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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is more undeveloped land in the State of Maine than in any other State, and yet the young mammas will insist upon leaving their State and going West. The stay-at-home plank in the platform of party is generally weak.

Cuba is represented in the Spanish Cortes, but it is now bent on Home Rule. If this fashion of the age be carried much further great states will be sundered into their original tribal districts.

Among European sovereigns, King Humbolt of Italy has shown himself one of the most capable. He is an economist in the broadest sense of the term, and in both his public and private capacity abstains from extravagance.

The first through train for the Pacific, which left Montreal on Monday is now speeding its way over the Rockies on towards the Pacific coast. Canadians, one and all, must feel proud of having completed such a gigantic task in so short a time. Sir John and Mr. Blake should now shake hands in the West to see what Canada is like.

Father of Unity, make this people one! Such is the prayer uttered by one of our best known provincial poets in his collect for Dominion Day. The aspirations of the poet rise far above his realizations, so the spirit of the prayer is idealistic. Unity will come when party lines are effaced, and the future is far away in the dim and hazy future.

Lord Coleridge has just given judgment in a curious case wherein a man attempting to deal a deadly blow at a companion accidentally struck a third party, the Attorney for the defendant claimed that as the blow was accidental the prisoner could not be held accountable, but Judge Coleridge held that as the design of the prisoner had been to injure he must be held accountable for the crime.

American girls are, generally speaking, well read, but the American system of education is far from perfect. Memorizing the constitution of the United States may be advantageous for blue-stockings, but for young ladies in general such a task must be worse than useless, perhaps if they paid a more attention to their own constitutions, and a little less to that of the Republic, they would not be old women at forty.

The recent labor troubles in the United States have called forth specific remedies from all quarters. Here is a short list: Mr. Beecher's remedy—Abolition of Calvinism; Felix Adler's remedy—Improved tenement houses; Herbert Newton's remedy—A revised Bible; *Evening Post* remedy—Free trade; Bob Ingersoll's remedy—Grecian statuary; Jim Bennett's remedy—Silence; Sheridan Shook's remedy—Blaine; Kate Field's remedy—Improved marriage laws; and so on.

Mr. Blunt has written a book upon the Dark Ages, in which he endeavors to prove that the people of the 12th and 13th centuries were, in many respects, superior to those of the present day. Mr. Blunt's work is interesting reading, but it will require much more specious arguments to convince the living, that socially, intellectually and morally they are inferior to their ancestors of six hundred years ago.

New scientific luminaries are constantly making their appearance above the horizon. The latest is Mr. Perrin, a Canadian, who claims to have discovered the starting point in the Rocky Mountains, of the winds that prevail on this continent. We may expect soon to hear of Mr. Perrin organizing an expedition to his new-found cave of Eolus, and then we may look for a blow out.

A Frenchman named Goubet recently invented a submarine torpedo boat which is said to be superior to the one exhibited at Stockholm last summer. Goubet first offered his invention to his own government, but being disgusted with the delays which took place he posted off to St. Petersburg and agreed to give his services to the Czar. The first boat built, named "The Terror of the Baltic," uses electricity as a motive power, and moves under water at the rate of six knots an hour.

If English sheep farmers only knew the facilities that we have in this Province for raising sheep, they would vacate their high-taxed lands and settle among us. The Canadian, American, and Australian sheep-growers acknowledge the superiority of the methods adopted by English sheep grazers, but they have never given these matters the practical test they deserve. Some day sheep ranches in our shore counties will be as common as fishing smacks in the harbors.

The marriage of President Cleveland furnished the ubiquitous American reporters an opportunity of proving their ability as news-gatherers, or news-manufacturers. They have dived into all the President's affairs and his bride's with a vulgar curiosity that does them no credit, and reflects alike on themselves and the press they serve. The number of cigars the bridegroom smoked in the day preceding the final plunge, and the size of the bride's nose, ears, feet, etc., have been thought fit subjects for comment. Surely there is a limit beyond which enterprise ought not to lead a journalist.

The explanation of the theory of evening dew falls, which has been tacitly accepted for the past seventy years, is now discredited in some quarters. The old theory is that dew is caused by the cooling of the earth's surface and the condensation of the moisture in the atmosphere. The new school reject this theory as untenable, claiming that dew is caused by the moisture in the earth being drawn to its surface during the evening. If a piece of slate be laid upon the ground at night it will be found in the morning that the outer surface is perfectly dry, while the under surface is covered with moisture. The question will be of interest to our scientists.

Mons Pasteur, the discoverer of the alleged cure for hydrophobia is quoted as claiming that he has oftentimes noticed a marked improvement in the general health, weight, and general physical condition of persons that had been inoculated, by way of precaution, after having been bitten by a rabid animal. We apprehend, however, that there is very little danger of anyone in decline asking for a mad dog to bite him, with a view to arrive at an improved state of health, towards which this would be the first step. The distinguished French chemist says that it is only the first step that costs, but in this case the cost of the initial step is, in the opinion of many, excessive enough to appal the stoutest heart.

The people in England are beginning to realize that trade follows the flag and that emigration should be under state direction. Lecturing at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on "Emigration to the Colonies" Mr. Frederick Young advocated the establishment of a Department of State, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, to deal with the subject. By an arrangement with the Colonies, emigrants should be supplied with passage tickets at £2 per head, and left free to go to any British colony they might prefer. The increase of population in Great Britain was 400,000 a year, and last year no fewer than 137,687 emigrated to foreign countries. Under a judicious system of national emigration they might have found homes under the British flag. Sir H. Barkly and the agents for several colonies supported the lecturer's views.

we experienced many difficulties in the carrying out of this conception, we are pleased to state that all obstacles have been overcome, and that THE CRITIC has been able to do its quota towards forwarding the interests of this our common country. The truthful sketch which we have drawn, will, we trust, induce many an intending emigrant to take up his abode among us; and as we have already heard of our Exhibition number being circulated in York, Aberdeen, Dublin, and other populous centres, we may fairly hope that the object aimed at will be achieved. Our agent at the Exhibition in London, to whom we have consigned THE CANADIAN CRITIC, writes—"The number is all that can be desired, and is by all odds the best Exhibition paper here." We take this opportunity of publicly thanking those who have given us valuable assistance in the preparation of our Exhibition number, and trust that their efforts to serve their province and country may always be prompted by the same loyal patriotic spirit.

POLICIES AND PERSONALITIES.

In this, the most enjoyable season of the year, when everything about us is fresh, bright, pure, and fragrant, and our thoughts, aside from the practical business of the day, should be directed in attractive and pleasing channels, it seems to us unfortunate that the party newspapers still continue to serve up to their readers literary pabulum of a dyspeptic nature. Political questions have at all times a special interest for a portion of the community; but when these questions are worn threadbare, and the political quill-drivers are obliged to resort to unseemly personalities, in order, as they suppose, to keep up the interest, we think the public has a right to complain. The question of Repeal, which has for the past six weeks agitated the minds of the people of Nova Scotia, is in itself a broad question of policy. It is one which can be, and should be, decided upon its merits aside from party politics. Nova Scotia is receiving, as a member of the confederation, all that she is entitled to, or she is not. This is a question of fact, capable of being settled one way or the other. But in the discussion of this question of Repeal, we see no good reason why those who hold opposite views should feel themselves called upon to vilify the conduct, and impugn the motives of their antagonists. And if this is true of individuals, it is more true of party newspapers, which, being leaders of public opinion, should thwart this growing tendency to indulge in personalities. It seems to be the aim of party journals, to traduce the characters and belittle the abilities of political leaders, and hence Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. A. W. McLellan on the one side, and Honorables W. S. Fielding and J. W. Longley on the other side, are exposed to a continuous cross-fire from the respective party organs. We are constantly told by these journals that our public men are steeped in corruption, that they have lost all regard for truth, and that personal aims and objects alone prompt their actions. Now, there is not one man in ten in this Province who believes this to be the case, and the iteration and reiteration of these assertions in the party journals only serve to make the public heartily sick of politics; so much so, that they frequently overlook the excellent articles which constantly appear in the columns of these same papers. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. A. W. McLellan are the avowed leaders of the party of protection. If the Liberal journals are opposed to this policy, they surely can find a sufficient number of points of attack without dragging the Premier and his colleague through the mire of personal abuse. In like manner, the Honorables W. S. Fielding and J. W. Longley are the avowed advocates of Repeal, and if their policy be open to hostile criticism, it by no means follows that the Liberal Conservatives should endeavor to place the stamp of corruption upon the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General. THE CRITIC has, from the outset, been opposed to a Repeal of the Union, believing, that if better terms were due this Province, they could be obtained by the united action of our Dominion and Provincial representatives, and we believe that the sequel will show that our honest, independent advocacy of this course will, in the end, prove us to have been in the right.

TRUE LIBERALISM.

Liberal-mindedness grows apace. At a Charitable Society's annual banquet, recently held in Bathurst, Australia, Mr. A. B. Rae, a prominent Presbyterian gentleman there, showed a broadness of view, a charity, and a candor that are to be commended. A Presbyterian and a born Scotchman, speaking to an audience, largely made up of a similarly non-Catholic element, he had the courage to propose the health of Pope Leo XIII. The following report of his remarks on the occasion is taken from the last number to hand of the *Southern Cross*:-

"It would, said Mr. Rae, be a mistake to omit, at such a place and at such a time, the toast to the governing head of two hundred and sixty millions of Christians. He himself was not a Catholic nor an Irishman, but he hoped he was an honest Presbyterian Scotchman, and that if he had had any prejudices in his native country, he had left them there, and had not carried them to vitiate the pure air of this grand new country where prejudices of a religious character were entirely out of place, and a hindrance to united action by the people. Though Pope Leo the Thirteenth does not seek notoriety as a scholar, he is one of the most erudite men living, and, still better, he is the constant and earnest advocate of education. He has proven himself great as a philosopher, a philanthropist, and a peace-maker; it was known how recently Papal diplomacy prevented an armed outbreak. This Pope, while of course anxious to promote Catholic interests, is an earnest champion of society and powerful supporter of good government in Protestant countries; and, no doubt, his vigorous denunciations of Communism, and of all peace-threatening conspiracies, had a good effect. If any man should tell him (Mr. Rae) to pause and bethink him of

less admirable Popes, he confessed he would not; history greatly differs as to the character of two or three Popes; he had read some on both sides, and was satisfied that even these two or three were by no means so black as they had been painted on his side of the canvas. They had done things he should not wish them to do; but what if they had acted perfectly conscientiously? 'Let it suffice for the nonce,' as John Ruskin had said, 'that the present Pope is deserving of any little respect or honor we Protestants can fairly show him; and if paying him the respect to which we believe him entitled, should help to draw closer the bonds of union between us and our Catholic fellow countrymen, why should we hesitate to be fair and outspoken?' He, therefore, proposed the health of the spiritual head of two hundred and sixty millions of their fellow-mortals, (prolonged and enthusiastic applause); if any man had too much prejudice to swallow that toast, he would prescribe a few grains of true charity for him to clear his mental and moral stomach. (Renewed applause.)"

If Mr. Rae's motives are as meritorious as they appear to be, it is a pity, for the honor of human nature, that there are not more people as liberal-minded as he

"For one small touch of charity
Can lift us nearer God-like state,
Than if the crowded orb should cry
With those that cried Diana great."

ENSILAGE—A VALUABLE FODDER.

Everything that bears upon the use of Ensilage as fodder for cattle must be of interest to that large class of our readers engaged in agricultural pursuits, and it is therefore gratifying to us to be able to give them an epitome of the exhaustive report of the British Ensilage Commissioners. In a preliminary report they expressed the opinion that the system of storing undried green fodder crops was a valuable auxiliary to farm practice, and the commissioners now observe, in conclusion: "As in the case of all important innovations, it is not surprising that the introduction of the system of ensilage into this country has been met by a considerable amount of prejudice and incredulity. During the progress of our inquiry we have endeavored amply to discount all exaggerated estimates of its merits. After summing up the mass of evidence which has reached us, we can with no hesitation affirm that it has been abundantly and conclusively proved to our satisfaction that this system of preserving green fodder crops promises great advantages to the practical farmer, and if carried out with a reasonable amount of care and efficiency, should not only provide him with the means of insuring himself to a great extent against unfavorable seasons, and of materially improving the quantity and quality of his dairy produce, but should also enable him to increase appreciably the number of live stock that can be profitably kept upon any given acreage, whether of pasture or arable land, and proportionately the amount of manure available to fertilize it."

NOW AND THEN.

Notwithstanding the keen competition in the labor market of to-day, the workmen stand on a far higher plane than that of their predecessors in the latter part of the last century. To-day, food, clothing, and the necessaries of life are far cheaper than they were eight or nine years ago, while the average pay of laborers has trebled, and in many cases quadrupled, during the intervening period. True, the mechanic and laborer have, in these times, much to complain of in the frequent recurrence of seasons of depression, during which it is difficult to obtain work under any circumstances; but as compared with the commencement of the century, these are much more than counterbalanced by the increased wages received during prosperous times. But the toiler of to-day has more advantages over his ancestor than mere increase in wages and cheapness of living. Articles which he now regards as necessaries of life were once deemed luxuries only within the reach of the rich. His tea, coffee, sugar, fine wheaten bread, etc., were beyond the reach of the masses a half century since, while the facilities for educating and training the families of workingmen, now so good, were then of the most primitive character.

According to McMaster's History of the people of the United States, the condition of the wage classes in 1800 was pitiable. In the great cities, unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a band was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer, and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals, the diggers ate the coarsest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and were paid \$6 a month from May to November, and \$5 a month from November to May. Hod-carriers and mortar-mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings, and cut the streets and avenues of Washington city, receiving \$70 a year, or, if they wished, \$5 for all the work they could perform from March 1st to December 20th. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were three shillings, or, as the money then went, 49 cents a day, at Lancaster, \$8 to \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with \$6 in summer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at eightpence a day. None, by the month, asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg, the price of labor was from \$5 to \$7. In Virginia, white men employed by the year, were given £16 currency; slaves when hired were clothed, and their masters paid \$1 a month. A pound Virginia money, was, in federal money, \$3 33. The average rate of wages the land over, was, therefore, \$55 a year, with food, and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.

TIT-BITS.

THE MODERN LADY'S MAN.—The modern lady's man is radically different from the old-timer. Not very long ago the term lady's man suggested a gushing sort of a chap, who dressed foppishly, displayed a tendency to sport sky-blue neckties and affect effeminate manners, squeezed his feet into small boots and went to a vast amount of pain to render himself objectionable to other men. He chatted about dancing, was full of small talk, loved to carry a fan or a bouquet, bowed perpetually, daintily and on the slightest provocation, and was altogether a useful sort of a fellow to have around luncheon, sewing and commerce parties. Occasionally he had a violent rival in a lady's man of the Major Bagstock type, who was as masculine, dashing and abrupt as the other was the reverse of it all. One seldom sees an old bean of the dashing military type now, however, and the gushers among the male sex are not popular. Lady's men have changed amazingly, their manners are subdued, dignified and exclusive, they seldom dance, their brows are heavy and they only smile after due deliberation and with a high regard for effect. The most solemn, earnest and apparently abstracted man of my acquaintance is a tremendous masher, whose sway is acknowledged from one end of New York to the other. He wears loose fitting clothes of unobtrusive pattern and cut, and makes no pretensions to foppery and is not particularly handsome. He is exceedingly careful of the small courtesies of life, his bill with florists averages \$300 a month, he is continually making inexpensive but interesting presents and he is the soul of discretion. Everywhere he goes he is besieged, but his fallow face never lights up and he pursues the business of subduing the feminine heart with the analytical care, determination and skill of a chemist conducting a series of dangerous and important experiments.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TANGLED TIES.—Two widowers resided near Cottage in this county, named respectively John K. Enlow and S. H. Snowden. Not long since each married the daughter of the other. Thus Miss Laura Snowden became Mrs. Enlow, and Miss Melis-a Enlow became Mrs. Snowden. The relationships brought about by this double marriage are bewildering in their complexity. For instance, Mrs. Enlow is now the mother-in-law of her own father. She is the stepdaughter and the stepmother of Mrs. Snowden, who occupies the same contradictory relationship toward her. Mr. Enlow is the father-in-law and son-in-law of Mr. Snowden. He also finds himself to be the son-in-law of his own daughter, and his wife is his step granddaughter. The same thing may be said of Mr. and Mrs. Snowden. It will now be in order to assume that a son is born to each of these remarkable couples. The result of this would be that Mr. Enlow's son would have the same individual for his grandfather and his brother-in-law. He would be the uncle and the nephew of Mr. Snowden's son. His sister would be his grandmother by marriage. The same singular statement would apply to Mr. Snowden's son.—*Valley Times.*

A theory as to the origin of cyclones was advanced by Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church of Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, in a recent address at Shelbyville. "I admire the great inventions of white men," he said, "and especially in controlling electricity; but the subjection of God's agent is carried too far in making it light the world. This has already changed the meteorology of our country. Look at the floods, hurricanes, cyclones and other atmospheric disturbances taking place in the heavens and on the earth. I predict that the unbalancing of the air currents which the electric lights are causing will, in a few years, if they increase in numbers as fast as in the last five years, cause whole cities to be blown away at a time, and floods unlike any save Noah's."

"I never go much on ghost stories," began Contractor Van Dyke at the Clinton House the other evening. The old gentleman had been listening with more or less attention to a series of fables being told by the guests of the hotel.

"Well, I don't know," the old contractor replied. "My experience in that direction has been somewhat remarkable. I don't suppose you will believe me, but the story I will tell you is true. I can produce a living witness to it, and I will at any time make affidavit to its accuracy. Two years ago I was building a piece of railroad down in the eastern part of this State. Among the people who furnished me ties was an old trader in whom I had little or no confidence. As the bills for the ties came in I paid them promptly and took receipts from every man. I knew to the tie the number used. After my contract was completed the old trader sued me for the price of fifty ties. The case was tried, and I was compelled to pay the money. The old man had sworn to his bill, and little or no defence could be made. When I paid the money I warned the old fellow. I told him he had perjured himself. I predicted for him an unhappy ending. About six months ago I was awakened at one o'clock in the morning by this same old trader. It was dark in my room. Just as plainly as I can see you now he was there in life. He awakened me by calling my name. My partner was in a bed in the same room just a few feet from me. I called him and told him of the visitor's presence. He told me he could not see him and laughed at me. He told me I was dreaming and suggested that I go to sleep. While we were talking the old trader called me by name. He said he had been mistaken about the ties and offered to return me the money. The vision then vanished. My partner talked with me of the matter before we went to sleep again. The next morning he told the story on me as a joke, but while we were at breakfast the news reached us of the old trader's death. He had died within ten minutes of the time of his visit to me. I have no idea how many more calls of the same character he had to make, but I am satisfied his visit to me was the last one. That story is true as holy writ," the old man concluded. A distressing silence followed its telling and the party broke up before all recovered.

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For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, New Brunswick and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a. m.
For the UPPER PROVINCES, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick, and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, at 5.45 p. m.
Second mail for Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 12.40 p. m.
Second mail for Bedford, Shubenacadie, and Truro, at 4.20 p. m.
The mail for the UNITED KINGDOM, per Canadian Packet, via Rimouski, will close every WEDNESDAY, at 5.15 p. m. For despatch via New York every THURSDAY morning at 6 o'clock.

H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

We have been obliged to hold over the contributions upon the "Irish Question" and "Of Interest to all." These will appear in our next issue.

Zera Semon knows well that honesty is the best policy. He gives an entertainment well worth the price of admission, with prize presents into the bargain. The most attractive features in his programme are the varied performances of the marionettes, which never fail to please both old and young. Zera Semon's prize presents are genuine and are frequently worth many times the value of the ticket.

Poundmaker, the Indian chief who played such a conspicuous part during the North-West rebellion, and who was recently released from the penitentiary, died suddenly on the reserve of Crowfoot, having ruptured a blood-vessel. Poundmaker is a dead Indian and therefore he is a good Indian.

The little youngster who a few weeks since, first opened his eyes as King of Spain, is crippled by a load of names more weighty than his crown. Here they are:—Alfonso-Leo-Fernando-James-Mary-Isidoro-Pascal.

Housekeepers are now having their attention called to a new apparatus, styled the Automatic Steam Cooker, which it is claimed, is as near perfection as it can be. The patentee, who is having his work done in Halifax, has already received several voluntary testimonials as to its merits.

Those who believe that Montreal dealers control the business of this province, should learn from such firms as Anderson, Billing & Co., that this is far from being true. The above firm, the history of which dates back to the early days of Halifax, has by prompt attention to business, by the admirable system by which it carries on its trade, and by always keeping on hand a large and well selected stock, fully prepared itself to compete with any of the large houses in the upper provinces. We have no doubt but that terms quite as liberal and convenient to the purchaser can be made with Messrs. Anderson, Billing & Co., as with any house in Canada.

"Maitland" says, "The late political contest is still the absorbing topic of conversation. The lack of rain will cause a serious reduction in our hay crop, which we cannot now hope to make up. The heavy bush fires which have of late been raging in this vicinity and which have caused much damage to property have now subsided. Mr. Cameron's big 2400 ton ship, which is now being built at Five Mile River, is nearly completed, and will be launched in about six weeks time."

The newest rose of the season is styled "Her Majesty." It has the largest bloom of any rose yet grown, and the sweetness of its perfume is in proportion.

The New York Sun has undertaken the task of compelling the authorities of that city to do their duty towards cigarette dealers who display indecent photographs in their windows. The result will probably be an end of the abomination.

"Milton" says, "The salmon fishing during the past month has been the best known for many years. Twenty-five beauties were caught on the 28th ult.

It has often been said that Halifax cannot compete in general manufactures with other cities of America. The statement does not hold good in the case of the Nova Scotia Brewery of this city. A. Keith & Son, have within a few weeks, received from Boston four orders for their cream pale ale and two for their porter. In one of the Boston letters a very flattering reference is made to the porter manufactured by the Nova Scotia Brewery, in which it was favorably compared to that of Guinness.

The shad, which were late in putting in an appearance this year, are now being caught in the Avon by the boat load, and shad breakfasts are the order of the day.

"Windsor" says, "The sad death of Policeman Anthony, who was thrown from a horse on Tuesday morning last, is regretted by all who knew him. Thanks to our fire department the fire which broke out at midnight on Monday, was soon got under. Mrs. Burke's millinery and dry goods were seriously damaged, but the loss is, we understand, covered by insurance. Strawberries are plentiful, one gentleman having picked from vines set out last year 136 quarts.

The American schooners seeking bait supplies along our coast are beginning to realize that the Canadian coast guard ships are not mere shams. Within the past ten days three American skippers, "who sailed out from the west," have had reason to believe that the Canadians meant business, having been obliged to surrender their smacks to the Canadian authorities.

One of the most serious results which has followed from the late troubles in Ireland is the notable fall in Irish securities. Stocks which have in previous years been quoted as being at 10 and 20 per cent. above par, now find few buyers at prices ranging from par down to 30 per cent. below.

We note with pleasure the appointment of Mr. J. A. Mackasey to the position of Licence Inspector for the city of Halifax. Mr. Mackasey has a reputation for thoroughness in that which he undertakes, and in his new duties this characteristic will make his services doubly valuable.

Much credit is due to Messrs. Sullivan & West, proprietors of the Halifax Printing Company, for the precision and excellence of their typographical work. The Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC, which our readers receive to-day, has been successfully stereotyped in the office of this young and enterprising firm.

The small fruit crops in the United States have been unusually large, cultivated strawberries and raspberries being marketed at figures such as should rejoice the housekeeper's heart.

In welcoming to Halifax the old and well known firm of T. E. Hanrahan & Co., of New York, who are about to open a branch office in this city, we feel confident that very great advantages can be derived by our citizens through the system of brokerage proposed by this company. The success which has attended the operations of this banking house in other cities of the Dominion, will doubtless induce many of our commercial and financial men to embrace the opportunity offered through this company for further extending their business relations with Canada and the United States.

From late London papers we clip the following respecting the volcanic disturbance in New Zealand:—The volcanic eruption in the Tarawera district is of so violent a nature that whole villages have been buried in ashes. The surface of the country is in a disturbed condition for miles around. Twenty six bodies have been recovered, but the total loss of life is up to the present unknown. The New Zealand government has despatched the following telegram to Sir F. D. Bell, the Agent-General in London, respecting the volcanic eruption in the Tarawera district:—"The volcanic eruption is on the east side of Tarawera Lake. Many natives have been killed by the falling matter. Wairoa is covered with 10ft. of ashes. It is feared that the Maori village on the lake is destroyed. Only one Englishman has been killed. The volcano is now subsiding."

Through freight can be sent via the I. C. and C. P. Railways direct from Halifax to Vancouver on the Pacific coast. The first through freight train on the C. P. R. was made up of 20 cars.

The descendants of William Black, the apostle of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces, now number 1500, all of whom are reported by Mr. Cyrus Black of Amherst as being in comfortable circumstances. If the increase in this family continues in the same proportion for the next 111 years as in the past 11, the Yorkshire emigrant will in 1997 have two and a quarter millions of descendants. The Smiths and Browns will have to look sharp after their laurels.

In the past ten years the population of Toronto has increased 43,000. In 1875 Toronto boasted a population of 68,000, it now being 111,000. The taxable property has increased in proportion, in 1875 it amounted to \$45,000,000, it is now estimated at \$68,000,000. Toronto has a nice little back-load in the form of a public debt of \$7,500,000, being an average of \$67 per head of the population. The average per head in Halifax is less than \$45.

Modern fashions are invading the precincts of ancient heathenism. At a recent Parsee funeral in Calcutta half of the mourners followed in carriages, which was a flagrant violation of traditional usage.

Two swallows taken from their broods in Pavia, Italy, were carried to Milan, twenty miles distant, and on being released made their way back to their nests in thirteen minutes, or at the rate of 87½ miles an hour.

At present writing the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry is almost a certainty. From the indications at hand the Gladstonians and Parnellites will number less than three hundred, the Conservatives will probably carry three hundred seats, and the balance of seats be in the hands of the Unionists. The boroughs in which the Irish vote is strong have turned against the Liberals, and Hodgo is everywhere found in the counties upholding the cause of Salisbury and Harrington. The triumph of Morley at Newcastle and the defeat of Goschen, Unionist-Liberal, at Edinburgh, gave the Gladstonians temporary encouragement, but it is now feared by the supporters of the Grand Old Man that Salisbury will have a majority in the Parliament.

The King Hedley Company, now occupying the boards at the Academy, should draw large houses, as it is one of the best that has appeared in Halifax for many months. "Lynwood," a play which has had a successful run in the United States, was well brought out last evening, the actors, one and all, doing justice to their several parts. Lovers of the drama should not miss this opportunity of seeing and hearing a really good company.

The well-known Clairmont House at Bedford, and the Mansion House, Halifax, and a cottage 78 Pleasant St., are now to let. See the advertisement of F. W. Cunningham in another column.

"Baddeck" says, "Our revising barrister, S. L. Purves, passed through Baddeck a few days ago, on his way to the north, where he will hold his courts. Dr. Allison was here last week and visited the schools. Quite a number of Americans are at the Telegraph House, among them Prof. Bell of the Bell Telephone Company."

"Cape Breton" writes, "Mr. Bell, of Telephone fame, and Professor McElwane, of Philadelphia, with their families, are summering in Cape Breton. E. D. Perkins, of the Chicago Times, has spent two weeks here, and is now visiting Prince Edward Island. Summer travel has fairly set in. There are a few American gentlemen on the Island who have already satiated themselves with the pleasure to be had at the happy fishing grounds of Inverness and Victoria Counties. Two Quebec gentlemen are shortly to visit the copper deposits at Whycomoh to see what they will see."

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Synod of the Diocese of Nova Scotia had a most successful session. The ordinary routine was this year changed, and with beneficial results. On Friday evening, a very hearty missionary meeting was held, when some good speeches were made, and much enthusiasm evoked. A conference of the clergy and laity took place on Monday, when papers were read and speeches made on various aspects of church life and work. The prevailing idea throughout the whole of the meetings seemed to be that—1st, the church must be more aggressive; and 2nd., that she must uphold her distinctive position. The presence of the Bishop of Iowa, a distinguished prelate, historian, and educationist, gave much interest to the proceedings, and his wise and practical counsel, delivered on many subjects, could not fail to make a deep impression on those who were privileged to hear him. The ability and impartiality of the Bishop of Nova Scotia are proverbial, and were fully recognized by the Synod at its close. Altogether, the gathering will most certainly produce a salutary and abiding effect upon the church in the diocese.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Port Medway, has resigned, and goes to Spring Hill. Rev. C. E. Mackenzie, of Spring Hill, comes to Halifax, as *locum tenens* for Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, who takes a holiday in England.

BAPTIST.

The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board employs in regular service 200 missionaries, who supply the pulpits of 600 churches. Last year, they built forty-two houses of worship, and organized sixty-seven churches.

The receipts of the Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary and Publication Societies of the United States last year were \$1,103,957.

The building of the North Baptist Church, of this city, is undergoing extensive repairs, both inside and out. When finished, it is expected to be much more comfortable, pleasant, and commodious.

The Halifax Baptist Union has appointed Mr. L. D. Morse, a student of Acadia College, to labor during the present summer, in connection with the Quinpool Road Mission.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Richmond Logan has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff, at present moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has been appointed Principal of St. Mary's College, and Primarius Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, in the room of the late Principal Tulloch.

In the debate on Disestablishment in the late Scottish Free Church Assembly, the vote in favor of Disestablishment was 450 to 99.

The Duke of Hamilton having refused to allow the United States Presbyterians to erect a place of worship on the Island of Arran, Scotland, that body will worship in an ark, which is to be anchored in Lamash Bay.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States received for Home Mission work, last year, \$671,718. In connection with the mission churches, 16,000 communicants were received. The increase of membership during the past year was 64,700, of which 762 were added in Mexico, and 2,000 in the Foreign Mission Fields. The entire receipts of all the Boards for 1884-5 were \$1,726,638.81.

CATHOLIC.

On June 16th, the remains of the late Orestes A. Brownson, LL. D., were removed from Mt. Elliot Cemetery, Detroit to the Brownson Memorial Chapel, Notre Dame, Ind.

President Grovy recently had a long interview with Mgr. Deltende, Papal Nuncio. The chief subject discussed was the relations of the Vatican and China.

Mother Mary Aloysia Hardy, Assistant General of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, died in Paris, on the 17th June. Mmo. Hardy was a native of Maryland, U. S. A.

The Church of St. John Lateran, the most magnificent in Rome, the foundation of which was laid by Constantine the Great, has been renewed at a cost of \$1,400,000.

A conference of Bishops will be held at Fulda, on August 10th, for the purpose of reorganizing the Prussian dioceses.

METHODIST.

On the 27th ult., the Carnarthen Street Methodist Church, St. John, was formerly dedicated by Rev. Dr. Williams, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.

The Revs. Thos. Rogers and B. Hills, who were appointed to take charge of the Methodist churches at Bermuda, left last week for their fields of labor.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. T. Watson Smith, of the Wesleyan, who was taken suddenly ill while in attendance at the conference at Amherst, is in a fair way of improvement.

The ladies of Robie Street Church held a successful sale on Tuesday last, in aid of the new school room about to be erected.

The Sunday school statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States show, that at the end of last year, there were 22,400 schools, 246,054 officers and teachers, and 1,815,032 scholars. This is an increase over the previous year of 315 schools, 8,582 officers and teachers, and 57,596 scholars.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	7 1/4 to 8
Granulated	6 1/4 to 7 1/4
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
TEA	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 39
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N	42
Porto Rico	33
Tobacco—Black	37 to 40
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/4
Fancy	8 to 15

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

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 23
" in Small Tubs	17 to 18
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
Store Packed & oversalted	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery	20 to 22
Township, finest	18 to 20
" fine	17 to 18
Morrisburg and Brockville	15 to 17
Western	13 to 16

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in butter.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No 1	none
No. 2 large	none
No. 2	2.00
No. 3 large	2.75 to 3.00
" " Catch, 1885	2.00
" " " 1886	2.25 to 2.50
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
August and Sept.	none
No. 1 Round Shore	none
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALWIKES—Catch, 1886, per bbl	2 25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore tolqual, catch, 1885, per qt.	Price as to quality
And some parcels of 1886 per qt.	1.75 to 2.00
Bank	2.25 to 2.35
Bay	2.00
SALMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK, 1886, per qt.	1.40 to 1.50
HAKE	none
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz 1lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, New American, per crate	2 15
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
" Boxes	3.75
Lemons, per case	7.25 to 8.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	6.00
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	4
" Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
Foxberries, per bbl	3.60 to 3.75
Figs, 1lb bxs (fresh)	16 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	2.50 to 3.00
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00 to 2.25

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

FLOUR.	
Graham	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.00 to 5.50
" mediums	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.85 to 3.00
" —Imported	2.65 to 2.75
Bran per ton—Wheat	18.00 to 20.00
" —Corn	15.00 to 17.00
Shorts	20.00 to 22.00
Middlings	21.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	25.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	34.00
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.15
Corn " of 66 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw "	10.00 to 12.00

A GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	new 13.00 to 13.50
" "	old 12.00 to 12.50
" American, Clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P E I Mess	new 13.00 to 13.50
" "	old 12.50 to 13.00
" P E I Thin Mess	11.50 to 12.00
" Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 13c
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.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 18
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 1	7
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Wool Skins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	15 to 20

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

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 9.0
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	50 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb	4.50
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.50
Wethers, best quality, per lb	4.00
Lambs, (70lbs. and upwards)	5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

AN ODE OF HORACE.—BOOK II., ODE 11.

DONE INTO ENGLISH ALCAICS.

Fast feet the seasons, Postumus, Postumus,
Nor can affection's tender anxiety
Unfold sad age's wrinkles, charming
Death the Unweared to stay his foot-steps

'Twere vain to hope by numberless beauteous,
Fond friend, to soothe the grim Dis the Unsoothable,
Whose stream tremendous chafes empires
Tityus and Geryon miscreanted

Ah! dismal was e, and once to be called upon
By every mortal nursed by the fosterin:
Earth mother, be he lord or prince or
Peasant who ploughs but a dozen acres!

We vainly slay the sword of the enemy
And far-resounding breakers of Adria;
We vainly shrink, through sickly autumn,
From the malarious breath of Auster.

The slow and darksome River of Murmurings,
And the despairing daughters of Danaus,
We all shall look on, and the patus of
Slayphus, sentenced to toll for ever.

Heart, home, and love with all of its witchery,
Shall stay behind; and all of your nurseries
Shall only yield their lost some sombre
Boughs of a cypress to deck its ashes.

A younger heir more suited for revelry
Shall careless quaff your ripest of Cereban,
And stain the floor with rich libations
Fitter for feasts of the Gods or pontiffs.

F. Blok. Crafton in The Wick.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUIT TREES.

(Read before the Fruit Growers' Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Some time ago there came into my hands, by accident, a copy of the transactions of your society, and in the perusal of this report I was so much struck by the amount of practical common sense by which the discussions at your meetings were characterised, that I was induced to write for a complete set of the transactions. By this means, and through the courtesy of Mr. C. R. H. Starr, your energetic Secretary, I was put into communication with several of the leading fruit-growers of the Annapolis valley, members of this association, from whom I have received most valuable assistance in carrying out the work with which I have been entrusted by the Government, the importance of which none can appreciate better than you, who are daily brought face to face with the large amount of injury wrought by our small but powerful enemies of the insect world. When I received an invitation to be present at your annual meeting and deliver an address before you, I accepted gladly the permission to attend, given by my Minister, the Hon. J. Carling, a gentleman whose name is well known as a promoter and patron of scientific agriculture in Canada, and to whom really belongs the honor of having conceived and organized the institution which was afterwards re-located, and has developed into the Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm at Guelph. It may not be amiss here, to explain exactly what my position is as Dominion Entomologist. The appointment was made by the Hon. J. H. Pope when Minister of Agriculture, in 1884, in response to recommendations from several persons interested in agriculture in various parts of the Dominion, and particularly by the Select Committee on Agriculture, which met at Ottawa during the Session of 1884. It was decided that the appointment should be purely an honorary one, in fact, it was an experiment to test the value of such investigations to the country at large. The decision was, I believe, a very wise one, for I have found by experience that farmers, agriculturists and orchardists throughout the country, among them many of you here present this evening, upon learning this fact, have gone to considerable trouble to assist me in my studies, which might not have been the case, to such a large extent, had this been a remunerative political appointment. The importance of the work itself would, of course, have demanded their attention before long; but I cannot help thinking that, at the beginning at any rate, this kind of work should be carried on by a specialist—one who takes it up, and labors at it, for its own sake, without thought of any reward, further than that the results arrived at may be of benefit to the world. For my own part, I feel highly privileged in having been allowed to labor in this great cause, knowing well the enormous importance, to all engaged in agriculture and horticulture, of a knowledge of Economic Entomology—that is, the life-histories of Injurious and Beneficial Insects, and the best methods of keeping the former in check.

I am safe in saying that an average of at least 20 per cent of all crops produced is annually destroyed by insect agencies. Of this proportion 15 per cent can undoubtedly be saved by simple methods. It has been calculated that there are upwards of 100 different insects which attack the apple alone. Of this large number, probably most can, with care, be prevented from seriously injuring the crop.

The fame of Nova Scotian apples is world wide. I have seen them in England exhibited and advertised as such on account of their good qualities; and again, I have had apples shown me in the far west of this continent, in Oregon and Washington Territory, with the boast that they were as good as any which could be produced in Nova Scotia. This plainly showed that yours were recognized as a standard of excellence.

The apple trade between your Province and England, which has been so largely built up by the efforts of this association, is now of great importance, and therefore any subject which materially affects it is of the deepest inter-

est to every member of the community. Such a subject, I maintain, is practical Entomology.

I am aware that many of you here already know the value of this study, but there may be some amongst you, who have not yet fully appreciated to what extent, and with what comparative ease you may be helped in your constant struggle against injurious insects. It is the conviction that I can give you advice which will enable you, by simple and practical methods, to keep down a large proportion of your insect enemies, which has induced me to come here, and presume to take up a part of the time, all too short, which you set apart for the discussion of the important subjects you usually consider at your annual meetings. Fully recognising the value of every minute, I shall endeavor to make my remarks as short, and as much to the point, as possible. With this object in view, as soon as I know for certain that I was to have the honor of addressing you, I wrote to several of your members to enquire what insects had made themselves most obnoxious, so that I might treat especially of those kinds concerning which information was most required, and would be most acceptable. I found that the insects which trouble you are mainly the same kinds which, although in a varying degree, harass the fruit grower in other parts of Canada, and as published accounts of these, with the best remedies, are easily accessible, I shall, during the time at my disposal this evening, direct your attention to a few general principles, a knowledge of which will be found useful for the proper understanding and intelligent application of remedial measures, and I shall rely on further opportunities of giving information concerning special pests, by answering questions put to me during the meeting, or private conversation afterwards with individual members. I beg you to remember that the more questions you ask me, the better I shall be pleased; and should you not agree with what I say, I shall take it as a special favor if you will tell me so, and by this means we shall come to an understanding which will be mutually beneficial. The accusation has occasionally been made that entomologists couch their language in scientific terms, and mar their writings by using unnecessary technicalities, which render them unintelligible to many, for whose benefit they profess to have specially prepared them. This is, possibly, to a certain extent, true; but it must be borne in mind that these scientific terms are merely exact names, applied for the special purpose of avoiding error; and as in every trade, those who traffic in it, find it necessary to become familiar with the terms used therein, so in like manner is it the case with the different branches of science, but, whereas a trade may be confined to any one country, without causing confusion, on the other hand the results of science—which is merely another name for the highest knowledge—cannot be confined to one country alone, and therefore, in order that they may be comprehended by all nations, scientific students use for their special terms a language which may be learnt by all. For this purpose the classic languages, Latin and Greek, are, by common consent, made use of, from the fact that being dead languages, and not spoken by any living people to-day, they cannot change but remain now, and will remain for all time, in exactly the same form as when spoken in classic times by the ancient Romans and Greeks.

These terms, however, are for the use of scientific entomologists, who require to speak or correspond with each other, in exact language, about a large number of different insects. Now, I am under the impression that for the purpose of Economic Entomology these technical scientific terms may be almost, if not entirely, dispensed with, for although the actual number of known insects is enormous, those species which bring themselves conspicuously under our notice, by means of the ravages which they commit on our cultivated crops, are comparatively small, and I think distinctive English names can be found for them all. The chief thing necessary when a farmer finds his crops attacked by insects is to discover the cause, so that he may apply the proper remedy, and it matters little to him what the name of the culprit may be, or by what minute differences it is separated from its nearest relatives. What concerns him most is to recognize the nature of his enemy by the state of his crops, and thus to discover the best means of putting a stop to its ravages.

To enable him to do this, some knowledge of the life-histories of our common insect pests is indispensable. By this I mean he should strive to get sufficient information to recognize them in their different stages of grub, chrysalis, and perfect insect; for it frequently happens that they are open to our attacks in one of their stages, while they can defy our efforts in the other stages of their existence. The life of an insect is divided up into four well marked periods, during each of which their habits are entirely different. These are—1. The egg; 2. The caterpillar or larval stage, during which, as a rule, they are most injurious; 3. The chrysalis or quiescent stage, in which, except in a few orders, the insects lies quiet, and are without the power of motion; and 4. The perfect insect. Some insects are injurious in three of their stages, but the larger number in one only, so that unless we know them in all their forms we may lose opportunities of destroying them, from not recognizing them as enemies. It is clear that the farmer who possesses this information has a great advantage over the one who does not.

I would not, of course, advise men who are actively engaged in fighting the battle of life to stop and study the, to them, unnecessary details of a difficult science; but I firmly believe from the fact that insects play such an important part in the economy of nature, that a knowledge of the general principles of Economic Entomology is an absolute necessity for all who wish to become successful fruit-growers.

There seems, however, to be a prevalent opinion that much time and study is necessary for the acquisition of sufficient knowledge to bear practical results, and many of my correspondents, who give me most useful information concerning the lives of insects, begin their letters by saying that because they knew little of entomology, therefore, their information will probably be of little value.

growing nation. Much credit is due to Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner, for the indefatigable efforts made by him to have Canada well represented at the exhibition. He may be seen daily, moving to and fro in the Canadian court, superintending the arrangement of exhibits, and here, where the party hatchet is buried, all admit that Sir Charles has done his best to make our part in the exhibition a credit to our great country. In my spare hours I have roamed about the great city, with its five millions of inhabitants. It is in truth a miniature world, by "sub," "tram," and "bus," one can visit for a small sum all places of historical interest, and enjoy on the Sunday, discourses by London's great preachers. Here one has an opportunity of seeing royalty in the flesh, and admiring the grace and dignity of those who have played an important part in history during the past half century. We get THE CRITIC regularly and enjoy its well summarized contents of all that is going on at home.

Yours,
W. J. GATES.

[FOR THE CRITIC].

SOLILOQUYS.

The view has been put forward in your columns that great men are largely the natural outcome of the times in which they are bred, and the circumstances attendant upon their sphere of action. In "A Short History of Napoleon the First," lately published by Professor J. R. Seeley, the same theory is emphasized, and is in fact the leading idea of the book. As the author observes, "the series of Napoleon's successes is absolutely the most marvellous in history." Hannibal in his teens was by a great man taught leadership, and was inspired with a thirst for high empire. Caesar inherited an eminent position in a great empire. But Napoleon, who rose higher and really did more than either, began life as an untrained, obscure, friendless provincialist—almost as a man without a country. "Here is indeed an exceptional career," says Prof. Seeley, "but revolutionary times afford the occasion of exceptional careers, and, if Napoleon's career was not only exceptional but absolutely unique, it was because the French revolution was also unique. In the quality, as well as in the quantity of his performance, we may trace the work of circumstances." One third of the volume is devoted to showing that the distinguished little Corsican was largely affected, favored and shaped by circumstances, and that credit is due him alone for his effective use of them, not for their creation. As a final estimate of Napoleon we have this pithy and vigorous paragraph:

"All these considerations taken together show that Napoleon's career, though the most extraordinary on record, does not differ in kind from other great careers, but only in degree; that we need not regard it superstitiously, as though either fate were specially interested in it, or something more than mere genius—some supernatural valor and wisdom—were displayed in it. The explanation of the enormous scale of magnitude which prevails in this career is to be found in the French Revolution and in the turn which it had taken. An unprecedented convulsion made the waves run high, and it so happened that all the wild forces and passions let loose in the Revolution had converted themselves into military force. An unparalleled army was completed, and was then handed over, along with the government of a great European state, into the hands of a consummate military specialist and a most energetic character. He wielded this weapon with absolute control, and the result was a series of gigantic military enterprises, conducted always ably, but for the most part also recklessly, and resulting in some prodigious triumphs, and then in a series of still more prodigious disasters."

A report on Canadian Archives has been prepared for Parliament by the Dominion Archivist, Mr. Douglas Brynner. The documents discussed therein throw a flood of light upon events, too, that have been altogether misunderstood because full information regarding them was hitherto inaccessible. For instance: Zachary Macaulay figured in early Canadian history. Some time ago, leading Canadian and American papers gave credit to the statement that this Macaulay was the father of the celebrated historian and essayist. Mr. Brynner shows conclusively that the Zachary Macaulay so frequently mentioned in connection with early proceedings of the Canadian House of Assembly was a midshipman in active service, and present at the capture of Louisburg ten years before Lord Macaulay's father was born.

A person whose education is evidently meagre, writing in a religious contemporary, denounces works of fiction as demoralizing. He puts even the historical romance (which has taught more history than some professed historians) in the same category as the vilest blood-and-thunder dime novel. Indeed he puts his case in such a light that one must disagree with him or condemn some of the noblest literature, in prose and poetry, in the world. He calls novels a useless luxury. If they are a luxury, they are still within reach of all. A poor man that wants to know the world may by means of a good selection of novels familiarize his mind with peoples and societies not confined to any age, country or class. The poorest student may roam thro' magnificent libraries or tread palace rooms; all young ladies may revel among the most exclusive boudoirs. The man too poor to have a vote may in a pleasant way learn somewhat of great political movements. It is not too much to claim for the better class of novels that they help materially the advancement of civilization. They enlarge our views of life, expand our sympathies, and make us more tolerant of the views of men from whom we differ; and is not this, in a sense, civilizing? There is, indeed, a danger that false views of life may be acquired by injudicious young people who indiscriminately read novels, good, bad, and indifferent. But this is altogether the most improbable effect when only such works as those of Scott and Dickens are used; the danger only arises when the

selection is unwise and improper, but it surely can always be made with discretion by an intelligent parent or teacher, or companion, or friend. The narrow-minded assailant of works of fiction proceeds on the assumption that all novels ought to be discarded as harmful to mind and morals—which only the inferior ones are. I cannot recall a single novel of wide-spread and acknowledged popularity that is not a teacher of virtue. While, therefore, we detest and eschew the inferior or improper novel, we should uphold the works of the masters.

How can any really intelligent person regard poetry—which is generally fiction—as *per se* inimical to religion? All the great poets are teachers of spirituality. Tennyson sings the romance of days gone by in a fashion that is but a winking parable of the war between flesh and spirit. In the light of the greatest masters of poetry life grows unutterably solemn, for death is a field where the Spirit of Good and the Spirit of Evil meet in conflict for the possession of men. To the poet man is essentially an *immaterial* being, and the men and women that move about upon the stage of human life, are but spirits in a prison, able only to make signals to each other, but with a world of things to think and say which the signals used cannot half describe. All talk about our being "mere physical organisms" is hushed in presence of that mystery of life which the poets explain, and the idea that man is only an automaton sinks from sight in "the abysmal depths of personality" which poetry discloses in our nature. What an impertinence is a chemical formula for the beings whose wondrous forces Shakespeare brings into vivid action! Even poets that make no attempt to teach aught of the higher life, do usually, as artists, throw out a background of immortality—a necessary piece of scenery for the drama of human destiny. How would Shakespeare's greatest characters look without such a background? Why should Macbeth dwell with such concern and agitation on his contemplated deed if his blow were "the ball and end-all here?" Why should Hamlet so solemnly soliloquize upon his thought of suicide, but for "the dread of something after death?" One and all, the great poets thus interpret each man's deepest consciousness:

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live for evermore
Else earth is darkness to the care,
And dust and ashes all that is

The Toronto *Globe* writer is in error when he says that Oliver Goldsmith spoke of himself as one

"Who wrote like an angel but talked like poor Poll."

The truth is that Garrick wrote one of a series of satirical epitaphs upon "Goldy," as the poet was called at the St. James Coffee House, and this one was:—

"Here lies poet Goldy, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll."

Oliver is said to have hurled a plate at the head of his friend Garrick when the latter gave out the couplet at a dinner at the St. James. He evidently felt that there was some truth in the latter part of the second line. Conversation is a game at which wise and clever men are not always the most successful.

SARTOR-RESARTUS, JR.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

CURRENT NOTES.

Another visitor, Dr. Richard Jones, of Acton Hall, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, is known in connection with an ingenious invention to overcome the difficulties in the transit of meat and fruit from the other side of the Atlantic. Dr. Jones, after examining the samples of apples from Ontario and Nova Scotia, expressed his opinion that something might be effected in the importation of cider from Canada. Exportation already takes place from the United States, and provided the difficulty of fermentation be overcome, as Dr. Jones is convinced it can be, no hindrance should, he thought, arise to a development of trade in this direction.

But, in addition to the opening up of new trade channels, the Exhibition is acting as a wholesome corrective of deficient geography. "I have heard," recently, exclaimed a Scotch clergyman, who shall be nameless, "of a place called Winnipeg. Can you kindly tell me if it is in Canada?" Were all visitors as frank in their ignorance as this worthy gentleman, the influence of the Exhibition would be far-reaching indeed.

It is the hope of many that one result of the present meeting of Canadian and Australasian in friendly rivalry may be the creation of an interchange of commodities between their respective parts of the Empire. A step has already been taken in this direction by Messrs. Wallace, Warner & Co., of Western Australia. This firm, attracted by the excellence of the cheeses of Eastern Canada, have opened up negotiations with Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, Ontario, for the importation of cheese from Canada to Australia, and that enterprising gentleman is now on his way to the Dominion to carry out the arrangement. There are many other commodities capable of taking part in a satisfactory intercolonial trade.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held at the Exhibition, on the 8th of July, will, it is claimed, be the most important commercial congress ever held in any country. The parts of the Empire represented will be—Australasia with no less than thirteen Chambers, Canada with four, China, India, Indo-China, South Africa, with four, British Guiana, the West Indies with three, and the British Chamber in

lish and Welsh Conservatives, 17 Irish Conservatives, 10 Scotch Conservatives, 23 Scotch Liberals, and 70 English and Welsh Liberals. Total 343.

Government, 190 English and Welsh Liberals, 38 Scotch Liberals, 84 Irish Nationalists, 1 English Nationalist. Total 313.

Repeal.—What matters are under the Legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament?

1, the Public Debt and Property; 2, the Regulation of Trade and Commerce; 3, the raising of Money by any mode or System of Taxation; 4, the borrowing of Money on the Public Credit; 5, Postal Service; 6, the Census and Statistics; 7, Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence; 8, the fixing of and paying the salaries of the Officers of the Government of Canada; 9, Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island; 10, Navigation; 11, Quarantine, and Marine Hospitals; 12, Fisheries; 13, Ferries between two Provinces; 14, Currency and Coinage; 15, Banking and the Issue of paper money; 16, Saving Banks; 17, Weights and Measures; 18, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; 19, Interest; 20, Legal Tender; 21, Bankruptcy and Insolvency; 22, Patents of Inventions; 23, Copyrights; 24, Indians; 25, Naturalization and Aliens; 26, Marriage and Divorce; 27, the Criminal Law; 28, Penitentiaries; 29, making laws in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

X. Y. Z.—Has the President of the United States the power to veto a bill?

Ans.—No; if he does not approve of the bill he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, and if approved again by two thirds of both houses, it shall become law.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

A knowledge of anatomy is justly considered the foundation upon which the sister sciences of surgery and medicine have been erected, I am therefore compelled to make a brief reference to that subject in order that the reader may be enabled intelligibly to follow me in my subsequent remarks.

The skeleton is the bony frame upon which are placed, and in which are contained, all the soft tissues of the body. It consists of gelatine and earthy matter; the former of which may be readily obtained by prolonged boiling. The gelatine gives toughness to the bones, while the earthy matter gives hardness and firmness. The skull, "*cranium*," is a bony case, which contains the brain, "*cerebrum*," and gives origin to the special nerves, it is formed by the intimate union of eight bones, viz.—one "*frontal*," two "*parietal*," one "*occipital*," two "*temporal*," one "*sphenoid*," and one "*ethmoid*." The "*frontal*" bone lies at the upper and fore part of the skull, and forms the forehead; it is joined above to the two "*parietal*," bones; in infancy this bone is divided throughout the middle, so as to form two distinct bones. The "*parietal*," bones lie at the top of the head, one on each side, and are closely locked together by means of jagged, tooth-like projections. They are likewise joined in a similar way to the "*frontal*" bone in front, and to the "*occipital*" bone behind. In early infancy, before union has taken place between these four bones, the head presents two spaces, which are covered by the scalp alone; one of these spaces is found anteriorly, where the two divisions of the "*frontal*" bone afterwards become united with the two "*parietal*" bones, and is square in shape; it is named from its position the "*anterior fontanelle*." The other, which is placed posteriorly, at the point where the "*occipital*" bone afterwards becomes united with the two "*parietal*" bones, is named from its position the "*posterior fontanelle*," and is triangular in shape. In early infancy all of these bones are separated from each other, and may easily be made to overlap each other. The "*occipital*" bone occupies the lower and back part of the skull; at its lowest part is a large and nearly circular opening, "*foramen magnum*," which gives passage to the spinal cord. The "*temporal*" bones are placed one on each side of the head, below the "*parietal*" bones; they contain the internal ear. The "*sphenoid*" and "*ethmoid*" bones need not occupy our attention.

The "*trunk*," consists of three cavities, viz.—"*thorax*," chest, "*abdomen*," and "*pelvis*." The "*thorax*," is separated from the "*abdomen*," by a thin muscular partition, "*diaphragm*;" this cavity contains the lungs, heart and great blood vessels and nerves. The "*abdomen*" occupies the middle portion of the "*trunk*," between the "*thorax*" above, and the "*pelvis*" below; it contains the liver, stomach, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, and the bulk of the intestines. The "*pelvis*" occupies the lowest portion of the "*trunk*," and contains the lower part of the intestines, the bladder and the uterus with its appendages. The "*spinal column*" forms a portion of the posterior wall of each of these cavities. It consists of a number of small bones so joined and hinged together as to make it moveable in all directions; and is divided for convenience, into five portions, viz.—"*cervical*," neck, containing seven bones; "*dorsal*," at the back of the chest, containing twelve bones; "*lumbar*," at the back of the abdomen, containing five bones; and "*sacral*" and "*coccygeal*" portions, which form the back of the "*pelvis*," and contain respectively, five and four bones. The chest has besides the breast bone, "*sternum*," which lies centrally in front, and its own portion of the spinal column is enclosed within twenty-four ribs, and is surrounded by certain soft tissues called "*muscles*." The abdomen, in addition to its own portion of the spinal column, is surrounded by the abdominal muscles. The pelvis is formed by the union of the pelvic bones.

The skeleton has four "*extremities*," two upper and two lower. Each upper extremity consists of thirty-two bones, viz.—one shoulder-blade, "*scapular*;" one collar-bone, "*clavicle*;" one bone of the upper arm, "*humerus*," which extends from the shoulder to the elbow-joint; two bones which lie parallel to each other, one on the inner, the other on the outer side

of the arm, "*ulna*" and "*radius*," which extend from the elbow to the wrist; eight small and irregularly formed bones, so arranged and joined together by ligaments as to form the powerful and flexible wrist joint, "*carpi*," five bones to form the hand, "*meta-carpi*;" and fourteen finger bones, "*phalanges*," three for each finger, and two for the thumb. It is thus seen that it takes twenty-seven bones to form the hand and wrist alone.

Each "*lower extremity*," consists of thirty bones, viz.—two hip bones, "*pelvic bones*;" one thigh bone, "*femur*;" one knee cap, "*patella*;" two bones which go to form the lower leg, "*tibia*" and "*fibula*;" seven ankle bones, "*tarsi*;" five bones which unite to form the instep, "*meta-tarsi*;" and twelve toe bones, three to each of the smaller toes and two for the great toe "*phalange*." The adult skeleton consists of two hundred and eleven bones which are in any held together by ligaments.

In order that a knowledge of the foregoing facts may be of service to the reader, it becomes necessary to direct his attention to certain points which he should always bear carefully in mind. I have shown that the "*occipital*" bone occupies the lower and back part of the skull; at the lower part of the bone may be felt a protuberance, very small in some and large in others, but never absent; this protuberance gives insertion to a very powerful ligament which helps to support the head in an upright position. Behind each ear is a bony prominence which forms part of the "*temporal*" bone, and which is called the "*mastoid process*;" this process consists of a number of cells, which are surrounded by a thin bony shell, and which are filled with air. There are three points which should be particularly remembered in connection with the "*pelvis*," viz.—two hip bones, "*spines*" of the "*pelvis*," and the "*spine*" of the "*pubis*," which lies below and directly between and in front of the hip bones. In the upper extremity of each side we have the collar bone which is united by ligaments to the breast bone at its inner, and the shoulder joint at its outer, end; the first rib, which lies immediately behind and below the collar bone; the point of the elbow "*olecranon*," which forms the upper extremity of the "*ulna*;" and that part of the "*ulna*" which lies in close proximity to the wrist, and which forms a bony prominence on the lower and inner part of the fore-arm, "*styloid process* of the *ulna*." In connection with each of the lower extremities the chief points to be remembered are a bony prominence at the upper and outer part of the thigh bone "*great trochanter*;" two bony prominences placed one on each side of the thigh bone directly above the knee joint, "*inner and outer condyles*," and the two ankle bones, "*malleoli*."

The joints of the body may be divided for convenience into two classes, viz.—those which are capable of movement in only one direction, hinge-joints; of this form we have examples in the elbow and knee-joints. And those which are moveable in all directions, universal joints, as the shoulder and hip joints.

C. D. R.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

(Continued.)

Some of the distinctive race traits of Teuton and Celt are roughly summed up somewhat as follows. The enumeration is doubtless incomplete, but enough is indicated to suggest broadly correct general ideas. "The Teuton loves freedom and independence, caring not very much about equality. The Celt loves equality so much that he is generally ready to sacrifice his personal independence for the sake of it."

"The Teutonic idea of liberty may be described as 'you let me alone and I will let you alone;' The Celtic idea is 'I am as good as you, if not better.'"

"The Teuton tends towards aristocracy, and is loyal to his leaders when once they have won his affections; the Celt's love of equality makes him dislike leadership of any sort, and he takes more pleasure in throwing his leaders over than in setting them up."

"The Celt is lighthearted; the Teuton 'dour' like the Scot, and cautious."

"The Celt is gregarious, and when he submits to leadership of any sort, he is easily led in masses. The Teuton loves nothing so much as his personal independence, and submits with reluctance to forming one of a crowd. The Teuton when he emigrates easily forgets his nationality, and falls naturally into the position of a citizen of a new state. The Celt cherishes his nationality as if it were his most precious gift, and declines to be absorbed."

"The Teuton is a wretched speaker, and is never so unhappy as when on the stump; the Celt is a born orator, and the stump is his castle. The Celt is bright, witty, quick, intelligent, sparkling, fascinating, but without thoughtless; the Teuton is dull, heavy, stolid, but thoughtful. The Celt is impetuous, but capricious; the Teuton slow, but tenacious of opinion once formed, and reliable."

So far the writer whom I have been following. He adds yet another contrast which is of great importance in the consideration of the general question. The Teuton is attracted by political stability, and wherever he has carried his arms he has almost invariably founded a stable government. The Celt is impatient of political stability, and, as Mommson puts it, "he has shaken all states, and founded none."

One more sentence is worth (with a little abbreviation) transcribing: "There is enough here to indicate the mental antagonism of Celt and Teuton, and it is easy to see that the Teuton has by no means the best of it. In so far as modern popular government is concerned the advantage is all on the side of the Celt. His quick intelligence, his sparkling wit, his fluent oratory, and above all his capacity for seizing the present advantage without concern for possible consequences, give him an advantage over the Teuton which can hardly be overestimated. Europe would have done badly

without him, and had the Teuton been left in undisputed possession it seems possible that the continent might have settled down ultimately to a quiet but most uninteresting existence."

But it is open to question whether his influence to-day is not greater than is good for the general welfare. Such instances of his capacity for government as we have seen are not encouraging as examples. Municipal rule in American cities where it has fallen into Celtic hands demonstrates an utter absence of purity, and its wholesale corruption, no less than the proclivities of the baser sort for savage outrage, compel the conviction that his conscience is not of an enlightened or christian character. It is unfortunately with the baser, not the higher, type of Celt that England has to deal, for the Parnellite members of Parliament, including Mr. Parnell himself, have never disavowed the dynamite and the moonlighter. They are therefore no better than those to whom they extend their (im) moral support, and from their somewhat superior social position are in the highest degree responsible for relegating Ireland to a state of barbarism, compared to which the polity of the Comanche, the Apache, or the Arapahoe is—as the Indian does not profess Christianity—tolerable.

To go no further back than the 16th May last, two brutal murders have been perpetrated. On that night a farmer named Tulla, County Clare, was shot dead through the window of his bedroom. On the 3rd June, a gang of moonlighters shot an old man named Tangney, for having acted as "bog ranger" for a Mr. Going, in the house of his son-in-law, in the face of the piteous appeals of the old man's wife and daughter-in-law. This is the reign of terror under which Ireland is kept by the very man whose nominees would wield unchecked power in Mr. Gladstone's proposed Parliament.

The Canadian Press is discreetly abstinent of comment on nationalist atrocities, even where it records them at all; but is not slow to stigmatize the Ulster Loyalists as prospective rebels, because they are slow to believe in the mercies of a nationalist legislature. I am under none of the influences which burke and strangle truth, and I do not hesitate to declare that England and Scotland will disgrace themselves for ever, if they allow themselves to be threatened or cajoled into the shameful cowardice of abandoning the industrious and intelligent Protestants of Ulster to the man who, as Mr. Davitt says, "will make short work of them," a thing, by the way, easier said than done.

I am myself an advocate for the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, but from the moment Home Rule is carried out on the lines laid down by Mr. Gladstone; and Great Britain, cowardly or weakly, gives way to intimidation, the national greatness will either perish, or will be recoverable, if at all, only by civil war.

Foreign opinion on the question is significant according to the source from which it comes. In France the Royalist organs enjoy Mr. Gladstone's defeat, some others abuse England as "the enemy of the human race," etc., clericalist journals everywhere are angry at what they consider a blow to their co-religionists. The German Press is cynical. The *Cologne Gazette*, not very friendly to England, humbly "wonders at the many ways that exist of initiating a bad policy." The *Berlin Post* observes that Germany has one more neighbor sentencing herself to continuous enfeeblement. These comments are on Mr. Gladstone's policy, not on his defeat.

The Italian Press sees in Mr. Gladstone's schemes a sure means of weakening the power of England, and consequently pronounces unhesitatingly against them. All who hate England are in ominous agreement to praise them.

That her deadly enemies in the United States flow with this latter stream goes without saying. It is curious to contemplate the virulent and savage hatred which England has incurred in some quarters. She has not been by any means the worst, the most sanguinary, the most tyrannical power in Europe, from before the middle ages downwards. Her lights a hundred years ago, however, were not her lights of to-day, she endeavored to tyrannize over her Colonies, and was foiled in the struggle she had provoked. This mistake is still visited by a portion of the inhabitants of the United States with a mean and ignoble vindictiveness which is discreditable to a great and educated people. She has misgoverned Ireland, but by no means to the extent proclaimed by those who decline to see any good in her. For her errors in this direction she has, for at least two generations, endeavored to atone. But in the lower and more violent Irish character the sense of justice is a dead letter, and vindictive implacability stands for all other virtues.

To doubt the unreasoning and uncompromising nature of this sentiment is a mental imbecility, a fatuousness, a judicial blindness, as contemptible as would be the national cowardice which would succumb to its threatenings and its atrocities. If at this crisis the Teuton (preserving in this respect one of the mental characteristics of his German ancestry) sits stolidly down with his arms folded, while the Celt plays his old game of "shaking all States, and founding none," or Mr. Gladstone—whose *cacothese* of ambition for popularity has constituted him his facile tool—plays it for him and into his hands, then indeed it may be feared the Teuton of British strain is no longer fit to bear rule.

FRANC-TIREUR.

(To be continued.)

OUR FISHERIES.

It seems unaccountable why there is so little doing in our fish market. It was thought that when new codfish would come to market that there would have been some enquiry from the upper Canadian markets for that description of fish, but so far as we can learn there has not been up to this time a single enquiry to purchase, but we learn that purchases are being

made almost every day from the United States markets. What is the cause of this? Are Upper Canadian buyers determined not to purchase in this market? Surely they cannot put in stock any more favorable, after paying duty, than buying in this market. They cannot purchase any better quality of fish. Then why is it so? There is something radically wrong in this state of affairs. We are led to ask are they doing this for the purpose of driving those in the business to make consignments to their markets; if so, we think they are mistaken.

New codfish are arriving almost daily, but the demand is small, and we think much less than for a number of years past. Fishermen find it very difficult to sell even at a low price. We hear of \$2.25 per qtl. being paid for quite a parcel of new toluqual shore codfish; haddock \$1.40 to \$1.50 per quintal.

Mackerel are almost unsalable; it is quite true they can be sold, but at prices which will leave no margin. It altogether depends upon the catch of mackerel during the next six or eight weeks whether there will be any advance in No. 3 Large and No. 3 mackerel or not. Most of those caught after August will be fat. Old stock or catch of 1885 is not working off very fast. We hear of some sales for United States markets at \$2.25 to \$2.35 per bbl for good bright fish, and we learn of some new mackerel being sold in this market at \$2.75 per bbl, for No. 3 Large, and No. 3, but the quantity is small. The parcel of 200 bbls., which we referred to in our last issue as being then on the market, did not find a purchaser, and were shipped to Boston, but we doubt if any better result will be had than holding them here for a while.

Alowives are coming in but not in any quantity, prices about \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bbl.

SALMON.—We have not learned of any new pickled salmon being in the market.

Advices from the Jamaica markets by the *Beta*, which arrived on Sunday, and having dates to 17th inst., are not very encouraging. The rain referred to in our last had continued unceasingly, putting a cessation to all business, and doing great damage to property. The fall of water up to this time is 40 inches, and the damp has affected the fish to a great extent, and having been landed now over a month is so much more against it. Stocks are very large, and the quantity is further augmented by the cargo per *Beta*, consisting of 299 tierces, 930 boxes, 148 half do., 396 barrels herring, 300 barrels mackerel, 171 barrels alowives, and 24 barrels salmon, which will have a considerable effect in weakening the market, late arrivals always having the preference. The second hands who had purchased considerably have been prevented from disposing of their purchases, and this has also had its effect in the placing of fish from Halifax.

Advices from the Boston fish market to June 26, are about as follows:—The outlook for mackerel is no better than some days ago. The receipts for the week have been less than for the previous week, and the reports from captains are not encouraging. A number of vessels have arrived during the past week with scarcely any mackerel, and others with none at all. The largest trip of the season is 374 barrels, which brought \$6.37 per barrel, with barrel. Captains now in port have cruised everywhere but no mackerel have been seen for two weeks. Sales of 1885 mackerel, No. 3, at \$4.25, No. 2, \$5.00 to \$6.00 for very choice.

The demand for codfish rather improves, prices are about as follows: Large dry bank, No. 3, extra lots, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$2.50 to \$2.75; large shore, \$4.25; medium \$3.00 to \$3.25; large pickled bank, \$2.12 to \$2.25; medium, \$1.75 to \$2.00; haddock, \$1.75; hake, \$1.75. The receipts of dry and pickled fish continue light. Below will be found the catch of two past years, to June 26:—

	1886	1885
Bbls Mackerel	2,616	3,526
" Alowives	1,000	992
Qtls. Codfish	1,602	3,646
" Hake.....	1,160

It is reported from Gloucester, 25th inst., that very large arrivals of fish have come in from Georges and other Banks; seven vessels bringing about 350,000 pounds of different kinds of fish. No news of mackerel being caught anywhere.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

CURRENT NOTES.

As is but natural, the agricultural trophy in the Canadian section continues to receive the special attention of visitors. "This is the best thing in the Exhibition," is a sentence to be heard continually from their lips. The many questions asked of and fully answered by Mr. Cracknell further indicate the deep interest awakened, for the majority are not satisfied merely to look and pass on, but wish to be informed as to the locality and conditions of growth of the samples.

The fruit exhibits are also much commented upon, and suggest numerous inquiries of Mr. Starr, who is in charge, as to the possibility of making purchases. Unfortunately, this is not yet possible, though later in the year, when the season's fruit comes in from Canada, a good supply will, it is hoped, be constantly found in the Colonial Market.

The Rev. Dr. James MacGregor, of St. Cutbert's, Edinburgh, is among recent visitors to the court. The Doctor, it will be remembered, accompanied the Marquis of Lorne in his memorable trip across the continent of Canada before the railway had made the western portions so easily accessible. As may be imagined, the Doctor was much pleased with the exhibits, especially those grouped on the agricultural trophy, which he particularly inspected.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition for the past week was 167,473.—*Canadian Gazette*.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued)

The black eyes have clouded over with tears again. It hurts me that I have wounded the child's conscience, but there was no help for it.

"She won't be angry with you, Lottie; you have done her the greatest service you ever did her in your life. Does anybody—does your father—know?"

"Nobody knows it but me." Lottie nods her black head.

"You are a good little friend. I wish I had a great many like you."

But this is an unfortunate speech, and adds bitterness to the sobs which threaten to destroy the equilibrium of the poor little stunted figure leaning so heavily upon the old well-polished crutches.

"Don't cry, Lottie! I am going to be your friend too. Tell me what I can do for you. I must hurry away now; but I will come again soon; I won't forget you. Would you like that?"

I hold out a sovereign on the palm of my glove. The black eyes glitter.

"Will you give me that?"—scanning my face eagerly.

"It is for you."

She puts out her hand and seizes it greedily, without a word of thanks. I am disappointed—and yet what else could I have expected to find in Frigate Lane?

"What will you do with it?"

"We owe so much rent," the child says, her voice sinking sadly.

"Father doesn't bring in any money—"

"Who then keeps the house, Lottie?"

"I and Gretchen and Elsie. Oh, we keep it very well: But the rent seem to collect so fast, do what we will."

"And what do you do?" I ask, looking down at the brave little creature.

"I make match-boxes. I don't get much for them; but it is something. And I can make a great many in the long days, but not so many now."

I make my way down the filthy staircase again, determined on one thing. I will make a friend of Lottie Raff. I do not think she is 'vish of her friendship; but it seems to me that it would be a feather in my cap if I might call her my friend.

It is growing dark and raining heavily; the cabman is sitting wrapped up in an oilskin cape on the box of his vehicle, too surly to take any notice of me beyond moving on when he calculates that I have had time to bestow myself inside. I lean back against the shabby cushion, drawing a long breath. Can it be that I have found Lily Baxter at last? It seems too strange to be true that she has been here, in London, quite close to us, as one may say, all this time that we have been hunting the country for her far and wide. My heart swells with a great glow of triumph. I am glad it was I who found her and not another—I am glad that it is to me Gerard Baxter will owe his liberty, since it was through me—or so I have always felt—that he sunk to so low a depth of misery. I wonder, impatiently, what Ronald Scott will say. I am going straight to him now to tell him my wonderful news. He will disbelieve me at first, probably—not me, but my informants. He never was sanguine, never, at any stage of the proceedings. But we can prove the truth of Lottie Raff's story; for my own part I believe every word of it; but then I am only a woman and not an Indian judge.

When I drive up to the door of the hotel, the windows are all alight, waiters are crossing the great hall in every direction. I tell the cabman to wait for me, and, getting out, ask one of the waiters if Sir Ronald Scott is in his rooms. The man stares at me dubiously.

"Did you hear me?" I exclaim impatiently. "I wish to see Sir Ronald Scott."

"Sir Ronald Scott is at his dinner."

"But I must see him. Here is my card."

The man takes the card and stares at it, but makes no attempt to stir.

"If you call again in an hour—" he begins.

"Take that card to Sir Ronald Scott this instant!"

"And if he refuses to see anybody at this hour—"

"He will not refuse to see me."

The man walks away leisurely—I fancy he exchanges a glance of impatient intelligence with some of his fellows in the hall. While I wait, standing in the glare of the gaslight, I feel very much "out in the cold," very lonely, very desolate even, though I know I have come here of my own free will, and on another's business, not my own. But the sense of loneliness and isolation is new to me and unpleasant. Everybody else seems at home, busy, preoccupied, while I stand looking out at the passengers hurrying along the wet glistening pavement, at the carriages driving past with their bright lights and well-muffled occupants, at the ever-changing panorama of the busy lamplit street, feeling strangely odd and solitary, and as if I belonged to nobody and had nobody belonging to me.

But I am not waiting very long in reality before Ronald himself comes hurrying down the staircase in full evening-dress, and with a very shocked not to say angry face. But I do not care about the shocked look—I am so glad to see him. If it had not been for the waiters, I am sure I should have thrown myself into his arms.

"Ronald you need not look frightened—there is nothing the matter. It was only that I wanted to tell you about—about—that business."

Ronald frowns.

"I thought you went down to Woodhay to-day, Rosalie."

"I intended to go down; but I found I could not leave town."

"Rosalie, you ought to go home, dear. Will you let me take you back to Carleton Street now—at once?"

"But your dinner, Ronald—"

"It is no matter about my dinner"—smiling. "Child, you ought not

to do these things, to be out alone at this hour. I cannot have you do it; I am very angry with you."

"But, Ronald," I exclaim eagerly, "I have a wonderful thing to tell you! I have—"

The hall is crowded with waiters, coming and going.

"I will drive back with you to Carleton street," Ronald says peremptorily and puts me into the cab. Then he hurries in for hat and overcoat, and in three minutes is sitting opposite to me while we drive slowly through the crowded noisy lamplit streets.

"Ronald, I have found Lily Baxter."

"Found her!"

"That is, I know where to find her."

"Oh," Ronald says, less excitedly, "that is a very different thing."

"Oh, but, Ronald I am sure we have found her this time!" And then I proceed to tell him my adventures, to which he listens with an exceedingly grave face. And when I have finished, instead of commending me, he merely says—

"Rosalie, you must promise me never to do such a thing as this again."

"Oh, Ronald, don't worry about me; I'm all right!"

"No, you are all wrong," he says, and then and there gives me a lecture the like of which I, Allie Somers Scott of Woodhay, have certainly never received before in my life, because there was nobody who would dare to give it to me.

And all the time that he is scolding me—if such grave disapprobation of my conduct can be called scolding—I cannot help thinking how nice he looks, how brave and stern and tender, and how pleasant it would be for a woman to have such a man as Ronald Scott to take care of her always, and to see that she did what was proper and right. And I suppose my thoughts are written in my face, for suddenly Ronald, who is looking straight into my eyes, smiles a little.

"I am afraid you are not listening to me, Rosalie."

"I am thinking that it is rather nice to have you scold me, Cousin Ronald."

"But I want you to think of the scolding, not of me."

"If you want me to say that I am sorry for what I have done, I must tell you that I am not sorry, but glad—glad and thankful to have been able to do so much."

"But you could have done it as well with me, Rosalie."

"I am not sure about that."

"But I am sure of it."

"And now, Ronald I want you to take me to this theatre to-night."

"That I certainly will not do, Rosalie."

"Then I must go alone."

"You shall not go alone, or at all. It is not a place for you to go to—it is one of the last places in London at which I should wish to see you, or any one belonging to me."

"Ronald, I am not a child or a baby!"

"You are a lady, Rosalie, and my cousin, and nothing—nothing—would induce me to take you there."

"Is it such a dreadful place?" I ask vaguely, thinking of Gerard's wife.

"It is not fit for you to go to, Rosalie."

"But I must find her—and there seems to be no other way."

"I will send a detective there to-morrow."

"But to-morrow—"

"If she is there to-night, she will be there to-morrow night."

"But if they frighten her away, Ronald?"

"I can go there to-night, if you wish," Ronald says, looking at his watch. "We were going to hear Albani, I and a fellow I knew in Scinde; but, if it will make your mind easy, I will change my coat and go to this place instead."

"Dear Ronald, if you would!"

"Then I will," he says, smiling again.

"Dear cousin, how shall I thank you?"

"By not thanking me at all, Rosalie."

He stares out of the window, as if he had never seen lighted streets before, while I look at his grave profile and wonder if he thinks me a miserable spoil-sport. I have spoiled his pleasant evening, all events. I am sure he hates the idea of going to this low fourth or fifth rate theatre at the other side of the city.

"Do you think you will recognize her, Ronald?"

"I suppose I shall, from the description you have given me, and her photograph."

"I should recognize her among a thousand." I say, sighing. But Ronald is immovable, and I do not press the point.

"You say she has changed the color of her hair?"

"Yes—died it, I suppose. It will alter her appearance a good deal."

"So I should suppose."

The silence lasts till we reach Carleton Street.

"Take care of yourself in those outlandish places, Ronald," I say, with rather tardy concern, as he wishes me good-night.

"Do not be uneasy," he laughs carelessly. "I have come to too many cross-roads not to be able to take care of myself."

"And when will you let me know?"

"Early to-morrow. You are going home to-morrow?"

"That must depend upon what you find out to-night."

"You must go home, Rosalie. I shall go down with you to Woodhay to-morrow."

"Very well. But you must first bring Gerard Baxter here to me."

He winces a little, turning his head away. I look up at him as he stands in the dim light of the gas-jet, buttoned up in his long light-colored coat, his hat in his hand. There is something very noble about this grave

cousin of mine, something calm and cool and steadfast, which recommends itself to my careless fancy, engrossed as it is by other things.

"Good-night," he says coldly.

"Good-night," I echo, vaguely; and he is gone.

I hope I have not sent him into any danger. I hope he will not get into any row in that wretched theatre to-night. Half the night I lie awake, thinking of him and of Gerard Baxter, and of what the morrow may bring forth, my heart throbbing and my head in a whirl of suspense and dread of I know not what. A thousand nameless terrors and conjectures lit through my brain. What if Lily Baxter should escape us at this last moment! What if that child has outwitted me—put us on a wrong scent altogether? But over and above all is the glad triumphant consciousness, the hope that to-morrow, through my instrumentality, Gerard Baxter may be free.

CHAPTER XIII.

"Well, Ronald?"

I have started up to meet him, the terrible suspense of the night and morning showing itself in my white face and shaking limbs.

"I have found her, Rosalie."

I cover my eyes with my hands in a passion of thankfulness.

"And Gerard Baxter?"

"This evening Gerard Baxter will be at liberty."

"No"—curtly.

"He does not know yet?"

I stand by the table, leaning my hand upon it, Ronald Scott opposite to me, watching my face with curious intentness.

"Did you recognize her at once?"

"No, not at once. But I saw her afterward—coming out of the theatre; and then I recognized her."

"Did you speak to her then?"

"Yes."

"Was she frightened?"

"Not in the very least."

"But did she intend to let him die, Ronald?"

"No. At least, she says so now."

"And you believe her?"

"She is nothing but a foolish, giddy child. I am only surprised that she was clever enough to baffle us all as she did. She intended to punish him, she said. He had suspected her of horrid things, and she meant to be even with him. She never meant to let the trial come on—so she said. She pretended to know nothing about her husband at first—not even that he had been suspected of making away with her; but I soon let her see that she could not make a fool of me."

"And she allowed him to lie in prison all this time, knowing—"

"She seemed to think it rather a good joke," Ronald says, shrugging his shoulders. "I tell you she has scarcely any notion of right or wrong—she looks a mere child, and a more ignorant uneducated utterly thoughtless child there could scarcely be. I never saw such hardihood in my life—the idea of the body that was found having been identified as her body seems to have been the greatest source of amusement to her—she could not speak of it without laughing."

"Did her mother know?"

"She knows nothing about her mother. I believe she dislikes the woman excessively—and one can scarcely wonder at it."

"See is very pretty, is she not?" I ask, hesitatingly.

"She has a most beautiful face."

"You admire her?"

"No man can look at her without admiring her."

"If I sigh, Ronald Scott does not hear me."

"What will you do about Gerard Baxter?" I inquire, after a pause.

"I am going for the girl now, to take her before the authorities."

"If she should have run away, Ronald?"

"My dear Rosalie, you must think me a very simple person! I took care to put the house where she lodges under the surveillance of the police. But I do not think she has any intention of running away."

"Did she wonder how you discovered her?"

"She did not ask me any questions, and I volunteered no information; I think, myself, she was rather surprised that we had not found her before."

"Can she be punished in any way?"

"I think not. She is so young, you know; and she will say she knew nothing about her husband's detention in prison."

"Ronald," I ask, in the same hesitating way in which I had asked another question, "do you think she cares at all for him?"

"I am sure she does."

I do not know whether the answer pleases me or displeases me; but I put my hand to my heart.

"Go," I exclaim hurriedly. Don't lose any more precious time; and, when Gerard Baxter is at liberty, send him here to me."

Ronald's face darkens; but he merely says—

"And you will allow me to take you down to Woodhay this evening, Rosalie?"

"When I have seen him."

He goes away then; and, for the next hour and a-half, I walk up and down the room in uncontrollable excitement. I cannot sit still—every sound startles me, every passing cab draws me to the window, every voice down-stairs causes my heart to beat so tumultuously that I wonder how it can bear the strain. Twenty times I look at my watch—how slow the minutes drag!—it is not one o'clock yet; and yet I feel that I have endured an eternity of suspense since Ronald Scott left the house at eleven.

(To be Continued)

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[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

Reference has been made in this column to the proposed establishment by the Dominion government of experimental farms, comprising one central station of not less than 400 acres to be located near Ottawa, one for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, one for Manitoba, one for the North West Territories, and one for British Columbia. The stations for Manitoba and the North West, are to be each not less than 640 acres in extent, to permit of adequate experiments in forestry and stock raising, those for British Columbia and the maritime provinces are to be each 200 acres in extent.

The central farm is to be under the control of a director, who shall also have supervision over the sub-stations, visiting them as occasion requires, and who shall arrange the scheme of experimental work of the whole. The central station is also to have superintendents of horticulture and of forestry; an entomologist; a botanist; a chemist; and a veterinary surgeon.

The provincial and territorial stations are each to have a superintendent of agriculture and a superintendent of horticulture, the former to be chief and subordinate only to the director. The sub-stations are to be provided with all equipments essential to the experimental work to be undertaken by them, and will be required to report to the director, who will summarize results and report to the minister of agriculture. We understand that the work of analyzing fertilizers and foods for stock, and other laboratory work, is to be done at the central station.

This scheme is the result of inquiries and investigations made by Prof. Wm. Saunders of London, Ont., who, in compliance with a request of the minister of agriculture, visited many of the agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations in the United States, with the view of ascertaining as far as possible what benefits, either direct or indirect, they are conferring on practical agriculture in all its departments. Prof. Saunders also extended his inquiries to the experimental and educational work being done or attempted in Europe for the advancement of agriculture, and has presented the information obtained by him with his comments, conclusions, and suggestions, in an able and instructive report. Mr. Saunders states, as a result of his inquiries and investigations, that in his opinion, the outlay in connection with agricultural education at American colleges is "very large in proportion to the number of persons directly benefitted," on the other hand he is of the opinion that agricultural experimental stations have been of very great service in supplying much needed information and stimulating progress in agriculture, and that these good results have been and are being brought about at comparatively small cost. "The important subject of agricultural education in colleges" the professor thinks had better be left "for future consideration."

This opinion should be authoritative and entitled to the greatest respect and consideration—but as it differs from what has been expressed in this column, and may be the cause of indefinitely postponing the establishment of an agricultural college and model and experimental farm for the maritime provinces, we feel in duty bound to examine the grounds upon which Mr. Saunderson's opinion may have been based.

That the expenditure on behalf of agricultural education has been enormously excessive in proportion to the benefits which practical agriculture has derived from that experiment—that scarcely any of that expenditure has been returned in increase of national wealth derived through economy or increase of agricultural production, must be frankly admitted. Candor compels a like admission with reference to expenditure for experimental stations and work. But candor should also compel the admission that the expenditure for agricultural education directly benefits at least, as large a proportion of individuals as are benefitted by the expenditure in behalf of dead languages, and ornamental but practically useless studies and accomplishments, which never can return to the nation one cent of its outlay on their account. And, if the very large expenditure in connection with experiments conducted at agricultural stations, has resulted in little or nothing but agricultural theories, or the solution of a few agricultural problems, what shall be said of the vastly greater outlay of the people's hard earned money by naval and military experiments?

We shall not however attempt to enlarge upon or to multiply these comparisons, even though all that can be said must inevitably redound to the honor and advantage of agriculture, and justify expenditure in its behalf. That a people's contributions towards national purposes are worse than wasted in one or more directions, does not warrant unwise or wasteful expenditure in behalf of great national industry.

We shall in another issue endeavor to discuss the relations of agricultural education and of science to economy and increase of agricultural production, and will include the consideration what should be aimed at by and what may be fairly hoped for from agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

ERRATA.—For "avails our choice" 4th line 2nd paragraph, last Maritime Patron please read *avails* our choice. For "imposing" read *inquiries* "grange odea," 7th line 3rd paragraph, and for "natural prosperity" read national prosperity, 2nd line 4th paragraph.

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L'EMULSION PUTTNER!

Des medecins du Dispensaire d'Halifax, N. E.

Nous, soussignés, medecins attaches au Dispensaire d'Halifax, ayant eu souvent l'occasion de prescrire l'Emulsion d'huile de foie de morue de Puttner, Hypophosphites, etc. sommes heureux de declarer que nos hommes tres satisfaits du resultat que nous avons obtenu ayant constate que c'etait non seulement un remede sur et efficace, mais en outre, qu'on pouvait le prendre sans eprouver les effets desagrees qui accompagnent si souvent l'usage de l'huile de foie de morue.

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J. VENABLES, M. D., clinicien.
H. P. CLAY, M. D., chirurgien.

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MINING.

TO MINE OWNERS AND MINERS.—Our staff correspondent is now making a tour through the mining districts of the province, for the purpose of making himself more familiar with the several localities in which gold is found. Our friends in Bridgewater, Pleasant River, Whiteburn and Caledonia, may be on the lookout for the representative of *The Critic* within the coming fortnight, when we trust they will give him the cordial reception for which miners are proverbial. Visits to other gold districts will be made within a few weeks, timely notice of which will be given.

BAUDECK.—There is now evidence that the proposed railway from Baddeck to Margate, will pass through and open up a great mineral region, in the fact that a seam of Anthracite coal has been discovered about six miles from Baddeck near Pleasant Valley. It is understood that Judge Tremaine and J. J. McCabo, Esq., have secured the lease and intend developing this mine.

A PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICE WANTED.—The Critic has frequently called attention to the necessity for a provincial assayer and a well equipped government assay office.

At present samples for assay have to be sent to the States or England at a great expense of time and money, and in too many instances the work falls into incompetent or dishonest hands.

Had we a government assayer his work would receive the stamp of government authority, and the doubt that is now thrown on most assays would be removed.

A nominal fee should be charged and the office in time might prove self-sustaining.

The inspector of mines should have the oversight of the office, as his perfect integrity and well known ability, would be a sufficient guarantee that all work would be thoroughly and conscientiously done.

Let the mining association turn their attention to this matter and there is but little doubt that the government assay office will soon be an established fact.

WEST GORE.—The Mangrove mines in this place are in full operation. The pay sheet of the company shows that \$3700 per month is paid out in the form of wages. The ore is carted to Enfield on the I. C. R. and shipped via the Furness line from Halifax to London. As I understand one of your staff-correspondents is shortly to visit those mines, I will not say anything more at present with regard to them.

WHITEBURN.—A correspondent from Whiteburn, writes that the Messrs. McGuire realized from their last crushing 200 oz of gold, and that the brick or bar is one of the largest ever seen in the district. We congratulate the Messrs. McGuire upon their good luck, but regret that our correspondent had not been particular enough to specify the number of tons of quartz crushed.

PORT ARTHUR.—The *Miner* published in Port Arthur, comes to us with most encouraging mining prospects in the Lake Superior district. In addition to the valuable silver mines which have been worked for many years, other mines are being discovered, gold, galena, copper and coal having already been discovered. The Port Arthur men feel good. The *Miner* is doing good service in making known the great mineral wealth of that hitherto terra incognita.

INDIA.—The following brief description, from an official report, of the results obtained so far on the experimental petroleum-boring at Khatoon, under the Beloochistan Agency, is of general interest, and may have important influence on railroad working. Boring was begun in February last, and after some considerable boring and working difficulties had been overcome, two veins of oil were struck at 23 feet and 36 feet depth respectively. On March 6th, drilling was stopped and the oil tested. A pump was improvised, and during the hour or so that pumping was continued, the thick oil came out in a stream of over six inches in diameter. Next day pumping was continued for seven and a half hours, with the result that about 2000 gallons of oil were collected, and there was no appearance of the oil giving out. Pumping then ceased, as it was useless to raise more oil until storage was obtained. The boring is now cased off, and the drilling will be carried to a greater depth with the view of obtaining a lighter gravity oil, and arrangements are made for further borings. The oil obtained is used in the boiler furnace with very satisfactory results, and it is proposed to adapt some of the engines of the Sind Pishin line for experiments with the oil as fuel.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in the Alleghany Mountains. The yield is said to average \$1,200 per ton.

The product of the State of Colorado for 1885 is estimated to have been \$4,669,899 in gold, and \$15,427,973 in silver, making a total of \$20,097,872, or a decrease of \$202,128 when compared with the report of 1884.

The total production of gold in the United States for the thirty-one months, ending with January, 1886, was about \$69,000,000, which added to the \$11,228,117 of net imports, makes a total of \$80,228,117. From this deduct say \$10,000,000 consumed in the arts, leaving a net increase of gold in thirty-one months of \$70,000,000. For the same time the production of silver was about \$127,000,000, from which deducting \$37,000,000 of exports and \$12,000,000 used in the arts, would leave about \$78,000,000 increase of silver in thirty-one months.

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties. Under-ground Surveys and Plans. Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage, Tramways, Flumes, &c. Mining Properties Examined and Prospecting Reports written. Address by letter or telegram—
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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th Aug., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between
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Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Aston and Guysboro Intervale, and at this office.
CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th June, 1886.

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under the proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Larry's River and Port Felix, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th June, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

ISAAC'S HARBOR AND MELROSE,
under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Isaac's Harbor and Melrose, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th June, 1886



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 6th August for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

HEAD OF JEDDORE AND WEST JEDDORE,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Head of Jeddore and West Jeddore, and at this Office.

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Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th June, 1886.

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MINING—Continued.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF MINES.

The returns show that 157,121 days' labor were performed, and that 28,890 tons of quartz were extracted and crushed, yielding 22,203 oz. 12 dwts. of gold during the year.

I am pleased to be able to state that the anticipations of a good year's work, ventured in my last report, have been verified, the yield having exceeded that of the preceding year by 6,124 ounces, and being the largest recorded since the year 1867, at which period the yield was:—

1865	25,151 ounces.
1866.....	25,204 "
1867.....	27,314 "

Encouraging as this may appear, it is still evident that when a comparatively small production, such as this, is considered, the failure of one or two productive mines will seriously affect the year's total. Since the year 1862 the total annual production has varied between 7,275 and 27,314 ounces, an amount totally out of proportion to the known richness of many districts, and the extent of auriferous ground. I would strongly urge upon our gold miners the importance of testing and developing all possible supplies of low grade ore. Several districts are known to contain large bodies of such ore, and in this country, with its abundant water power, cheap supplies and labor, and its favoring climate, gold mining must, in my opinion, seek its future expansion in this branch of the business.

CARIBOU.—The returns for 1885 show that 2,239 tons were crushed, yielding 1,335 ounces, as compared with 1,559 tons yielding 966 ounces in 1884. There was some work done by Mr. Touquoy, and by Mr. Wright on the Heatherington property. The Lake lead, opened during the preceding season, was worked successfully.

At Moose River a good deal of work was done by tributors on the little North lead on the Moose River gold mining property. Mr. Touquoy prospected to the west of this property, and found a new eight inch lead, good for about one ounce to the ton.

Dart's Hill.—The Dufferin Gold Mining Company have concluded a highly satisfactory year's work. The main shaft is now about 150 feet deep, and toward the east the vein has been found to increase in width and richness. There were 10,880 tons of quartz crushed, yielding 4,924 ounces of gold, the total yield being to the end of 1885, 18,017 ounces from 33,253 tons of quartz. Another equally promising lead has been found here.

FIFTEEN MILK STREAM.—The operations of the Hall, Anderson Company were continued on the lodes referred to in previous reports, until midsummer, when work was stopped. Mr. Hudson continued working, and steady returns have been made from his property, and it is to be hoped that the regularity and persistence of his operations will again bring this district into the prominent position it merits.

GAY'S RIVER—A little work was done here at one or two points.

MONTAGE. During the year 1885 the New Albion Gold Mining Company continued to work the DeWolf and Twin leads. The returns show that 2,809 tons yielded 4,001 ounces, placing this district second in the rank of the gold producing localities of the Province.

The deepest shaft, No. 1, on the DeWolf lead, reached a depth of 150 feet, and slopes were carried along the vein for a distance of about 700 feet. On the Twin lead slopes were driven about 500 feet, the main shaft being 150 feet deep. During September a very rich paystreak was struck, which yielded 1,369 ounces from 337 tons of quartz. As is not unusual, the quartz surrounding this streak proved during the remainder of the year, comparatively low grade. Operations in this lead have been continued, and the Twin lead is proving richer. A new lead called the Iron lead is being opened up.

Some prospecting was done by Mr. Oakes and others to the south of the New Albion area.

OLDHAM—Mr. McDonnell and others continued their shaft referred to in my last report, to a depth of 200 feet. In the fall operations were discontinued, pending the erection of steam power for more efficient pumping and hoisting purposes.

Mr. Hardman continued working to the westward of Mr. McDonnell, and has opened up an unusually rich lead, promising large amounts of mill ore. He has perfected his arrangements for pumping and hoisting at his main shaft, by power generated by a motor driven by the water power at his crusher, distant about one half a mile. Some quartz was taken out by the Messrs. Donaldson and others, but the principal operations were confined to the points referred to. The returns show that 1,170 tons of quartz yielded 2,360 ounces of gold.

REYFREW.—Mr. Hayward continued to work the Empress Mine, and is now getting into excellent ground. Crushing was at a standstill during a great part of the season, owing to an unusually dry spell. Mr. D. A. McDonald and Mr. Rao also did some work. The returns show a yield of 639 ounces from 641 tons of quartz.

EXPLOSIVES! GOLD!

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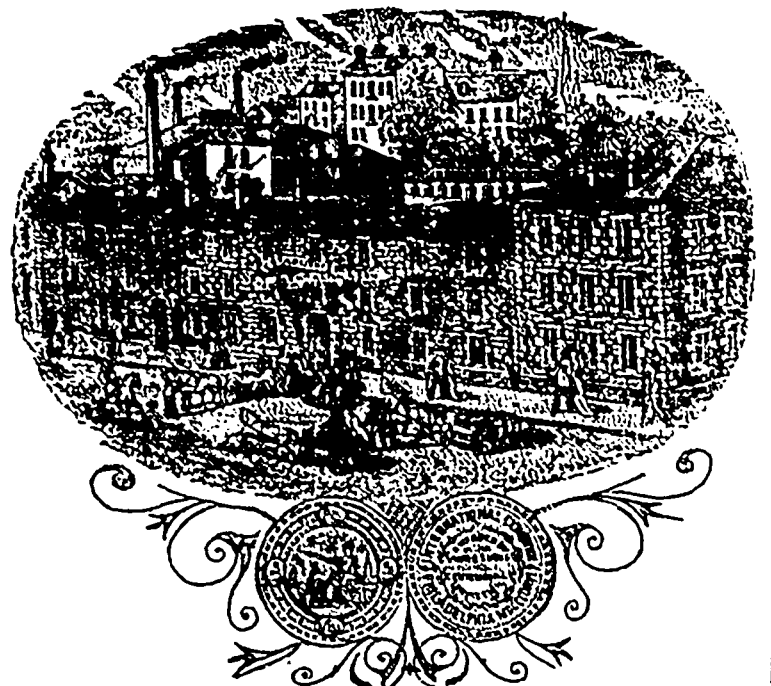
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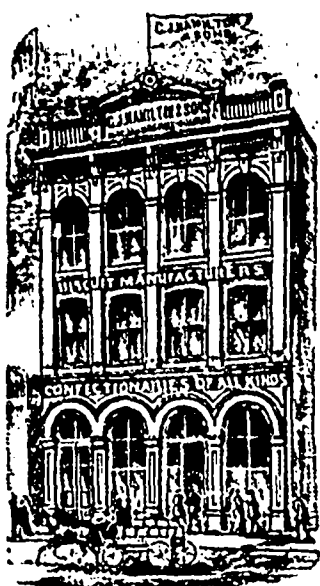


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