total area prepared for crop this year is 893,492 acres, as compared with 636,295 in 1887. The wheat crop was put in this year earlier than any previous one. The total area under wheat is 623,245 acres, being an increase of 191,111 over 1887. There are 218,744 acres in oats, an increase of 63,568; barley acreage, 80,238, an increase of 24,128 acres. A larger area of flax is reported than ever, there being 13,333 acres under crop, against 8,539 in 1887. There are 11,941 acres in potatoes, being an increase of 1,150 over 1887. An encouraging increase is shown in the area of roots. Yet in the face of such statistics as these pessimists minimize the progress of the North West.

The editor of the *Maine Farmer* says there is no class of animals kept on the farm with which there is so much bad practice as with pigs. They are required to wallow in filth, lie in the wet, and breathe an atmosphere loaded with impurities, while they are fed with food entirely unfit for health or thrift.

PREVENTIVE OF MILDEW.—Take three pounds each of flower of sulphur and quick-lime. Slack the lime and boil with the sulphur in six gallons of water until reduced to two gallons. Allow this to settle, then pour off the clear liquid and boil it for use. An old iron pot will answer to boil it in. A gill of this liquid, mixed with five gallons of water, is an excellent prevention and cure for mildew upon plants—showered upon them as soon as the mildew appears.

Men who persist in submitting to public appraisement pedigreed scrubs, must not complain when discriminating purchasers sllx scrub prices. Meanwhile, it may be incidentally remarked, the scrub—pedigreed or unpedigreed—must go.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

An exchange says Canada thistles are easily exterminated by sprinkling them with dry salt, when wet with dew or rain, the finer the salt the less it will take. The operation may have to be repeated two or three times, as some are always missed, and young plants will start from the roots. Large plants are more easily killed than small ones.

The *Rural Canadian* indorses the old rule that every cow kept for butter will keep a sow and pigs. The skim milk and buttermilk form a basis for healthy feed, and if given a run in the pasture or in the orchard the litter of pigs in the fall will bring nearly as much as the housewife has made from her butter.

CROPS IN ORCHARDS—For a young orchard there is no safer crop than Indian corn, which, of course, should be manured and well tilled. Orchards in bearing should be seeded with clover and orchard grass, upon which young pigs will make a satisfactory growth.

DON'T SMOKE WHILE MILKING.—No matter how cleanly the business is otherwise conducted, if the milker continues to smoke while milking, the milk and its products will be tainted with the odor and flavor of tobacco. Nothing is more sensitive to outside odors than milk, cream and butter, and the air of any place where milking is conducted must be kept pure.

Hens should be kept at but very small cost in the summer. Instead of feeding grain give the hens chopped grass. Cut it up fine, give them a trough full, and they will need nothing else if they are in good condition. Clover is excellent, and the hens will eat quite a large quantity in a day. Finely chopped grass is also a good food for young chicks.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The *Delinicator* for July has the following on bonnets:—To possess a bonnet that is smart without being too elaborate for ordinary uses should be the desire of the general woman. Therefore, let her beware of the dainty *chapeau* made of tulle or net, for though the style is desirable when one has two or three bonnets, it is not suitable for constant wear. But there are many other varieties from which to choose. Among the refined looking plain straws are shown shapely capotes, some with brims and some fitting closely to the head. They are to be obtained in rich shades of dark brown, in brown that hints of gold, in deep and light green, in deep-red, and in dark-blue, olive and, as a matter of course, black.

Suppose a black capote to have been selected; form a narrow brim upon it with an edge of jet passementerie, and above this arrange a narrow but full band of black velvet. Just in front place a full knot of black and red velvet, with a bunch of red berries coming from its midst, and for the bridle use two straps of velvet. There is no more becoming material for ties than velvet, although no fabric is so certain to grow stringy and untidy-looking. Then, too, very few people beside a milliner know just how a velvet ribbon should be knotted, and the art seems to be difficult to acquire.

Another simple bonnet, rather more dressy, however, than the one just described, is a toque shape of yellowish straw. The edge is finished so that binding is unnecessary, but just under the edge, and showing beneath the points of the straw, is a fold of dark olive velvet. About the front and extending well to each side is a monture of deep pink roses that are slightly massed just in front. The straps of olive velvet are fastened under the chin. You may possibly prefer roses of a paler shade of pink, but be advised and choose the deeper tint, for before Midsummer days are past it will have faded to the desired faint hue.

A more sodate *chapeau* is a capote of brown Milan, with a puffed binding of brown velvet; the trimming, which is placed in front, is low and full and consists of a bunch of berries in different shades of green, at each side of which are arranged a few ivy leaves. The ties are of brown grossgrain and are looped in a formal bow directly under the chin.

The very low bonnet that is wreathed with flowers and buds imparts a curious air to its wearer. As the crown is not seen from the front, it looks as if the bonnet consisted only of a wreath and a pair of ties; and when the ties are omitted, as sometimes happens, the illusion is complete. The style fancied is a low and slightly olive shape, and the top is covered with the thinnest of foundations, over this tulle or net of the desired shade is drawn in full but not puffed folds, and the band, which is of velvet a shade darker, is hidden under the flowers that enwreath it and are almost as high at the back as at the front. The long string of tulle is drawn over the face in veil fashion and then wrapped round and round the throat, the end being pinned. Do not allow this end to hang loose, as that would destroy the much desired Parisian effect. A bonnet of this kind to be worn with a scarlet gown has its crown covered with a scarlet tulle; the brim is of dark-red velvet and is encircled with a wreath of poppies. The string of red tulle is arranged as described. While this is a trying combination, it will prove very becoming to the woman who is certain she can endure the brilliant coloring.

Smoke-gray tulle, garnished with silver tinsel and silver thistles, makes a lovely ball gown for a pretty girl, but she must have a good complexion and high color to become her gown.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

M A P S!

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF MARITIME PROVINCES, 5 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

MACKINLAY'S MAP OF NOVA SCOTIA, 3 ft. 3 in x 2 ft 8 in.

MACKINLAY'S POCKET MAP OF N. S., 2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, PUBLISHERS. HALIFAX, N. S.

James Roue, MANUFACTURER OF

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Soda, &c.

For Prices and Terms, Address

JAS. ROUE, Wood's Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

T. C. ALLEN & Co.

Offer best advantages

To Buyers of

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

Office Requisites.

SOCIETY STATIONERY:

Wedding and Visiting Cards.

Colour Stamping.

Copperplate Printing.

General Job Printing.

T. C. ALLEN & Co.,

121 & 126 Granville St.

NOTICE.

The Nova Scotia Power Co., Limited,

Has purchased the patents of the Electrical Accumulator Company, of New York, for the manufacture of Storage Batteries for Canada. These are the most perfect Storage Batteries yet invented.

Preparations are being made to enter into the manufacture of same on a large scale in Halifax.

Estimates, prices and catalogues will be furnished on application by letter to the

NOVA SCOTIA POWER CO., LIMITED.

Office, No. 126 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GREAT VARIETY.

New Goods continually arriving at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

— AT —

“The BRANCH”

JOHN W. WALLACE,

CORNER GRANVILLE & DUKE STS.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 25th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,

BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

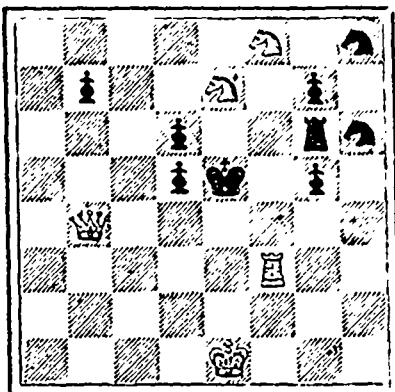
CHESSE.

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

Solution to problem No. 84, Kt to Q4. Solved by J. W. Wallace and Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM No. 86.

By W. Gleave, London, G. B. BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

Played in the second round of the Sixth American Chess congress.

GAME No. 68.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

Table of chess moves for Game No. 68, French Defence. Lists moves for White and Black from 1 to 29, including resigns.

SIXTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

THE PRIZES.

Table showing prize amounts for the Sixth American Chess Congress. Columns: Name, Score, Prize, Amount.

The \$50 prize for the best scores in the second round against the prize winners, is divided between Judd and Pollock. Judd won of Gunsberg, Lipschuetz and Mason. Pollock won of Weiss, Lipschuetz and Mason.

SCORES.

The following is the score made by each player in the first and second rounds, as well as the sum total of his wins:

Table of chess scores for the first and second rounds. Columns: Player, First Round, Second Round, Total.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

Score up to and including 3rd June, 1889.

AMERICANS.

- List of American players and their opponents in the International Correspondence Tournament, including names like S. Ephrat, W. H. Hicks, B. G. Barton, etc.

DRAWN GAMES.

- List of drawn games in the tournament, including Dr. C. A. Mills, E. C. Howell, and A. Robinson.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. F. HAYES, St. John, N. B.—Your favor is received. Will be glad to see the games when finished.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 119.—The position was:—

black men 5, 7, king 20; white men 15, 22, king 12; white to play and win. 22 17 14-18 1 5 7-10 5-9 9 5 a-25-30 b-12 16 17 13 18-22 5 9 20-18 9-14 5 1 30-26 6 31 13 9 22-25 9 6 w. wins. a If 25-29 white wins by 15, 11 7-16, 12 19. b This is where the gem sparkles.

PROBLEM 120.—The position was:—black men on 10, 24, 28; white kings on 16, 31; black to play and win.

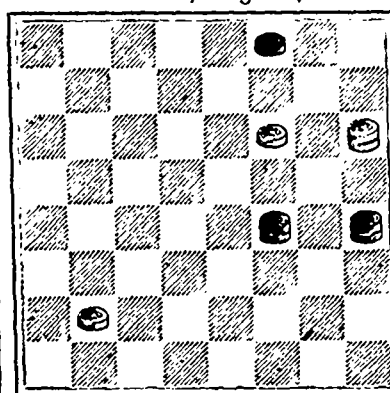
Table of draughts scores for Problem 120. Columns: Game No., White Wins, Black Wins, Draws.

VAR. I. 31 26 32-28 19 23 30-26 17-21 26 31 25-30 black 23 19 21-25 23 27 wins.

VAR. II. 16 19 19 23 31 24 24 31 22-18 18-27 32-27 28-32 black wins.

PROBLEM 122.

By G. W. Dearborn, Lowell Mass. Black man 3; kings 19, 20.



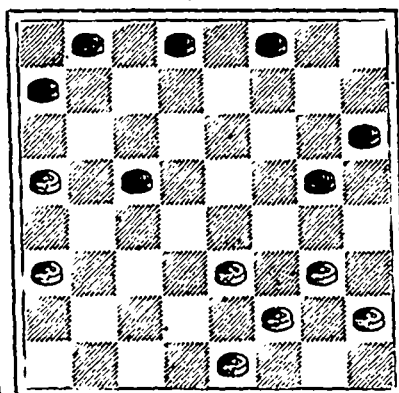
White men 11, 25, king 12.

Black to play and win.

We think the beginners will be "put to their trumps" to solve this.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Games 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were drawn, and we therefore pass them by to give 9 as reported by the American Checker Review and which resulted in a win for Reed, who had the blacks. The "Cross" was chosen for opening the play of the fourth day. The opening moves were 11-15, 23 18, 8-11, 27 23, 10-14, 22 17. This last move was rather unexpected and led to a very hard contested game. Reed was more than equal to the occasion, and won handily from the 27th move, the position being:—Black (Reed) men—1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 14, 16.



White (Barker) men—13, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31. Black to move.

Table of draughts scores for Problem 119. Columns: Game No., White Wins, Black Wins, Draws.

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

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., etc. sent post free by Prof. A. LOISELLE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. We want agents at home and to travel. One reliable agent in each county to distribute our circulars, posters, and notices of watches, etc. Circulars to be distributed everywhere. Steady employment. WAGES \$2.50 PER DAY. Expenses advanced. Can work all or part of the time. Address with stamp HARRIS & CO., Toronto, Canada. No attention paid to postal cards.

FOR

- List of items for sale: Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Sponges, Bath Gloves.

Fine Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Drug-gist's Sundries, and Toilet Requisites of every description, come to the

ACADIA DRUG STORE

155-Hollis Street-155, HATTIE & MYLIUS.

JOHN W. GABRIEL,

17 Buckingham Street, Halifax, DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Nautical and Electrical Instruments; Ship's Chronometers for sale; Dairy-men's Instruments, &c., &c.

1889-SPRING-1889

Inspection invited of my large and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS. ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR, 156 HOLLIS STREET HALIFAX, N. S.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co., 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.