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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Japanese photographer has succeeded in taking photographs in original colors. This will give a new impetus to the art, and make the likenesses much more lifelike than they now appear. Young ladies will by this process obtain photographs which are *fac similes* of that which they see in the mirror.

Brussels is to be supplied with a ship canal, which an English syndicate have agreed to construct and keep in repair for an annual rental of \$360,000. This is the age of railways, but canals are by no means out of date. The Manchester, the Brussels, and the Baltic North Sea Canal are three of the most important now projected.

Most of our readers read of the deplorable suicides committed at Monte Carlo, but few persons realize the number of those whose lives have been brought to an untimely end after having lost their last farthing at the gambling tables. The suicides now aggregate 1,835, and scarce a week goes by without adding one or more unfortunates to their number.

It is asserted that Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who is employed in the Civil Service at Ottawa, has been officially informed by the head of his department that he must abandon his role as a prophet, or leave the Civil Service. This will probably have the effect of shutting up the prophet, if not, it will possibly end in his being shut up elsewhere.

Professor Virchow, who has recently made some interesting investigations among the school children of Germany, says that the proportion of the pure blondes is found to diminish as we proceed southward. In northern Germany the pure blondes were 43 per cent of the school children examined. In middle Germany there were 32 per cent, while in southern Germany there were but 24 per cent.

In his normal condition, the Mohammedan or the Hindoo can look with comparative complacency upon the religious festivities of the Brahman or the Musselman, but when these festivals happen to fall upon the same day, the flame of religious fanaticism is liable to break out. The Mohammedan year contains but 354 days, so that Mohammedan feasts fall on different days in the ordinary calendar year. Hence it was that the festival of the Hindoo Dasara and that of the Mohammedan Mohurram were simultaneously observed; which, considering the religious excitement which always attends such celebrations, accounts satisfactorily for the troubles which have recently arisen between the two races inhabiting the North West Provinces of India.

One-eighth of the people of Berlin are now receiving public charity. The city has a population of 1,200,000 inhabitants, of whom 150,000 are regular recipients of city aid. Ten per cent of the population live in cellars, and twenty-five per cent in crowded apartments. Germany's capital may have its attractions to those who have gold to spend, but to the industrious toiler it offers no allurements.

New industries are daily springing up in different sections of the globe. A company has been formed in Mexico to work up the cactus plant. The oil is to be used for lubricating purposes, the fibre for cordage, the leaf for paper, and the fruit for eating. The fruit is so juicy that it often takes the place of water for man and beast; and some years ago, when the drought came over San Luis Potosi, thousands of cattle were saved by eating the fruit.

The intimation that the British Government were framing a measure to provide four National or Provincial Governments for Ireland, has caused a flutter among the more timid Conservatives and Unionists. Had such a measure been introduced twenty years ago, the present Irish agitation would not have been recorded; as it is, it is doubtful whether anything short of a Central Irish Parliament will receive the support of Parnell and his followers.

At length Tamai, the last stronghold of the desert freebooter, the wily Osman Digma, has been captured; and this, not through the process of a British force armed with British bayonets, but by the native tribes of the Red Sea littoral, who but a few months since regarded Osman as invincible. Osman's forces are now dispersed, and he himself has made good his retreat to Khartoum. With the united co-operation of the friendly tribes, the Soudan question may soon be satisfactorily settled.

It is said that 75 per cent of our population suffer from decayed or imperfect teeth, and the fact that one London firm annually disposes of 10,000,000 artificial-teeth, is proof positive that the care of teeth is not yet fully understood by the public. Many dental surgeons are of the opinion that the mischief arises from the erroneous notion that children's first teeth require no attention; whereas the fact is, if these be attended to or removed at the proper time, they will invariably be replaced by strong and durable successors. Parents should not neglect to bear this in mind.

London is just now infested with foot-pads, who in broad daylight, and in public thoroughfares, constantly commit robberies, which for boldness and audacity have seldom been equalled. These ruffians form themselves into bands, and congregate near the heads of alleys, into which, when no policeman is about, they hustle the foot passenger, and after having relieved him of his watch and purse in less time than it takes to tell of it, they make good their escape, leaving the bewildered victim stunned at the suddenness of the attack. Policemen in plain clothing are now on the lookout for these London highwaymen.

The Anarchist plot to destroy Vienna on the 4th of October, appears to have been carefully planned, though fortunately not successfully carried out. Arrangements had been made to fire the city in four distinct quarters, and then, while the police and citizens were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, the diabolical dynamiters were to blow up the palace and the great public buildings. The details of the discovery of the plot disclosed the fact that those engaged in it were drawn from all nationalities, which would indicate that the soldiers who war against society under the red banner are not sufficiently numerous in any one nationality to organize for any very extensive operations.

Fifteen persons lost their lives from an accident on the St. Paul Railway, in Wisconsin. An express train ran through an open switch and plunged into a sand hill. Both ends of the passenger car were telescoped, so that egress by the doors became impossible. For some unaccountable reason the windows could not be raised, and when the car caught fire, the passengers were unable to make good their escape, all perishing in the flames. Had an axe or a saw been obtained, the passengers might have saved themselves, but railway authorities seldom provide against eventualities. Some day, these soulless corporations will be taught a lesson that will make it imperative on them to take ordinary precautions against danger.

When a lecturer of literary distinction like Justin McCarthy refers to a matter of history, he is supposed to be conversant with the facts, and yet when Mr. McCarthy was speaking of Lord Cornwallis, he referred to his defence of Yorktown as an ignominious failure. The circumstances of that famous siege are so well known that it seems hardly necessary to state that Lord Cornwallis and his ill-armed, badly provisioned garrison were beleaguered by a force of French and Continental troops which, according to American historians, outnumbered the garrison two to one, and which impartial critics state was four to five times greater than that of the defenders. The failure to hold the earthworks against such odds can scarce be regarded as ignominious.

BARRINGTON AND ITS PEOPLE.

As a summer resort Barrington, N. S., is at once a pleasant and comparatively secluded village, and in its vicinity are exceptional boating and bathing facilities. But now that the mercury is beginning to approach the freezing point, it is not as a summer resort that we propose speaking of the locality.

Barrington is noted for its hardy and enterprising fishermen, to whom the dangers of the deep appear to have no terrors; and yet there is scarcely a family residing along the Barrington shore who does not number one or more of its members as lost at sea. In addition to the men employed in the shore or bank fisheries in Nova Scotian boats and smacks, hundreds of Barrington folk annually cross to Gloucester, Mass., and aid in manning the fishing fleet of that enterprising town. These return in the autumn, bringing home the profits of their summer's toil to the wives and little ones left behind.

In ordinarily good years the Barrington fishermen have been enabled to support their families in comparative comfort, and in many instances have laid away a snug sum in the Savings' Bank against a rainy day.

Owing to the low price and comparative scarcity of fish this year, the fishermen find themselves in straitened circumstances, and as the Gloucester men are likewise returning home with empty pockets, the outlook for the winter is far from bright. From an agricultural standpoint, Barrington can not be considered a favored district. True, many of those who devote themselves exclusively to this pursuit are, compared with the fishermen, in comparatively easy circumstances, but the natural disadvantages with which they have to contend, are such as farmers residing in other parts of the province would consider insuperable.

The root crops are generally good, and the pasturage excellent, but cattle raising in a district where hay sells at from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per ton, is manifestly not a paying speculation.

The country is admirably adapted for sheep grazing, and the enumerable islands along the coast would afford excellent runs for "Lesters" and other hardy breeds. But as fishing has absorbed the attention of the inhabitants no systematic effort to utilize these natural pastures has yet been made.

For many years and especially during the time ship building was brisk, lumbering was carried on in the back country, more particularly on the Upper Clyde, but since the advent of iron vessels, both the ship-building and lumbering industries have been abandoned.

Mineral deposits have been reported as having been discovered in and about Barrington, but the holders are for the most part without capital, and unable to develop their properties.

Gold, manganese, and a crude oil have been discovered, but as yet Barrington has reaped no benefit from these finds. The people residing along the Barrington coast are both frugal and industrious, and with fair opportunities are capable of maintaining themselves in comparative comfort. At present the fishery difficulty with the United States, the low price of fish in the West Indian market, and the decadence of the ship-building industry, all tend to prevent their receiving a fair remuneration for their honest and industrious toil.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

The question is frequently asked, as to whether the proprietors and editors of newspapers have any warrant for the publication of purely personal matters, without the consent of the person or persons referred to. It may be said in reply, that so long as the published matter is not libellous, journalists have the same right to use their papers as individuals have to use their tongues; but such newspapers should be governed by the same principles as gentlemen follow in their own conduct. Newspaper proprietors may claim that the publication of sensational matter pays; but this, after all, is but a flimsy excuse, for if carried to its logical conclusion, it is right to do anything good, bad, or indifferent, so long as it pays. Public opinion is fast awakening to the evils of newspaper espionage, and ere long would-be respectable journals will have to shut out from their columns much of the silly and demoralizing matter with which they are wont to surfeit their readers. The *Forum* for August contains an able article on this question, from the pen of Mr. J. B. Bishop, of the *New York Evening Post*, from which we cull the following striking examples of the extent to which the evil has grown in that city:—

It was only about a year ago that an eminent and public-spirited gentleman was stricken with a fatal illness on the eve of his proposed wedding. He was a man of large wealth, who had given of it freely for public and private charities and purposes. Yet, when it was announced that he was dying, what happened? The newspapers began to give all their energies to discovering how much money he was going to bestow upon his intended bride. One of them devoted over a column in one day to the results of a searching investigation upon this point. Everybody in any way related to the dying man was hunted down and questioned. All members of his family, his lawyer, his business associates, were asked for their knowledge about it, and if they denied having knowledge, were requested to give a guess. Then, to crown all, persons in no way interested in the man or his honorable life were cited as authorities on the probable size of the bequest. All this was published, together with descriptions of the lady's personal appearance and a sketch of her history, during the very hours in which the man was dying.

At about the same time, a young schoolgirl, a daughter of a prominent and respected merchant, was discovered to have made a secret and most unwise marriage. A reporter spied the marriage notice and at once started

upon the trail. He hunted down the bride and groom, described and interviewed them; and then going to the father's house, confronted the nearly distracted man with the information which he had obtained, saying that a full account of the affair would appear in a certain newspaper on the following day. The father begged to have it suppressed, but the reporter informed him, with brutal insolence, that such things could not be suppressed. Then the father begged to have the account made as little of a "sensation" as possible, saying: "I have always tried to appear honorably before the public, and now this comes upon me with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. You can't imagine what a blow this marriage has been to me!" No, the reporter could not imagine it, neither could the newspaper which had sent him on his detestable errand, for he wrote, and that newspaper published the next morning, in a conspicuous column of its first page, in large type, an impertinent and vulgar account of the affair, with the names in full of all the parties to it, and with clumsy and coarse attempts to give a humorous aspect to the father's grief.

There is scarcely a city in the land in which similar offenses have not been committed. There are many communities in which they are of such regular occurrence that the journals committing them have become a positive terror to respectable citizens; for, to a newspaper possessed with the idea that anybody's business is everybody's business, nothing is sacred.

The treatment of the President and his bride by the press of the United States was so outrageous that it called public attention to the question as to whether the press had the right to consider anybody's business as everybody's business, and the public verdict is that it has not.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The oration recently delivered at Toulouse by M. de Freycinet, President of the Council, affords some insight into the course which France is likely to pursue in her dealings with foreign nations. The orator's outlines of the foreign policy of France has been most favorably commented on by the Republican Press throughout the country; hence it may be supposed to represent the prevailing sentiment of the French people. With regard to the position of France among the powers of Europe, M. de Freycinet said:—"Our relations with the great powers are established on a footing of mutual consideration." This is indeed a happy expression, and must have a very grateful sound in the ears of a people whose terrible misfortunes in their last war of aggrandizement have endangered, if not destroyed, their claims even to be considered a Great Power. But in the case of some European powers, mutual consideration is only a mild expression for mutual suspicion. On the one hand, France shows not a little anxiety when she learns that a German railway is projected, for purely commercial purposes, from Brussels or Antwerp to Mayence. On the other hand, German newspapers always justify the enormous military strength maintained by Germany, on the ground that her western neighbor is spending vast sums in increasing the efficiency of her forces. Every movement on the part of Russia, too, is watched by the other Powers with an interest closely bordering on anxiety. The stealthy prowling of the Russian Bear causes even the dignified British Lion to change his front. Austria would gladly thwart the designs of Russia in the Balkan peninsula, could she only count on the support of Germany. The latter country is unwilling to break with Russia, for fear of a Franco-Russian alliance. And thus they watch each other, "Letting I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage." This is the article which M. de Freycinet calls "mutual consideration."

But though the peaceful professions of the President of the Council are received with such favor by the French nation at large, they are equally ready to subscribe to his reservation—a most significant reservation in the case of France. A French journal puts it thus:—"It is precisely because France cannot resign its role of Great Power, because she must be ready to defend her interests and her honor, that it is important not to conceal from herself her duties, or from others her strength and her determinations." It was professedly in the defence of her interests and her honor that, after having repudiated the unreasonable demands of Germany, she plunged into the bloody Franco-German war. She is now recovering from the defence of her interests and her honor, and these terms, it is feared, are coming to have their former force and elasticity.

A horrible religious sect has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, been established in Russia. The chief doctrine held is that it is a sin to let men suffer bodily pain, on which account sick people belonging to the organization are strangled. The existence of the sect was betrayed by a young peasant of the government of Saratof, whose sick wife had been kidnapped from his dwelling during his absence, and would have been put to a violent death but for his timely interposition. Both the mother and the aunt of the sick woman belonged to this sect, and it was they who had intended putting her to the "red death," as this sort of killing is called. Returning home one day the young husband found that his wife had been removed to the house of his mother in an adjacent village. He hurried to the place, and found his wife still alive, but washed, wrapped in white linen, and laid upon a bier. The sick woman had no idea of the purpose for which she had been so laid out, and the husband, being suspicious, determined to watch the development of events. He consoled his wife, and then, hiding himself behind a wide stove, waited the arrival of his relatives. In time he heard some one enter the room, and turn the lock behind him. Looking out from his hiding-place he saw that it was a man dressed in blood-red clothes bearing a large pillow in his hands. A minute later he heard a stifled groan come from the bier. To rush from his place and fell the would-be murderer to the ground was the work of a moment, but the man in red seized his chance and escaped. A few days later no fewer than forty-two members were arrested by the police.

TIT-BITS.

A blackmailer—A negro postmaster.
 A bit of real life—A piece of boarding-house cheese.
 When a butcher gambles he should play for large steaks.
 The pretty girl who is maid of hall work is the door belle.
 The girl who loves William never asks her father to foot her Bill.
 My dear boy, if you must part your hair in the middle, get it even, if you have to split a hair to do it.
 Independence is a name for what no man possesses; nothing, in the animate or inanimate world, is more dependent than man.

A stupid man, in buying a book, said to the bookseller, "I will take two copies while I am about it, as I may wish to read it twice."
 A poet asks: "What is warmer than a woman's love?" We infer that he never picked up a newly-coined horse shoe, fresh from the forge.

Daughter: "Wasn't Julius Caesar one of the strongest men that ever lived, pa?" Father: "What makes you ask that question?" Daughter: "I was just reading that he threw a bridge over the Rhine."

NOT FULL SIZED.—"Say, Loamacre, how much did the railroad company pay you for that cow they ran over?" "Twelve pounds." "Twelve pounds? Why, that miserable road that runs past my place killed a better cow for me, and only paid me eight!" "Oh, well, but your cow was killed on a narrow gauge road, you know."

"I sat beside Horace Greeley once at a great political meeting in New York, just after the war," said the Rev. Dr. Bennett, "and heard him define the difference between society and politics. Said he, looking over the crowd: 'If I were to confine the right of suffrage to only such of you men as I would permit to marry my daughter, there'd be mighty few of you ever get a chance to vote.'"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Well," remarked a young man to a group of friends, "the only girl I ever really loved is to be married the 10th of next month."

"Too bad, old fel," said a member of the party. "You have my sympathy."

"You know the old story about as good fish in the sea, don't you?" inquired another.

"Why don't you punch the lucky fellow?" asked a pugilistic member, "and prevent him from coming to time at the wedding?"

"Who is the lucky man?" asked a fourth member of the gathering.

"If you would only give me a chance I will tell you. She is to marry me."

GEORGE FELT HE WAS SAFE.—They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come into the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie, dear?" "No; I think not," replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on; "it's awfully lonely. Mother has gone out, and father is upstairs groaning with rheumatism in the feet." "Both feet?" asked George. "Yes, both feet." "Then I'll come in."

Mr. Webster used to tell a story at the expenso of Peter Little, who had in early life repaired clocks and watches, but who had for some years represented a Maryland district in the House. One day he had the temerity to move to amend a resolution by John Randolph on the subject of military claims. Mr. Randolph rose up after the amendment had been offered, and drawing his watch from his fob, asked the Hon. Peter what o'clock it was. He told him. "Sir," replied the orator, "you can mend my watch, but not my notions. You understand tic-tacs, but not tactics."

A POWERFUL BOTTLE.—The following story is told of the General Traffic Manager of a Southern railroad. Some time ago, as he was returning to New York from the South, the train on which he was riding stopped at Elizabeth, and among the passengers who boarded it was a richly dressed lady, who entered the car in which he sat, and anxiously glanced around for a seat. The train was crowded, and Mr. O—immediately arose and gave the lady his—the outer half of the—seat, and stood in the aisle near by. When Newark was reached, the gentleman who occupied the other half got out, and left the car. The lady at once arose, as if to give Mr. O—his portion of the seat, shook out her skirts, seated herself again with her back to the aisle, and put her little hand-satchel on the other half of the seat. By this time many of the passengers had become interested in the situation. When the train reached that portion of the meadows between Newark and Jersey City on which the phosphate works are situated, the terrible stench, so familiar to those who habitually travel on the Pennsylvania and Morris and Essex railroads, penetrated the cars. Quick as thought, the lady seized her satchel, got out a bottle of smelling-salts, and clapped it to her nose. Mr. O—saw this, and leaning over, he said to a couple of gentlemen in the seat immediately behind her, "Gentlemen, what in the name of heaven has that woman got in that bottle?"

The lady instantly turned, and said, "It is not this bottle, sirs, which smells."

Amid the universal laughter he retired to another car, but not until he had shot back, "Madame, as long as I live I'll never forget the smell from that bottle."—*Harper's Magazine for October.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

It is now over two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its readers have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, enterprise, and worth of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of their continuance and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of THE CRITIC for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for THE CRITIC when you next renew your subscription, or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one THE CRITIC for the next year, post paid.

Those who took part in the riot at Paspébiac, P Q, have been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Winnipeg is going ahead by leap and bounds. It now has a population of 21,000, and building operations are active.

The health of Hon. J. A. Chapleau is in a critical state. The Minister is now in New York, where he is gone for medical advice.

The increase of crime among the boys of Winnipeg is alarming. A house of correction or reformatory is much needed in that city.

A company is to be incorporated to build a railway toll-bridge across the Bay of Quinte from a point near Belleville to some point in the township of Ameliasburg.

An exchange speaking of an accident says: "One man was killed, and the other had his head severed from his body." We wonder they were not both killed.

Mr. Wm. Purves has been elected warden of North Sydney. This well-governed town owes much of its prosperity to the time and attention devoted by its councillors to municipal affairs.

The Government of Ottawa has received petitions from Winnipeg and elsewhere, praying for the pardon and release of Big Bear. The matter is now under consideration in the department of Justice.

Ten thousand dollars have already been expended in endeavoring to launch the big raft at the Joggins, but happily the prospects of getting it off are now good. Hydraulic screws are being used for the purpose.

At the agricultural show, held at Indian Head, near Regina, the Indian exhibitors carried off first prizes in wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, and other products. They feel immensely proud of thus having beaten their white brethren.

The widow of John Murphy, of Ottawa, has been awarded by the court \$700 damages in her suit against the contractor Daniel Doyle. The deceased lost his life by a caving in of an excavation, which was imperfectly secured.

Messrs. Sam Jones and Sam Small, the Evangelists, have left Toronto, after having done very successful work. A number of citizens of the Queen city presented Mr. Jones with a check for \$2,500, as a mark of their appreciation of his services in the community.

Mr. James Munro, of Milton, Yarmouth Co., has been appointed "Inspector of Schools for Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties." This is as it should be. Mr. Munro is an old and faithful teacher, and apart from any political considerations is entitled to and well qualified for his new position.

The farmers in the vicinity of Windsor sustained a heavy loss on Saturday last in the burning of the cheese factory with all its contents. Four tons of marketable cheese, the product of the summer's work, was destroyed, and the loss will be very serious, only a partial insurance against fire having been effected.

The old penitentiary, which has for several years past served as the City and Provincial Poorhouse, is now deserted, its occupants having been transferred to the new and substantial structure which occupies the site of the burned building. In their new quarters the poor, aged, and decrepid inmates will be less like sardines in a box than they have been of late.

There was much excitement in Baddeck on Saturday last upon hearing that a can of gunpowder, with a lighted fuse attached, had been thrown through the window into the kitchen of Mr. W. H. Watson, in which his wife and four small children were at the time the only occupants. Fortunately the fuse burned out so that no damage was done, but the perpetrator of the dastardly outrage has so far escaped justice.

The efforts being made by a committee of benevolent ladies to establish a Seamen's Rest in this city, are worthy of every encouragement. 12,000 sailors annually visit the port, many of whom in past years have experienced the blessings of the Seamen's Home, the Mission and the Rest. A combination of these agencies could be made if a suitable building could be procured. At present over half of the funds collected have to be paid out in the form of rents. Mrs. David Allison and Miss Robinson are urging the matter upon public attention with their customary energy. As suggested in our columns some months since the old city building shortly to be vacated would make an excellent Seamen's Home, and with slight alterations could be adapted to the needs of the several agencies now at work.

The elections for county councillors in the 18 counties of the Province will be held on the 16th inst. Electors should see to it that the candidates are broad-minded liberal men. It is the little demagogues who play havoc at the meetings of our municipal councillors, and this class of men should be allowed to remain at home. As a rule the councillors in the Province are men of character and standing in their respective communities.

Of the sixty members of the Mounted Police, stationed at Battleford, who were stricken down by fever, ten have died. Fourteen of the inhabitants of the town were also attacked, and two succumbed. The fever has broken out in the "D." troop, which is now at Fort McLeod, and the inhabitants of the town are panic stricken. The fever is of a virulent type, leaving those who escape death in a prostrate condition, their recovery being very slow.

Macdonald, the young man who some months ago gave himself up to the magistrate at Whycocomach, as the person through whom one McLellan had met his death, was tried at Port Hood last week, Chief Justice Macdonald presiding. The evidence of some of the witnesses went to show that McLellan was the stronger man of the two, and that Macdonald stabbed him in self-defence. The jury after hearing the evidence of both sides brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Macdonald. The young man's father broke down on hearing the verdict, but young Macdonald himself did not appear to realize its purport.

An independent onlooker would be at a loss to know the real state of affairs in Quebec, if he were obliged to depend for his information on purely party papers. Both sides claim victory and each ignores the uncertain element which at present exists. 30 straight Conservatives and 31 straight Liberals were elected, one of the latter has since died, but he will probably be replaced by a Liberal. The 4 remaining members are Independent-Nationalists. The report that a round robin in favor of Mr. Mercier, the Opposition leader, had been signed by 35 members, lacks confirmation. The Independent-Nationalists hold the key of the situation, and it is not yet known with which party they will side.

"Baddeck" says:—"The people are complaining of the increased taxation the county will have to undergo in consequence of having four or five persons in Dudley Warner's stone jail. Although the new Post Office is not entirely completed, the Post Master moved in the first of the week; and now that the building is occupied, people can understand the necessity of paying a janitor, which they could not while the building was unoccupied. In respect to the appearance of the building, a great variety of opinions prevail. Some maintain that it is a thing of beauty, while others compare it to a lime kiln; but these last must surely be those who have not been trained to see the 'poetry of architecture.' Although this difference of opinion exists, all will no doubt unite in giving thanks to the Dominion Government for the crumb that has fallen to Cape Breton from the table at Ottawa; and we trust that ere long, many more crumbs will fall, and that we shall see the iron horse passing through our island. D. Hamilton is about establishing several steam saw mills at the Little Narrows."

The will of Mrs. Stewart, of New York, has been filed. Bequests are made amounting to \$20,000,000.

Landlords in West Clare have made a reduction of 15 to 40 per cent in their rents. The tenants are satisfied, and are paying up their arrears.

A fire at Cleveland, Ohio, has destroyed the magnificent building of the Case School of Applied Science, erected one year ago. It cost \$200,000.

A New York syndicate has offered the Cherokee Indians \$3 an acre for 6,000,000 acres of their reserve, which they propose using for stock raising.

Miss Alice Whitacre, the young Chicago vocalist, was well received at her late debut in London, and the musical critics are enthusiastic over America's new prima donna.

The Faculty of Andover College are at loggerheads over the doctrinal teaching of some members of the staff, which are asserted to be contrary to the provisions of the endowment.

Advices have been received in London, stating that the natives at Enhamban, a town at the entrance of the Mozambique Channel, have revolted and defeated the Portuguese.

32,000,000 bushels of wheat are now stored in the elevators of Minnesota and Dakota. 3,000 wheat-laden cars are on their way eastward; the railways being literally blockaded with freight.

The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, at New York, was unveiled with imposing solemnities in presence of the President of the United States, the French delegation, and an immense concourse of spectators.

The elections in Massachusetts on Tuesday last, resulted in the return of Governor Ames, by a reduced majority. In the legislature a working Republican majority has been secured, and of the twelve congressional seats, nine have been carried by the Republicans, and three by the Democrats.

Fifty dollars fine with the option of thirty days imprisonment is now the penalty imposed by the law of the State of New York upon any person exposing for sale or wearing the feathers of any song or wild bird. Feather trimming is just now very fashionable in New York city. The law is evidently in advance of public opinion.

The collector at Bangor gives it as his opinion that Canadian fish, when frozen, will have to pay duty. Fresh fish for immediate consumption are at present admitted duty free. This is drawing a fine line between dutiable and undutiable fish, and it will be news to our fishermen that frozen fish are preserved as effectually by frost as if dried, pickled or smoked.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now visiting the United States, called on the President on Monday, last. The representatives of royalty and democracy enjoyed a pleasant quarter of an hour's confab.

It is now stated that the amount stolen from the Adams' express messenger, on a train near Pacific, Mo., last week, will aggregate \$120,000 instead of \$50,000, as first reported. The express company claim to have a clue to the robber.

The claim of the Americans to exclusive rights in the seal fisheries of Alaska, are, considering the outcry against our headland contention, very laughable. These fisheries are hundreds of miles in extent and are not enclosed by headlands. A contemporary truly says that "The Seal ring of Alaska is not as valuable a piece of jewelry as it was one year ago."

American counterfeiters have discovered a new dodge for defrauding the public. By some means known only to the initiated, they successfully split the bills and thus obtain a genuine face and back for two notes. The counterfeit is cleverly executed on the blank side, and experts find it difficult to detect the fraud, as a glance at the opposite side of the note tends to convince them of its genuineness.

The acquisition of Alaska cost the United States Government \$7,000,000, but so far the Republic has reaped no benefit from its only possession. Now, however, that gold has been discovered on the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, there will be more interest taken in this North-West Territory. At present the boundary line is not laid down excepting in a general way, and trouble is likely to arise in consequence.

The French duty on foreign wheat is to be doubled.

400,000 Russian troops are on board Russian cruisers. Their destination is supposed to be Varna.

The valley of the Garonne is flooded and the street railway in Bordeaux is so far under water that operations have been suspended.

A small insurrection has broken out in Afghanistan. It is the direct result of the popular discontent against excessive taxation.

The Burmese insurgents are showing vigorous fight, and the British troops are obliged to be on the *qui vivo* against surprises.

The King of Greece has advised his brother, Prince Waldemar, not to accept the Bulgarian throne if offered to him.

It is reported James Russell Lowell will soon be married to Lady Lytton, widow of the late Lord Lytton.

The Swiss Federal Government, which has a debt of less than \$9,000,000, proposes to buy up all the Swiss railways.

Prince Conza, half brother of King Milan, of Servia, is proposed as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

The revision of the treaty between China and Japan has been shelved, and has been put off for another year.

Mr. John Morley is spoken of as Gladstone's successor, as leader of the Liberal party. The G. O. M. will in future confine his attention exclusively to the Irish question.

The Government of Bulgaria has issued an order prohibiting the teaching of the Russian language in the schools, and substituting the German in its place.

Prussia, realizing the difficulties and complications arising out of private companies owning and controlling railways, is about to buy up all the railway lines in the kingdom.

In Japan it is stated that a code of new marriage laws will shortly be promulgated, according to which it will be unlawful for males under twenty-five years and females under nineteen years to contract marriage.

A deputation of Servians visited St. Petersburg for the purpose of protesting against the secret Russian intrigues to overthrow King Milan. Courteous treatment was accorded the deputation.

The attempt of the Nationalists to elect their representatives as members of the senate of Dublin University, has failed. *United Ireland* strongly condemns the manner in which the University is being conducted.

A prominent German Diplomat, during the absence of the German Ambassador from the capital of one of the Great Powers, being misled by certain telegrams, was induced to speculate heavily. He lost \$1,000,000.

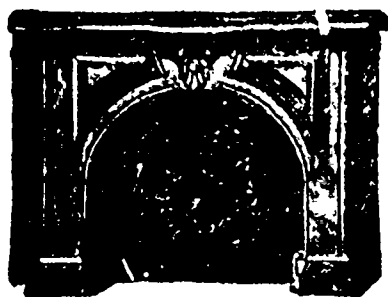
The first sod will be turned in the proposed Baltic and North Sea Canal in November; next spring the work will be prosecuted with vigor. This canal will give Germany an independent outlet from the Baltic.

There is to be a grand Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey, on the 20th of June next, to mark the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. All the Court officials and foreign ambassadors are expected to be present at this great jubilee celebration.

Germans do not take kindly to the dress of the Scotch Highlander. Prince Henry of Battenburg has incurred the displeasure of the Queen, because he prefers the stereotyped dress worn by men in general, to the picturesque scarf, kilt and sporran, which the lads in the Highlands wear.

A procession led by 500 women in black marched through the streets of Charleroi, Belgium bearing banners upon which were inscribed mottoes favoring universal suffrage; 35,000 sympathetic onlookers witnessed this strange and orderly demonstration.

The meeting of the Bulgarian Sobrance has, so far, been orderly. The Bulgarians feel despondent over the lack of interest evinced by the great powers in the condition of the state, and are fearful that Russian occupation will be unopposed. Austria is the only power which has taken a decided stand against Russian aggression.



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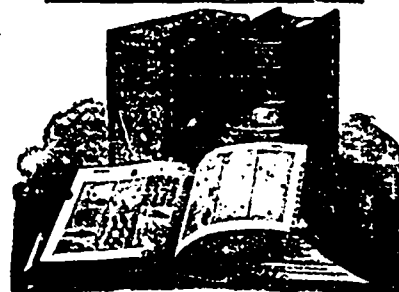
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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Tender for a Wooden Crib Block for a Wharf at Point Tupper, Strait of Canso.

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Crib Block" will be received until Wednesday, 2nd November, 1880.
The work to be let is the construction of a section of wharf 40 x 80, extending out to 16 feet of water at low tide, at Point Tupper.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Resident Chief Engineer, Port Hawkesbury, where forms of Tender may be obtained.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bill payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plans and specifications.
If the tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
CO. LINGWOOD SCHRIEBER,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.
Government Railways.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 26th October, 1880.



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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. K. C. Hind, who has been chaplain to the Bishop for the last two years, has resigned, being about to seek a separate charge. Mr. Hind has been a faithful and hard-working clergyman, and the congregation part from him with regret.

The Rev. C. Gwyllim has been received into the Diocese from that of Colorado. He will be sent to one of the vacant Missions. He is a pleasing and well-informed speaker, and will be an acquisition to the clergy. He preached at St. George's Church on Sunday morning last.

Rev. Dr. Partridge has returned from his brief holiday in the United States.

The S. S. Teacher's Association of this city, at its annual meeting on the 19th ult., elected Rev. Dr. Partridge President, H. C. Creighton and A. DeB. Tromaine Vice presidents, and F. C. Sumichrast Secretary-Treasurer. Under their vigorous management, the Association may be expected to do some good work during the winter.

The work of the Church Army is now under way. On Wednesday last a united service was held in St. Paul's Church, when the Lord Bishop formally licensed Capt. Winfield and Howcroft to their respective fields of labor. The men are both full of life and zeal, and will doubtless gain the affections of the working-men and influence them for good. There is room for every judicious evangelizing agency in this city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. H. McKenzie, of Pugwash, has declined the call from the Presbyterian Church at Bridgewater.

The opening lecture of Pine Hill College was delivered on Wednesday evening last in Chalmers Church by the Rev. Dr. McKnight. The subject of the lecture was, "The Organization of the Primitive Church." We learn that there is an unusually large number of freshmen this term.

A very interesting social gathering was held in the basement of St. Andrew's Church last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute.

The Rev. D. Mackenzie, of Earlton, has received a unanimous call from St. Columbia Church, Lochiel, Ontario.

Nine of the members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., in connection with the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, are studying with a view to missionary work among their countrymen.

From the report of the Superintendent of Missions in the North-West we learn that of the ninety-four churches and twenty-one mansees built by the Presbyterians of that district, no fewer than seventy-one of the former and nineteen of the latter were erected during the last five years. Last year seventeen churches and a manse were constructed.

There are twenty-four Presbyteries in the United States which contributed last year an average of twenty dollars and over per member. The contributions in the Presbytery of New York amounted to within a fraction of forty dollars per member.

BAPTIST.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of Boston, held lately, it was decided not to co-operate with the Methodist ministers of that city in a series of revival services, to be held under the leadership of the Revs. Sam Jones and Sam Small.

On the 13th ult., seventeen missionaries from the Baptist Church of the United States, and seven from the F. C. Baptist Church, sailed from Boston for India.

The Rev. B. N. Nobles, of Jacksonville, N. B., has accepted a call from the Baptist church at Lockport.

A special meeting of the Senate of Acadia College is to be held on the 23rd inst., at which it is expected action will be taken in regard to increasing the teaching staff.

A meeting of the Boards of the Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces, and the F. C. Baptist Church in New Brunswick, will be held in St. John, on the 17th inst., to consider the basis of union adopted by the joint committee.

There are now in the State of New York forty-three Baptist Associations, 864 churches, 768 ordained ministers, and 117,249 members, 768 Sunday schools, 1,725 teachers, and 10,061 scholars. The contributions for all purposes last year amounted to \$1,374,616.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Church of the United States has raised within a small amount of a million dollars for missions this year.

The Wesleyan Methodists of England have a membership of 413,163, and the United Methodists 67,081. The former have increased 15 per cent, and the latter 7½ during the past decade.

An important meeting of the general committee of the Missionary Society has just been held in London. Following out the aggressive policy urged by prominent laymen at the recent conference, it has been decided to commence forthwith a mission in Burmah. Rev. W. R. Winston, an experienced Indian missionary, has offered his services. He will be accompanied by a trained native from Ceylon. Another minister is to be sent to assist as chaplain to the Wesleyan soldiers. A new mission to Zululand is now engaging the attention of the committee.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The five public bath-houses of Philadelphia, were visited by over 600,000 men, women, and children during the three months they were opened.

If the Chinese nation were to pass before an observer in single file, the procession would never cease, for a new generation would be coming on the stage as fast as the procession moved.

The combined capital of the Rothschilds is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Half of this has been gained within the last twenty-five years, and the whole of it in scarcely more than a century.

It has been shown that the strength of the lion in the fore-limb is only 69.9 per cent of that of the tiger, and the strength of his hind limbs only 65.9 per cent. Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine men are required to control a tiger.

A Chicago Anarchist was declaiming to a crowd in favor of dividing property. "Give me your gold watch!" shouted a man in the crowd. "It's my watch; I bought it," answered the speaker. "Don't care," was the answer, "you have a watch and I have none, and by your doctrine I want yours." This corked the Anarchist completely.

A "palindrome" is a sentence that reads the same forward and backward. One of the best we have ever seen is that which the *Lowell Courier* claims to have originated: "No, it is opposit'on.—*Burlington Free Press*. The most famous and longest palindrome on record is that ascribed to the great Napoleon: "Able was I ere I saw Elbs." One of the best was the brief introduction by his own mouth of our first parent, to his newly-made and doubtless surprised spouse: "Madam, I'm Adam." Another is attributed to Taylor, "the Water poet," but this is short of a letter: "Lewd I did live and evil did I dwell."—*Montreal Post*.

By observing how far the sun has to sink beneath the horizon before the topmost summit of the air is cut off from its rays, Monsieur Bravais, some years ago, determined the greatest upward limit of twilight to be 378,000 feet, or nearly seventy-one miles above sea level. By observing the earth's shadow on the moon during eclipses, astronomers had inferred that the atmosphere must be sufficiently dense to produce twilight for at least 240,000 feet away from the earth's surface.

Many attempts have been made to fix the height of the aurora borealis, but the estimates have given a discouragingly wide range of figures. The aurora has been observed when it seemed to rest on the earth's surface, and at other times has appeared simultaneously at stations so widely separated that it has been supposed to be 200 or 300 miles high. In experiments with his powerful voltaic battery, practical demonstrations of the effects of electrical discharges in rarified air were made by Dr. De la Rue. These forced him to the conclusion that thirty-eight miles is probably the height at which the most brilliant auroras take place, that a pale and faint glow may possibly be produced as high even as eighty-two miles, but that at a height of 124 miles no auroral discharge is possible.

Here is a highly veracious and probable story—"In the battle of Abu Klea, Private Angus, 1st battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, with blind faith in the traditional virtues of British steel, prodded an Arab in the abdomen, when, lo! the sword bayonet doubled up as if it had been forged of hoop iron. The Arab cut Angus down, inflicting a deep gash in the thigh, and would probably have killed him by a sword thrust. At that moment, however, another Fusilier aimed at the Arab, pulled trigger, when, by a lucky accident, the rifle went off, and Private Angus was saved."—*Horse Marines Gazette*.

A large baker at Brussels' finding the telephone subscription for his fifteen branches a rather heavy item of expenditure, has had recourse to carrier pigeons for conveying his messages. With the morning's delivery of bread from the bakehouse to the fifteen shops he sends three pigeons, which suffice for the daily communications to head-quarters. As each pigeon alights on the step of the dovecote, it makes contact with an electric bell, and thus gives notice of its return. The whole cost of pigeons and installation did not amount to two months' telephone subscription for the fifteen establishments.

A French thermometer has been devised of such sensitiveness that it will even denote, by a deflection of the index needle of nearly two inches, the entrance of a person into the room where it is placed, and by putting the hand near the bulb the needle is deflected the whole extent of the graduated arc. The apparatus consists of a bent tube, carrying at one end a bulb which is coated externally with lampblack. The tube is filled to a certain extent with mercury, and is supported by arms pivoting on a steel knife-blade. Just above the pivot is fixed an index needle which moves across a graduated arc; and beneath the pivot hangs a rod, to which is attached by friction a small weight that serves to balance the needle so as to cause it to point to zero on the arc. When the temperature rises, be it ever so slightly, the heat being absorbed by the lampblack dilates the air in the bulb, and drives the mercury forward. The centre of gravity of the apparatus being displaced, the needle will immediately turn towards the right—and when, on the contrary, the temperature decreases, the needle will point towards the left.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OLD JEREMY'S SPORT.

Noles is old Jeremy's neighbor ;
And while at his work one day,
Turning to answer an angry call
From an angry face above the wall,
Noles hears his neighbor say :—

"Sir! do you know your precious fowls
Have laid my garden bare?
They've pecked and scratched, and torn my beds
Till now 'u may beware!
If you don't keep your hens at home
I'll shoot each bird I see."

"Shoot away, Jeremy," answers Noles,
"Only throw them across to me!"

Crack went the rifle day by day.
And over the garden wall,
The fine fat hens came tumbling down
As fast as they could fall.

For a fortnight Jeremy had good sport,
And neighbor Noles lived high ;
When one fine day old Jeremy heard
That Noles had never owned a bird,
And thoes he'd hunted down so hard
Had wandered from his own fowl yard!
Across the lane hard by.

Over the wall old Jeremy looked,
His face like crinkled curds,
As on poor Noles his wrath was spent,
His outraged feelings thus found vent—
—But I won't repeat his words.

PLUM DUFF.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR FISHERMEN.

They are a numerous, generous, patriotic, and industrious people. Their line of business exposes them to many dangers, hardships, and disappointments. They are not a discontented and fault-finding class of society; yet I hear a good deal of fault-finding of late, and I believe, not without cause.

For the last three years, many engaged in this branch of toil have not met with sufficient remuneration to enable them to make both ends meet each year; hence, running in debt, or an endurance of pinching poverty. And this state of things must continue until a higher price for fish is realized. Anything less than three dollars per quintal will not pay. But last year, the average price was scarcely two dollars and a half.

There was hope early in the autumn that three dollars or more would be obtained. But this hope is not now likely to be realized, as ten or fifteen thousand quintals from French vessels have been bought by Halifax merchants at a lower rate than they could be obtained from our fishermen. This might seem fair enough, but when we remember that a bounty price on each quintal sold in our Dominion of nearly two dollars is given by their Government, while we are not allowed to sell to them, the transaction is not just and equitable.

Can it be right thus to undermine one of our chief industries? I had no idea that we had merchants in our Province who, to enrich themselves, would try to impoverish our hard-working fishermen. But they are doing it, by supplying the market with foreign fish.

It is reported that one in Lunenburg is attempting the same thing. It would be unjust, unpatriotic, and mean to do so, when thousands of quintals of fish are now waiting for a market.

If our Government, as soon as it has an opportunity, does not put a stop to this kind of trade, and protect the fisheries of its own country, it need not look for much support from the discouraged fishermen.

Lunenburg County, Oct. 27th, 1880.

ALPHA.

THE OLD TOWN OF HALIFAX.

Halifax is now in its 137th year, not large for its age, nor yet very handsome, few public amusements, little excitement of any kind, and yet everybody likes Halifax and calls it a "dear old town;" it has been "old" from its earliest infancy, like some children. It is literally a city built on rocks—I was going to add eternal, but with the remembrance of some of its dilapidated buildings fresh in my minds, I dare not make any assertion as to its eternity.

The city is at the base and on the sides of a high hill, on whose top is the citadel, peaceful enough now, as are all the forts on the harbor and the point, but veritable slumbering volcanoes they are, ready, at the first sound of the war cry, to belch out fire and brimstone.

The docks or wharves extend but a short distance into the harbor for even the largest ships to load and unload. Anyone with a nose can tell the chief article of trade—fish. Many of the wharves are covered with racks where codfish are dried, and the sea breeze often comes to us laden with their delicate aroma. Seal skins from Labrador—scarcely less odoriferous than cod—are shipped to England. These are not fine as the skins of the South Sea Island seal, but, packed in salt, go to England to return as seal skin cape, trimmings, etc.

On leaving the wharves, where all kit 's of crafts that move on the waters are moored, the first street you cross is a series of shippers' offices, sailor boarding-houses with an occasional grog shop, one-sided, tumbling looking affairs, as though their support was unsteady; the next street presents a better appearance and so on, yet in all there is a family likeness,

for the houses are all, or nearly all, of a dingy brown color, built of wood, after the same style, perfectly square, and usually three stories high. Most of the porches are inclosed in glass, and many halls have double doors. The porches as well as the windows, even in the poorest houses, are filled with geraniums, nasturtiums, fuchsias, and are fringed around with lobelia. The flowers certainly take away much of the rusty look of the houses. Most of the windows are further ornamented with lace curtains, some have long double curtains, others only a deep ruffle across the window, still from basement to garret all have lace curtains—we do not and must not, however, examine into the texture of the curtains. Windows are seldom open, yet I see no reason for shutting out the very glory of Halifax, its pure fresh air, for the smell of the codfish prevaileth not always.

The stores are shops here, and the shop-keepers always polite, whether you buy for a pound or buy for a penny, still always polite, and the invariable 5 per cent. discount for cash on a bill of smallest dimensions seems strange, but nevertheless delightfully disappointing after you have inwardly rejoiced over the cheapness of the first price.

Halifax makes her boast in her strength; two armies at present hold the fort—the army for the Lord and the army of the Queen, one soldiers of the cross, the other fighters for the crown. Both armies have their worshippers. The English Army is held in much esteem; first by the girls, whose admiration the officers return. The boys worship the soldiers, too, which feeling I don't believe is reciprocated; then the nurse girls, the laundry girls, the maids of all work have weak spots for the soldiers bold. A mutual admiration society is that of Halifax, with as much difference of caste as there are ranks in the army. Then there is a higher power than the military, the titled. The sneezing spell of my Lord (his father is an earl) is of much more importance than the sickness unto death of poor Mr. I-don't-know-who-you-are, who lives in a shorter house, more dingy and with fewer geraniums in the window, though perhaps next door to his highness, for the rich and the poor, the noble and the plain, live as near neighbors here as do the lean and the full sardines in a box.

The guidebook asserts that Halifax is a wealthy city. I should say that the people are comfortably off, without any superabundance of wealth. There are three large sugar refineries, and to my knowledge one cotton factory, and several handsome public buildings; one, the Provincial Building, is where the post office is; one, the Government House, a large, gloomy-looking place, is the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; another great gloomy stone structure is the Parliament Building, where Parliament meets, and where is the Parliamentary Library. The people are quite proud of the portraits that adorn the walls of the legislative chambers, two kings, two queens, four or five judges, and a large oil painting of the humorist Sam Slick. One of the pictures, of I don't know who, is by West. While in Halifax one readily falls into the way of evading a name unless one is sure of the title belonging to it. It is far better to say "beg pardon, what name?" than to put plain Mr. when a title should be there; although lords, sirs, etc. are nearly as common here as majors and captains with us; the people are tenacious of these heirlooms, very probably their only wealth.

Of course Halifax is English—the most English city in America. The inhabitants out-English English in their talk, but make up for the extra width of some of their words by shortening many others. The people wear English clothes, English shoes, drive in English turnouts, with the coachman up behind, unless his seat be pressed into service for a member of the family; they carry English pugs and have English manners, a bit offish at first, but when they know who you are, you know, they are cordial enough. With all their sound English sense, these people have taken unto themselves some of the English foibles, particularly noticeable in the would-be-dude; he has a soft voice, with a sort of hesitancy in his speech, a kangaroo like posture in standing, his hands drooping like the wilted petals of a bronze lily, and then the eye glass—one round glass which he wears when he don't want to see and spits out—excuse the word, expectorate don't express it—when he does want to see—but no more criticism, must I come to Halifax to look for perfection?

Only one suggestion, since I wish travelers to find no drawbacks in this "dear old city." Could not the people advertise when something is going to happen? Since here, I have enjoyed descriptions of what has taken place, but have known of only two things before they occurred—one, the Irish picnic to take place this week, and the other, still more extensively advertised, the advent of M'le Rhea, who appears to-night in "Frou-Frou."

Saturday is the day of days in Halifax. It is market day, and farmers, white, black and red, come from miles and miles around and station themselves on both sides of the bauquette on the Post Office Square. By 7 o'clock, teams are unhitched, horses and oxen feeding, and the farmers have spread their wares invitingly on the sidewalk. Birch bark baskets filled with blueberries, fern leaves—and ferns are gigantic here—twisted into saucers for red foxberries; fresh laid eggs in nests of wool, inviting enough to bring the fat hen near by back to life; lambs wrapped in clean white cloths; vegetables—great, firm cauliflowers, bunches of celery, squash, beets, pumpkins, beans and peas, potatoes—in fact, every known vegetable except sweet potatoes, all full grown, healthy and fresh looking, just as the native men and women are, some fruit here and there and flowers everywhere; banks of nosegays of every hue; many colored sweet peas, pure looking pond lillies, violet-eyed heartsease, stately hollyhocks, phlox, and poppies red and poppies white, white ones too with a faint pink tinge, a blush like to that on a young girl's cheek.

Across the street, in an open space, the negroes and the Indians congregate. There are many negroes here, quiet, honest people. On market day they evidently put on all they have to come to town. I saw one old African lady with three or four skirts on, two sacques, and as many shawls. Their wares are vegetables, berries and eggs; but they seem to excel in rustic

baskets filled with ferns. The Indians squat a little further off, and their warcs are artistically carved canoes, toboggans, bows and arrows, so joined with tomahawks and snow shoes as to form frames and wall pockets. Tea cups and saucers, big baskets and little ones, woven of sweet smelling hay, compose the rest of their stock in trade. Quite a little colony these Indians make on the sidewalk on market day. Each man brings his squaw—man-like and particularly Indian-like—to carry the pack, and of course each squaw brings her papoose. Up the next street and down another—I can never remember their “titles.” Still banks of flowers and stacks of vegetables and fruit, and the good wives and farmers, their lasses and lads, have a bright, pleasant way—so different from our persistent Dagoes—of offering their goods. “Berries, please; vegetables, please,” they chirp to you, and you keep on buying until, hands full, Indian basket full, you beat a retreat.

All day Saturday people market and work, and get themselves tired for Sunday, the *dies non*. About 3 or 4 in the afternoon the market folk retrace their homeward way, and at the same hour the stylish and the unstylish of the town go for the afternoon at Spring Garden. The garden is laid out after the English manner, of course, but surpasses in beauty the gardens of Chicago, New York, or Boston. The swans in the lake come unhesitatingly to the water's edge and scare the small boy into dropping his cracker or cake; and what a swallow has the swan! and how he must enjoy the taste, if it tastes all the way down! To one side of the garden are the lawn tennis grounds for the exclusive use of the officers and their guests. Cut off from the common herd by a low hedge, the favored few enjoy a private game in public. The ladies wear striped blue and white dresses, and the men white flannels, much, very much larger than themselves—so long and so large in fact that I am sure the pants could accommodate, without squeezing, all the limbs of their family tree. Out of the way of the players is the tea table, where ladies sip their favorite beverage and indulge in their harmless gossip.

If the soldiers be of no further use in Halifax, they brighten the streets and gardens. At a distance, one might almost believe that a bright poppy or dahlia had stopped from its bed for a stroll. The crowd goes on walking and chatting, or enjoying the band in a rustic seat, under the trees, when of a sudden, “God Save the Queen” is heard. Up the sitting crowd gets, on the walking crowd goes, and the gardens are emptied. Would it not seem more loyal if the crowd waited to say amen to God Save the Queen?

Sunday dawns, you feel the effect of market day and spring garden, and would fain stay longer under the blankets—just a little more sleep. Church bells have murdered sleep—ring, ring, ring for early service, ring for services all day long, and in the midst of the day a chime plays the tune you have always sung to “Lord dismiss us with Thy blessing;” how you wish you could dismiss them without the blessing, but you cannot, cannot shut out the sound of the bells, the bells you have admired in villages, and you wonder why the church will force itself upon you; haven't you a watch, and don't you know the hour of service? The consequence is that you do get up, drink a cup of coffee—no you don't drink coffee here, although it is not worse than in many hotels in New York or Boston, but to a New Orleans corn, with the fragrance of *café au lait* still in your mind's nose, it is impossible to drink the fluid politely called coffee. Moral: When you travel carry your own coffee-pot and coffee. To go back to the subject, you take tea—English breakfast, of course—and you travel as fast as possible to Point Pleasant Park—a glorious bit of woodland just as God made and the Queen willed it to remain—on the extreme end of the peninsula on which Halifax is built; a drive winds in and out the forest, and foot-paths lead you down to solitary nooks, where, through the branches of the trees, you can catch a glimpse of the waves beating themselves into spray on the dangerous Drum Cap Shoals. In this temple of nature you feel more inclined to worship Nature's God than when driven wild by church bells. In most unexpected places of the park you find a fortress, and just over-head perhaps a huge gun, and now and then a soldier's uniform relieves the view as a red bird brightens a leafy tree. All day Sunday the town is quiet—save for the bells; the only sound, if indeed any sound comes from the houses, is the snatch of a hymn tune. I don't believe the women vivisect their servants or the men discuss politics on Sunday.

When in New Orleans I read the thrilling accounts of the doings of Capt Quigley and the Terror, I had little thought of ever seeing either. Had I been asked, however, for my idea of the Captain and his boat, I should have conjured up something as terrific as the name, with an ugly green monster of a captain. The schooner, with her misnomer, Terror, is just my ideal boat in which to cruise around Ship, Horn and Cat Islands. She is new, trim, finished and furnished for the comfort of the Captain and his crew of picked men. She is not large, to look at her beside the big ships in the harbor. You could believe (almost) that a skipper could put her, brass gun and all, into the pocket of his sou'wester. I visited this little Terror; indeed, was rowed over to her in her own yawl, by her own oars, and had a soft seat on the English ensign. I went to beard the lion in his den, to interview the monster, Capt. Quigley. I found him bearded enough. I found him a pleasant gentleman and I found him anything but a monster. Nobody believes one word of the stories of ill-treatment of sailors and sea faring men by Capt. Quigley; he merely enforces the laws; that sort of thing was new to the men who had long plied a comfortable little smuggling trade, the captain broke it up. They kicked, and voila tout. It is impossible to believe Capt. Quigley guilty of inhuman conduct, when he has only recently recovered from an accident when he nearly gave his life to save a child. Two horses running away, lashed into a group of children. Capt. Quigley rushed to the animals, seized the reins, but in so doing fell, and the entire load passed over him. He was picked up for dead; after many months he comes back to service, and is accused of cruelty to sick and suffering sailors! Like most old bachelors, the Captain puts on a rough exterior, and says he don't care for the stories. I differ with him, and believe he does care. M. J. S. in New Orleans *Picayune*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Horse shoe and cap-shaped crowns will be the leading feature of the new fall capote bonnets.

Astrakan—that is, imitation of the natural—in silk and wool fabrics, is used for the facing of felt hats for fall wear.

A great deal of material is swallowed up in the firm, graceful pleats now coming in vogue for the back portion of dress skirts.

Small bonnets are likely to remain in vogue for evening wear for some time to come, which will be good news for those who wish to enjoy dramatic entertainments.

A very convenient and economical fashion is the wearing of velvet jackets to any colored skirt. It is not even essential that velvet should enter into combination in the skirt.

Jet is liberally used on costumes and wraps, the very general liking for black serving to increase its popularity, since on a really elegant black toilette nothing looks so well, excepting fine lace.

There is an anxious parent writing to the papers to say he has just seen, on great authority, that short hair is decidedly unhealthy, and that as electricity is conveyed to the brain by the hair, that two inches in length, at least, must be left on the heads of our schoolboys, unless we wish to see a large increase of softening of the brain during the next generation or two. I suppose we shall shortly have a long correspondence in the columns of our papers on the subject, for the number of “cranks” in the world is something astounding. Still, if the result be to do away with the present convict-like manner of clipping lads' heads, as if a mowing machine had been passed over them, the “cranks” may do some good after all.

To have the hands white and smooth and the nails pink tinted and pointed, with the half moon showing at the root, requires constant attention. It is difficult for the woman who assists in household duties to keep her hands up to the fashionable mark. Sweeping, dusting, cake-baking, and other light work, is just as injurious to the hands as scrubbing. This may be obviated in a great measure by the wearing of old kid gloves when handling the broom or duster; nevertheless, to have perfect hands, housework of every kind should be avoided. The necessary set for being your own manicure are now sold in most fancy goods' establishments, and are absolutely necessary for the proper care of the hands. Soft water, with a little borax in it, is the best for washing, and after the nails are trimmed, a red powder is used to give them the proper pink tint. In fact, a society woman who poses for a beauty and a belle has little time for aught but the care of her person and the improvement of her charms; busy women can only follow at a long distance, and endeavor to retain as long as possible the advantages furnished by nature.

COMMERCIAL.

But little can be said of the general course of trade during the past week, except to reiterate with emphasis the fact that it continues to be in a most satisfactory condition. The volume of actual business is larger than has been the case for several years. Satisfaction is freely expressed that this is true in all departments. The financial and commercial situations are both sound and no serious failures have occurred. Money is tighter, which is an indication that funds are generally well employed. The country has, undoubtedly, more real wealth at its command and has it more profitably engaged than ever before. A very gratifying circumstance is that there is no speculative boom,—the healthy condition of trade that exists is solely due to legitimate requirements and there is no evidence of any mere gambling spirit of speculation. The textile industries of this province share the general welfare and the several Nova Scotia cotton factories have orders ahead that will keep them busy for six months at least. The factory in this city is contemplating materially adding to its machinery so as to be able to meet the demands of its customers. Its business is rapidly increasing and shareholders will probably before long reap the fruit of their faith in a dividend.

An important sale of seized liquors was made by R. D. Clarke, under directions of the Customs Department, this week. About \$10,000 worth of liquors were disposed of at very low rates. Wines and liquors will be very cheap to those retailers who improved the occasion.

The saloon and hotel-keepers in Halifax have their canvassers out soliciting signatures to their petitions for licenses. The work of securing the required number of names is more difficult this year than ever before, as the districts have been enlarged and the names of three-fifths instead of a majority of rate-payers have to be obtained. Whereas the average number of names in city districts has heretofore been between fifty and sixty it is now between two and three hundred. Applications also must be in on or before the 15th proximo. It is probable that many retailers will not apply within the statutory time, in the expectation that the new legislature may alter the Act in their favor, or make it, as regards this city, more reasonable than it now is. In any event the licenses that they now hold are good to the 15th of March next and their argument that the members of the late legislature passed the new Act more as an election “kite” than with any serious intention of carrying it out may have more weight than appears on the surface.

DRY GOODS.—The upward movement of silk, woolen and cotton goods

continue, and orders in all these lines have come in freely from country districts. A large number of merchants from eastern counties have been in town during the past week, inspecting the new fall goods that are handsomely displayed by our wholesale dry goods men, and have left many valuable orders. Blankets, tweeds and flannels are very firm and the recent advances in these articles are fully up to 20 per cent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The markets in this line continue firm with a decided buoyancy. Many Scotch manufacturers who have held large accumulated stocks of pig iron and steel on hand, are taking advantage of the healthy tone of business to work down their supplies to a quantity commensurate with the probable future demand. The strikers for hours and for pay have in this instance done a good service to the "capitalists" whom they profess to detest. Our local hardware merchants generally supplied themselves before the advance, and are doing a good, though quiet, business, which is very profitable.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local markets have been very steady. Wheat and corn have fluctuated to some extent during the past week in the great grain centres, but they are both weak, and only speculation keeps them up to the present mark. Legitimate trade would place both at lower figures than they now occupy.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The feeling is good for best brands of both butter and cheese and our quotations this week are fully inside of the mark. Cable advices show that cheese has advanced steadily in England and holders claim that this is only the beginning of a substantial improvement. The West Indian butter markets are reported to be nearly bare, and as good qualities command a favorable figure, it is probable that large shipments will be made to supply their demands. The chief danger is that so many shippers will rush in as to glut those markets and cause a depression that greater prudence would have averted.

PROVISIONS.—Beef has advanced about 50 cents per barrel, and is quite firm at the new prices. Pork is beginning to arrive from Prince Edward Island, and as its quality is good, fair figures are obtained.

FRUIT.—Shipments of apples to England and the United States continue to be large. One party in Hants County has already sent away over 6,000 barrels, and it is estimated that Nova Scotia will ship away over 100,000 barrels this year. In dried fruit very little business has been done. The cargo of the "Dracona" is still held in first hands as the consignees seem to think it better to dispose of the goods to private parties as the demand progresses, than to offer them at auction.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The market has been steady, though rather slow. The redeeming feature has been country orders, which have been liberal. Java coffee has been in special demand, and prices for it have ruled firm.

SUGAR.—The movement in refined sugar has continued to be of a free character, and prices have often been shaded from open quotations. Yellows have held their own with difficulty, and figures are likely to decline before many weeks.

MOLASSES.—Considerable quantities have changed hands during the past week at steady figures.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts have been very large, but not in apparent excess of the demand, for all offered have been placed at steady prices.

LUMBER.—The demand is good, and prices for all kinds of lumber are firm. In some lines the tendency is towards an advance, but it cannot be said that any upward movement has actually been accomplished.

REAL ESTATE.—Some transfers of property have been accomplished during the past week. Seven new buildings are now in process of erection in the vicinity of the Coburg Road. The School Board are also putting a drain through the Watt property off that road, to drain the lots recently acquired by them, and on which they are erecting a new school-house.

FISH.—All kinds of fish are coming forward moderately, and meet with ready sale. Prices remain steady with a slight advance in some lines, as will be seen by Market Quotations. Boston advices to Nov. 1st are about as follows:—"Prices of mackerel remain firm and unchanged at \$31.00 to \$32.00 for Bay extra 1's; \$17.00 to \$18.00 for 1's; and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for 2's; P. E. Island 1's \$15.00 to \$16.00; and 2's \$12.00 to \$13.00; Nova Scotia 1's \$15.00 to \$16.00; large plain 2's \$11.00 to \$12.00; large plain 3's \$8.00 to \$8.25; and medium 3's \$8.00; extra Shore 1's \$34.00 to \$35.00; 1's \$23.00 to \$24.00; 2's \$14.00; and tinker 3's \$7.00 to \$8.00, as to quality. Shore herring catch now over, and stocks are firmly held. We quote Shore herring at \$3.00 to \$3.25; and Nova Scotia large split \$5.50 to \$6.50, as to quality. There has been a fair trade in codfish during the week, and dealers are buying more dry fish. The most of the hake arriving are being used for cutting. We quote large dry bank at \$2.50 to \$2.62; medium \$2.25; large pickled Bank \$2.37 to \$2.50; medium \$2.12; hake \$1.37 to \$1.40; haddock \$1.62; and cusk \$1.75; box herring 15c. to 16c. for mediums; 13c. to 13½c. for large mediums; and 11c. for tucks and lengthwise. There have been no receipts of fresh mackerel here since last Tuesday; and if any are brought hither, they will bring good prices. In the fish trade everything remains the same. Receipts have been light during the late stormy spell. One cargo of 1600 qtls. dry cod arrived to day from Bucksport, and 1225 bbls. mackerel arrived from Foreign ports. Arrived at Gloucester since our last report, three trips Bay mackerel, 437 bbls., and four trips Shore mackerel, 150 bbls. Also arrived eight Western Bankers, with 330,000 lbs. cod. Other advices from Gloucester are that mackerel-catchers are fast hauling up, and that cod-fishermen are not doing as well as usual, there being no bait on the Banks. Boneless and whole fish moving freely. Late arrivals from the Bay run nearly all 1's; sales 1's, packed, \$17.00.

Below will be found New England catch of mackerel for past four years, week ending Oct. 29th:—

1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
189,374 bbls.	411,088 bbls.	316,858 bbls.	75,744 bbls."

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.		
Cu' Leaf.....	4 to 4½	
Granulated.....	6 to 6½	
Circle A.....	5 to 5½	
Extra C.....	5½ to 6	
Yellow C.....	5½ to 6	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
" Half.....	20 to 23	
" Good.....	25 to 29	
" Choice.....	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	
OOLONG—Choice.....	37 to 39	
MILASSAS.		
Barbadoes.....	30 to 32	
Demerara.....	30 to 32	
Diamond N.....	42	
Porto Rico.....	31	
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 46	
" Bright.....	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family.....	5½ to 6	
Soda.....	5½ to 5¾	
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs.....	20 to 24
" " Good, in large tubs.....	19 to 20
" " Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery.....	24
" Township, finest.....	20 to 22
" " Finest Fancy pkgs.....	22
" " fine.....	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	18 to 17
" Western.....	13 to 16
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	13

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
No. 1..... as to quality	12.50 to 14.50	
" 2 large..... "	7.50 to 9.00	
" 3..... "	6.50 to 8.00	
" 3 large..... "	5.75	
" 3..... "	5.50 to 5.75	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.75	
No. 1, August.....	4.00 to 4.25	
" September.....	4.00 to 4.25	
Round Shore.....	3.50 to 3.80	
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl	4.75	
ALBACORE, per bbl.....	none	
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore.....	2.65 to 2.80	
Bank.....	1.95 to 2.10	
Bay.....	none	
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.00	
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	1.95 to 2.15	
HAKE.....	1.00	
CUSK.....	none	
POULLOCK.....	none	
HARVEY SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.	
Cod Oil A.....	29 to 30	

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans.....	4.50 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 11b cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingle, 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.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

Flour,		
Graham.....	4.40 to 4.50	
Patent high grades.....	4.40 to 4.60	
" mediums.....	4.20 to 4.30	
Superior Extra.....	3.85 to 3.90	
Lower grades.....	3.10 to 3.50	
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.10 to 4.15	
" Granulated.....	4.30 to 4.40	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.75 to 2.80	
" —Imported.....	2.75 to 2.80	
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	15.50 to 16.00	
" —Corn.....	14.50 to 15.00	
Shorts.....	17.50 to 18.50	
Middlings.....	19.00 to 21.00	
Cracked Corn.....	28.00 to 29.00	
" Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00	
" Barley..... nominal		
Feed Flour.....	3.10 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	34 to 38	
Barley " of 48 "..... nominal	55 to 70	
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.10 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.40 to 1.50	
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90	
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 80	
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.00 to 11.50
" " Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" " Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American..... new	12.00 to 12.50
" " " " " old	11.50 to 12.00
" " American, clear.....	15.00 to 15.50
" " P. E. I. Mess..... new	none
" " " " " old	12.50 to 12.75
" " P. E. I. Thin Mes.....	16.50 to 17.00
" " Prime Mess.....	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	10 to 11
" Cases.....	12 to 12½
Hams, P. E. I.....	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7½
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6½
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	25 to 25
Lambskins.....	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, (No. 1 Gravenstein) per bol.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Other No. 1 Varieties.....	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per box, best quality.....	4.50 to 5.00
Coconuts, per 100.....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	2¼ to 2½
Ferries, per bbl, new.....	3.75
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	5.50
Raisins, New Val.....	8

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	none
Geese, each.....	none
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 60
Chickens.....	40 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive.....	4.00
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.....	2.75 to 3.25
Lambs.....	2.25 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

Clement, when he came in, was almost as much surprised, but he showed it in a different way. The change in his father was so thorough and so striking that he could hardly believe him to be the same man who had left them only a few weeks previously, and that evening he felt a degree of respect for him such as he had never experienced before. He had heard his mother insist a thousand times on the fact of his father being a gentleman bred and born, but for the first time in Clem's experience he looked the character. The earl dilated in a hazy but grandiose sort of way about his new prospects and his new mode of life. It was not to be expected that he should condescend to particulars, and as both his wife and son knew that he had a horror of being questioned they listened to all he had to say and troubled him with no inconvenient queries. Clement was well content that matters should remain as they were, but Mrs. Fildew, in addition to the grief she felt at her husband's absence, was somewhat fearful in her mind lest her "dear John" should have compromised his dignity by engaging in work that was derogatory to his status as a gentleman.

Mr. Fildew's stay in London was only from the dusk of one afternoon till the evening of the next. His avocations were of such a pressing and important nature, he said, that it was impossible for him to make a longer stay just then. In the state of his wife's health—a subject respecting which he was anxious for more reasons than one—there was little apparent change since he left London. She was certainly no better, but neither did there seem any perceptible alteration for the worse. He longed to go and spend an evening with his old cronies at the Brown Bear, but after mature consideration he deemed it better not to do so. He looked and felt so changed that his old friends would hardly welcome him as being any longer one of themselves. Besides, for anything he knew to the contrary, some of them might some day find themselves at Brimley and encounter him there, but if they were not made acquainted with the alteration in his appearance, he flattered himself that, even so, they would hardly recognize him. It was decidedly to his interest to give the Brown Bear as wide a berth as possible.

Great, therefore, was the earl's surprise and chagrin when, as he was walking down the platform in search of a smoking-carriage on his return journey, he nearly stumbled over Mr. Cutts, the landlord of the Brown Bear. "I really beg your pardon," exclaimed the earl, before he had time to recognize the man. At the sound of the familiar voice Cutts stared, and then the earl saw that it was too late to retreat. Grasping the landlord by the hand, and making believe that he was delighted to see him, he hurried him off to the refreshment bar. In order to keep Cutts from questioning him, which might have been inconvenient, he kept on questioning Cutts. Everybody, it appeared, with one exception, was quite well, and going on much as usual. "Of course you remember Pilcher?" said Cutts. "Ah, well, he's come to grief, poor devil, and quite suddenly too. It seems that a scamp of a brother persuaded him to accept a bill for a big amount. The brother bolted, Pilcher couldn't meet the bill, some other creditors came down on him, and his stock was seized. Meanwhile his wife died, and the result of the blooming business was that poor Pilcher was turned adrift on the world without a penny to bless himself with, and with three young 'uns, all under eight, to call him father."

"Poor Pilcher, indeed! But, of course, you did something for him at the Brown Bear?"

"Yes—what we could. Couldn't do much, you know. Sent the hat round and got about six pounds—enough to bury his wife, I dare say. He shouldn't have been such a fool. I'd sooner trust a stranger than a relation any day."

"And where's Pilcher now?"

"Can't say. Somewhere about the old quarter, no doubt."

"Ah, well, I am sorry for him, poor devil. Good-night. Shall see you again before long." And with that the earl made a rush for his carriage.

Next day he wrote to Clement, asking him to hunt up Pilcher's address. A week later "poor Pilcher" received by post a twenty pound note simply indorsed, "From a friend."

CHAPTER XIV.

"TWELVE IT IS."

We must now go back a little space in our history.

When Lord Loughton, on the occasion of his first dinner at Bourbon House, was introduced to Miss Tebbuts, the aunt of Mr. Larkins, he did not forget what he had been told respecting that lady. "Wellclose said she was thirty six, but she looks at least half a dozen years older than that," muttered the earl to himself. "But twenty thousand pounds can gild with youth and beauty a demoiselle of even that mature age." And his lordship became at once very attentive to Miss Tebbuts.

Hannah Tebbuts was sister to Orlando's mother. In conjunction with another sister, also unmarried, she had for several years kept a select seminary for young ladies in a little town in one of the midland counties. When her sister married Mr. Larkins that gentleman had not risen to fame and fortune. He was still brooding over the Pill that was ultimately to make his name known to the ends of the earth. Even then Hannah Tebbuts saw but little of her married sister, and she saw still less of her when Mrs. Larkins went to live in a big mansion on the outskirts of London.

By and by Mrs. Larkins died, and after that a dozen years passed away without Miss Hannah catching even a passing glimpse of her rich relations in London. But at the end of that time there came a message for her to go up to town with the least possible delay. Her famous brother-in-law was dangerously ill, and he had asked that she might be sent for to go and nurse him. Miss Hannah was less loath to go because she had lately lost the sister with whom she had lived for so many years, and had, in consequence, given up her school. Once in London, there she remained till Mr. Larkins died. His illness was a long and tedious one, but through it all Miss Hannah nursed her brother-in-law with the most devoted care and attention. As a reward for her services, and a token of the high esteem in which he held her, the sick man, by a codicil added to his will only a few days before his death, bequeathed to her the very handsome legacy of twenty thousand pounds.

Never was a simple minded woman more puzzled what to do with a legacy. Her tastes were so inexpensive, and her mode of life so quiet and sedate, that she could find no use for the money. All she could do was to place the amount in the hands of her nephew, begging him to allow her a hundred a year out of it, and invest the remainder for her in any way he might think best.

Miss Tebbuts had never been handsome, but no one who studied her face could doubt her amiability and good temper. There was nothing fashionable, nothing mopish, about her. Her gown was after a style that had been in vogue some dozen years previously. She wore elaborate caps, and little sausage-like curls, now beginning to turn gray. She was of a retiring disposition, and her greatest trouble was having to fill the position of hostess at Bourbon House to the numerous strangers her nephew took there. Mr. Wellclose was wrong when he surmised that she might possibly be the victim of some early disappointment. Miss Tebbuts had never had an offer in her life, and if she had ever entertained any hopes in that direction she had trampled them under foot long ago, so that nothing was now left of them save a faint, sweet memory, like the sweetness of crushed flowers exhaled from a *pot pourri*. And this was the lady to whom John Marmaduke Lorrimore began to pay very marked attention.

He sat next her at the dinner-table, he made his way to her side in the drawing room, and he favored her with more of his conversation than any one else. After a little while he began to call two or three times a week and take her for drives in the basket-carriage, with little Mabel Larkins to play propriety. He was seen with her at the Brimley spring flower-show, and at the garden party, of which mention has already been made, his attentions to her were the theme of public comment. In short, people began to talk in all directions, and before long everybody knew for a fact, or thought they did, that the earl and Miss Tebbuts were going to make a match of it. This notoriety was just what the earl wanted. On one point he was particularly careful. He never spoke a word of love to Miss Tebbuts, nor gave utterance to any sentiments that could possibly be construed into the faintest shadow of a declaration.

One day Orlando said, smilingly, "If you play your cards properly, aunt, you may yet be Countess of Loughton."

Miss Tebbuts colored up. "But I don't want to be Countess of Loughton," she said, "and you don't know what you are talking about. Make your mind easy on one point: Lord Loughton and I will never be more than friends."

"Such attentions as his can have but one meaning."

"You talk like a very young man, Orlando. According to your theory, no gentleman can pay a lady a few simple attentions without having certain designs imputed to him."

"A few simple attentions, aunt! Pardon me, but they seem to me most marked attentions."

"Well, whatever they may seem, they won't end in matrimony, on that point you may make yourself quite sure."

Orlando was terribly disappointed, but did not dare to show it. What a splendid thing it would have been to have an aunt who was a countess and an uncle who was an earl! Such a dream was almost too blissful to contemplate. And yet he firmly believed it might become a glorious reality if only his aunt were not so foolishly weak-minded. If she did not care greatly for such a marriage on her own account, she ought to remember what was due to her nephew and nieces. Never could they hope that such an opportunity would offer itself again.

One day the earl was surprised by a visit from the dowager countess, or, rather, he was not surprised. He had quite expected to see her before long. Certain rumors had reached her ears, and she had driven over from Ringwood to satisfy herself as to their truth or falsity. Mr. Flicker was with her, as monumentally severe as ever.

The countess had not seen Lord Loughton since his transformation. She remembered him as a shabby, buttoned-up individual, with long straggling hair, and patched boots, and a generally moldy and decayed appearance, who was known to the world as "Mr. Fildew." She saw before her a good-looking, well preserved, elderly gentleman, clean shaved and carefully dressed, and of a spruce and military aspect. This person called himself Lord Loughton, and the countess recognized at once the likeness to certain traditional types of the Lorrimore family. So far she was gratified. It was evident that the new earl was not likely to prove such a discredit to his connections as had at one time seemed but too probable.

"Welcome to Laurel Cottage, aunt," said the earl, as he assisted the ladyship to alight. "I thought I should have had the pleasure of seeing you here long ago."

The countess vouchsafed no word in reply, but glanced round at the house and the grounds, and then, turning to Flicker, she said, "Quite a little paradise."

"But without a peri to do the honors of it," remarked the earl, with a chuckle and a tug at his mustache.

"Ah, I am coming to that part of the business presently," said the dowager, in her most acidulated tones. "And now, have you a place where I can sit down?"

The earl led the way into his little sitting-room. The countess followed him, and Mr. Flicker brought up the rear. The countess seated herself on an ottoman, and, putting up her glasses, took a quiet survey of the room. "Rather different from the sort of home you have been used to of late years—eh?" she said, sharply.

"Yes, for an earl I can't say that I'm badly lodged," sneered her nephew.

"You are lodged far beyond your deserts, sir, I do not doubt."

"The Lorrimore family have generally been fortunate in that respect."

"I did not come here to bandy personalities with you." The earl bowed. "I came in consequence of a certain rumor that has reached my ears." The dowager paused, but apparently the earl had nothing to say. He was stroking his chin, and gazing through his glass at a Parian Venus bracketed on the opposite wall.

"A most absurd rumor," continued the countess, with added asperity, "but one, nevertheless, that I feel called upon to investigate. May I ask you, sir, whether it is true that you are going to be married to a creature of the name of—of—what is the creature's name, Mr. Flicker?"

"Tebbutts, my lady. Hannah Tebbutts."

"Just so. Tebbutts. I knew it was some horrid word. Pray, sir, is there any foundation for the rumor in question?"

The earl withdrew his gaze from the Venus, and, producing his handkerchief, he began to polish his eyeglass with slow elaboration. "May I ask, madam, by whose authority I, a man of fifty-three years old, am catechized as though I were a school-boy caught in *delicto*?"

The countess fairly gasped for breath. Mr. Flicker raised his hands and turned up his eyes till nothing but the dingy whites of them were visible. "Catechize you, indeed! I am here, sir, because I want to know the truth, and the truth I must have," said the ruffled countess. "If the rumor be correct, you have been obtaining money under false pretenses, and acting as no honorable man would act."

The earl had actually the audacity to lean back in his chair and laugh. "Really, aunt," he said, "you amuse me. A little more, and your language would be actionable. Nobody could tell you better than Mr. Flicker here that, even if I were to marry to-morrow, I should not be doing that which you assert I should be. The agreement between us was that I was to be paid a certain quarterly stipend as long as I remained unmarried. There was no absolute promise on my part that I would never marry. But the moment I do marry, if I ever do, the stipend will cease. Where are the false pretenses that your ladyship accuses me of?"

For a few moments the dowager could not speak. Then she said—and her head by this time was nodding portentously—"I always asserted from the first that you were nothing better than a—a—"

"Common swindler, madam," remarked the earl, pleasantly. "You always did say so. I give you credit for that much. But I remember also that long ago your epithets were more remarkable for their vigor than for their accuracy. Consequently, I have learned to appraise them at their proper value."

"This man is insufferable," exclaimed the countess. Mr. Flicker tried to look sympathetic, but only succeeded in looking a little more miserable than before. "May I ask you, sir, to give me a plain answer to a plain question? Is it, or is it not, your intention to marry?"

"Now we are becoming business-like, which is much better than being personal," said the earl, placably. "A straightforward question deserves a straightforward answer. I have no present intention of getting married; but still, more remote contingencies than that have come to pass in the history of the world."

"A—h! then it is true that this creature has designs on you."

"If by 'this creature' your ladyship means Miss Tebbutts, I say emphatically no. Allow me to add that Miss Tebbutts is a lady, and incapable of forming designs against any man."

"A lady, forsooth! Her father, or her brother, or somebody connected with her, was a common quack."

"Her brother-in-law created a pill and made a fortune. Had he been a great captain, and killed ten thousand men, a grateful nation would have erected a statue to him, but seeing that he only invented a pill, and probably saved ten thousand lives, society votes him vulgar, and passes him by on the other side. What a strange, topsy-turvy state of things we have got to at the end of our nineteen centuries of practical religion!"

The countess looked mutely at Flicker, but her look plainly said, "Surely this fellow must be crazy." Mr. Flicker responded by a melancholy shake of the head. "Are we to infer from this rigmorole, sir, that the report is nothing more than a foolish *canard*, and that you have no more intention of getting married than I have?"

"Well, I will hardly venture to go as far as that. You see, aunt, Miss Tebbutts is a very charming lady, and her charms are enhanced by a fortune of twenty thousand pounds. At five per cent. that fortune would yield an annual income of one thousand pounds."

"Yes, but there would be two of you to keep out of it. As the case stands now, you have six hundred a year, and only yourself to keep."

"I assure your ladyship that Miss Tebbut's tastes are of the most simple and inexpensive kind. She is one of those admirable women who would live on a hundred a year and save fifty of it."

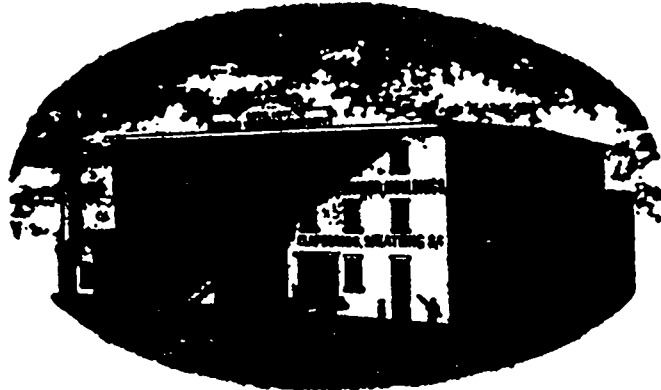
"Have you no more respect for your family, sir, than to marry a quack doctor's sister?"

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

OUR MINING LAW.—While our present Mining Act has many commendable features, THE CRITIC has had occasion, in several instances, to point out defects and suggest remedies. In some cases, the law has been loosely carried out, in others, the Act itself requires amendments, and with the sole desire of seeing mining placed in a permanent impregnable position, we have considered it our duty to place debatable matter before our readers for discussion and thorough ventilation, so that only the best remedy may be adopted. Understanding the dangers of hasty and ill-advised legislation, we have advocated the formation of a Mining Association, where, amongst other subjects, the Mining Act could be discussed, errors proved, and remedies suggested. Taking the light thrown on the Act by recent decisions the experience of practical men as to its working, and comparing it with the mining laws of other countries, a properly constituted committee of the Legislature, aided by the best legal talent, should be able to draft an Act that would remedy existing defects without infringing on acquired rights. The Act in amendment of the present Act, introduced by Mr. Fraser, M.P. P., aimed in this direction, but had been so hastily drawn out that it would have produced more harm than good, and on that ground we had to oppose it. We have made no general or unnecessary attack on the Act, but have always pointed out abuses that were doing incalculable damage to our gold mines, and have also always suggested means of obviating them. Large tracts in the best mining camps in the Province are now held by speculators, who will not work them, and hold them at such exorbitant prices that capital is driven from the country. Some remedy should be provided for this evil. The litigation in connection with the Salmon River mine, and other less important properties, had caused our mining titles to be looked on with distrust in the States, and had given rise to the celebrated telegram, "we buy mines, not law suits." These suits brought to light some defects in the Mining Act, and THE CRITIC, in the sole endeavor to have them remedied, felt compelled to make them public. A stringent law to punish bogus claimants to mines; a better protection for prospectors and discoverers of new districts, a change in the Act to prevent speculators in Halifax from taking up large tracts in new districts, of which they know nothing, and which they had no intention of working,—these and a few other points have from time to time been taken up by THE CRITIC; and there is not a candid mining man in the Provinces but will admit that they are all subjects demanding remedial legislation. One very knotty point under the Mining Act is likely to be brought to light at any moment, and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decide it correctly. It arises through the discovery of copper and lead ores containing more or less gold or silver. Lead and copper are taken up under a five mile right of search. Gold and silver under leases covering a certain number of mining areas. During the Thompson-Holmes Government discoverers of galena ores containing gold and silver were obliged to cover their properties with gold leases, which are an expensive item when a large tract has to be covered; and as a farther protection, had also to take out a license to search over 5 square miles for lead. Afterwards, the Mining Act was amended in 1884, and section 101 now provides that "All leases of copper and lead mines which have been or may be issued under this Chapter or any Act passed by the Legislature of this Province, shall be held and construed to convey to the lessee or lessees therein named, and his or their assigns, all ores and metals held in composition, associated with or contained in the copper or lead ores therein conveyed, and the same shall be subject to the same royalties as are hereinafter provided for such ores and metals."

We will give one example to show how this provision acts in actual practice. A has taken out a 5 mile right of search for lead, which, under the above section, gives him the right to all the gold and silver associated with the lead. B has since secured a gold lease for 12 areas, covering some of the ground included in A's right of search. Through the conflict that arises under the Act by which gold and silver are taken up in one way, and other minerals in another, the Mines Department have given two different men the right to mine the same piece of ground. Unless action is at once taken by the Department, should the property prove rich, there is here the nucleus of a heavy law suit. In this case, we think that the Department has been led into error by the complicated nature of the Mining Act. The books in which licenses and leases to search for minerals other than gold and silver, are entered up, and are kept separate from those in which gold leases are recorded. There are also separate plans for each class of leases. Mr. Kelly used formerly to attend to the first leases, Mr. Carman or his clerks to the latter. Through this division of duties, the mistake has occurred, and the property has been covered in both ways. In this case, the Department should certainly recall the lease to B, and exercise due care in the future that gold leases are not granted on properties covered by a five mile right of search. A careful revision of the Act would simplify questions of this kind, and remove the friction between different classes of leases. A majority of the mining men of the Province have signified their desire to join the Mining Association, and it is time that they now organize for business. They should be able to meet the next Legislature with a carefully amended Act, and there is no doubt but that the Department of Mines will assist them by all means in its power.

Principal Fraser read a most interesting and instructive paper on the Iron Ores of Acadia Mines, before the Acadia Mines Scientific and Literary Club. He referred to the fact that native iron had never been found at Acadia Mines, but that it was in chemical combination with other elements. That to separate the iron from these elements had caused the expenditure of millions of dollars, and gave rise to the chief industry of the town. He then touched on the geological formation in which the iron was found, and

described the different kinds of ore obtained in the Acadia Mines. His paper was a very able one, and imparted instruction that must have been invaluable to his hearers.

The "Marble Mountain of Cape Breton" is the title of a pamphlet which fully describes the wonderful deposit of marble situated on the north side of the West Bay of the Bras d'Or Lake. From it we gather that the best solid pure white and variegated marbles are in a mass, covering about 300 acres. Other varieties of the purest marble abound in all directions, and sufficient work has been done to prove an almost unlimited supply of the best and most marketable marble. Scientific and practical men from all parts of the civilized world furnish testimonials and certificates of the purity of the deposit and its superior working qualities. The adverse tariff in the United States has greatly retarded the development of the quarry but the superiority of the marble will some day bring it into demand.

GOLD RIVER DISTRICT.—Editor of Critic.—DEAR SIR,—Knowing the interest you take in mining matters, I take the liberty of penning a few lines for publication in your paper, if you see fit to insert them. Perhaps no mining district to the westward has been prospected so thoroughly as Gold River (especially the latter part of this summer) and with better success. C. H. Mill has prospected the J. E. Gammon property, and has met with unparalleled success, having found five lodes in close proximity to each other, varying in width from five feet to thirteen, some showing gold on the surface. A good lode has been discovered on the fifty-four area block owned by Messrs. Heisler, Hyde, and others. This lode was opened last week in two places, and some good specimens taken out of each shaft. The lode is two feet wide, composed of heavily laminated quartz, with a bolt of decomposed slate, rust, etc., running with it, which is all good crushing material. Prospecting is being carried on searching for another lode north of this one, from which good drift has been found.

The want of a good crusher has been the great drawback of this camp, quartz to be tested having to be sent a long distance, which makes it very unsatisfactory and expensive to those wanting a test. Mr. G. J. Heisler is prospecting his property west of the Gammon areas, and hopes to open one or more good lodes shortly.

P. S.—Since writing the above, word has been received, which can be relied on, that a lode five feet wide has been opened on Mr. G. J. Heisler's property, showing good specimens of gold.

I remain, yours etc.,

Chester Basin.

MINER.

TANGIER DISTRICT.—In Tangier proper, the only work now doing is some tribute work at the western end, and the work of the Brunswick Co. at the eastern end, where a shaft is being sunk on the Forrest lead, to cut the continuation westward of the rich ore in the old workings, and with fair prospect of success. At Mooseland, which is part of the Tangier district, about 12 miles distant, there is some tribute work being done on the old Humbert property, and some prospecting on the new ground across the river. Mr. Dissoway, in connection with gentlemen from the Western States, is driving a tunnel on their property, but has not reached bedrock. On the property to the north, owned by Mr. Disoway, Mr. Townsend, and others, one lead showing gold has been found, but as it has only been cut in a narrow trench, but little can be said about it. They have also indications of other gold bearing leads, which are not far distant. To the eastward, Mr. Willis has cut one lead on his property, and proposes to run a cut of five hundred feet in length across his areas. There is a fair prospect of some very good developments being made in that locality before spring.

OLDHAM DISTRICT.—Mr. E. C. McDonnell brought into town a brick of 140 ozs. of gold, the product of 65 tons of quartz, being the result of six weeks' work by 20 men. The ore was taken from the Dumbrack lead, which averages about six inches in thickness, and was mined from a tunnel at a depth of 250 feet. The main shaft has reached a depth of 315 feet, its quality of the ore steadily improving as the lead is sunk upon. Mr. McDonnell has been mining for over 23 years, 14 of them on his own account, and has probably paid as much money in Royalties as any mine in the Province. The mine is equipped with one of Mumford's patent boilers and a good hoisting engine, and has proved a most profitable investment to its owner.

Mineral Products of the United States.—From Official Reports.

Products.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.				
Pig-iron, smelt value.....long tons..	\$ 4,057,869	\$73,761,624	\$ 4,044,525	\$64,712,411
Silver, coining value troy ounces	37,744,605	48,800,000	39,910,270	51,000,000
Gold, coining value.....do	1,489,949	30,890,000	1,538,376	31,801,000
Copper, value at N. York City...pds.	147,805,407	18,106,162	170,902,607	18,222,211
Lead, value at N. Y. City, short tons.	139,897	10,537,042	129,412	10,469,000
Zinc value at New York City do	38,544	3,422,707	40,688	3,529,500
Quicksilver, vlc. at San Francisco, flasks	31,913	936,327	32,073	979,211
Nickel, value at Philadelphia...pds..	64,550	48,412	277,904	191,711
Antimony, value at San Francisco, short tons.....
Platinum, value (crude) at New York City, troy ounces.....	150	450	250	15
Aluminum, value at Philadelphia, troy ounces.....	1,800	1,350	3,400	23
Total value metallic products.....		\$186,414,674		\$181,582,811
Total value non-metallic mineral products.....		226,800,674		\$246,931,211
Grand Total.....		\$413,214,748		\$428,514,022

THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

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

The Secretary of the Maritime Provincial Grange has received a telegram from the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, stating that the Dominion Grange would meet in Toronto, on the 5th of November. We think there must be some mistake in the announcement, as not less than 30 days notice of Sessions of the Dominion Grange is, by the Constitution, required to be given to Secretaries of Provincial Granges and all others entitled to a voice in the same.

Among the most noticeable of the changes that are taking place in our farmers, and what is broadly termed our farming, are those that are evinced in improved construction and appearance of barns.

The old barns, around which, albeit, pleasant memories linger thickly almost as twittering swallows of summer, were huge framed, covered on all sides with boards that have grown less and less sociable with age, until the wide cracks between them admitted broad gleams of dusty sunlight, summer breezes and showers, winter's chill blasts and drifting snows. The fodder in the old barn mows, and on the old barn scaffolds was injured by the free access of air, sunshine, rain and snow. The stock in the stable shivered and crouched with cold. The manure behind the cattle froze so hard that pick or crow-bar were required to remove it; and when thrown out, half of its fertilizing virtue was lost ere it reached the crop it was intended to feed.

The owners of the "splendid new barns" are justly proud of them. Their stock are warm and comfortable as cattle can be expected to be, whose necks are in the stanchions three quarters of the twenty-four hours, and therefore consume less food than if a large percentage of what they eat was required to keep up the heat of their bodies. The manure never freezes behind the cattle, and both solid and liquid excrements are preserved without material loss in the manure cellar, supplied as it of course is, with plenty of dry absorbent earth. In the mows and on the scaffolds of the new barns the fodder is also perfectly preserved from losses that are occasioned by free access of the elements.

But changes are rarely in every respect improvements. "'Tis an ill wind that blows no good," and the wind that chilled the cattle, and directly or indirectly wasted their fodder, contained the due proportion of life giving oxygen, and carried off impure and poisonous animal exhalations and germs of disease; whereas, in the new barn stables, in many of them at least, these conditions so essential to health have been sacrificed to the economy of warmth.

This brings us to the very important but much-neglected matter of ventilation, to which we may profitably devote a few paragraphs.

The atmosphere or air we breathe is a mixture of about 21 per cent by volume of oxygen, 79 per cent of nitrogen, and a very variable amount of carbonic acid and watery vapor; on the average, perhaps $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of the former, and from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ of the bulk of the air of the latter.

Oxygen is even more essential to animal existence than is food. Deprived of food animals might live many days, deprived of oxygen, that is to say of air containing a due proportion of oxygen, life must terminate in a few moments. On the other hand, immersed in pure oxygen, an animal would live its life and die in a very short space of time, just as a candle immersed in oxygen would burn with intense brilliancy, and be consumed in a few minutes. Nitrogen gas, as far at least as the subject on hand is concerned, and as our imperfect knowledge goes, merely serves the purpose of diluting the oxygen, rendering it fit for respiration. Carbonic acid is to animals a deadly gas, but to plants what oxygen is to animals.

In order to fully appreciate the need of thorough ventilation, it will be necessary to review what we have all learned concerning respiration, the changes effected in the blood and in the air by it. Air, it will be remembered, is admitted to the lungs during inspiration through the air passages or bronchial tubes, which may be compared to a very thickly branched tree. At the end of each ultimate bronchial tube or twig, are air cells, which may be compared to the leaves of the tree, and which indeed are to animals what leaves are to trees. When it is recalled that there are in the human species some six hundred millions of these air cells, it will not be difficult to credit the estimate that their walls present in the aggregate a surface of about 160 square yards. These cells are surrounded externally by a net work of capillary blood-vessels, so that the blood contained in the latter and in the air cells are separated only by the extremely thin walls of each, through the moist tissue of which the oxygen of the air and the carbonic acid of the blood pass. By this means the venous blood is charged with oxygen, and parts with a portion of the carbonic acid produced in the body by the process of nutrition. As has been stated, the proportion of poisonous carbonic acid normally in the air is very small, $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. Were this amount increased to one measure of the gas to one hundred of air, the resulting compound would be prejudicial to health. It is desirable that there should not be more than one measure of carbonic acid to 500 of air.

The average amount of air daily used in respiration by the human subject is about 350 cubic inches.

The air that enters the lungs loses on an average about one cubic inch or five per cent of its volume of oxygen by absorption into the blood. The average amount of oxygen thus absorbed is not less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

The quantity of carbonic acid exhaled varies greatly with age, sex and occupation or activity, but it may be stated that the expired air usually contains about four per cent of its volume, and that the average man exhales $15\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per day. This incessant loss of oxygen and gain of poisonous carbonic acid must, it will be readily understood, very speedily vitiate the atmosphere of a close apartment in which animals may be confined, and render regular ventilation, or provision for exit of impure air and the entrance of pure air, essential to animal existence.

The average requirement for pure air of stock confined in our stables is from 3 to 5 times that of man, or not less than 3500 cubic feet for each individual, that is, this quantity is required to preserve the healthful proportions of the gases.

Besides the loss of oxygen and gain of carbonic acid, the air is vitiated by exhalations from the bodies of animals and from their excreta; by dust of earth and vegetable matter floating in the air; also by germs that may, in certain conditions of depressed vitality, be causes of disease.

Let any one enter one of these close warm stables in the morning, and the foul condition of the air and the need of ventilation will be appreciated.

Now, the somewhat difficult problem presents itself for solution. How shall the impure air be got rid of? Pure air admitted, and an economical degree of warmth maintained in our stables.

The poisonous carbonic acid is a heavy gas, $\frac{1}{2}$ heavier than the atmosphere, and would settle to the floor, were it not that it is mixed with the warm air issuing from the lungs, which as we know, ascends. If, therefore, pure air is admitted from below, and openings are provided above for egress of the warm air, ventilation is effected. If, however, provision is made for thorough and efficient ventilation, the air of stables will be healthfully pure, but much colder than may be consistent with economy in feeding. Air admitted to stables through a trough laid several feet under ground, and opening at a sufficient distance from the barn, will be considerably warmed ere it reaches the stable; but we believe it will yet be found that the best and only solution of the problem of thorough ventilation and economical warming, is to heat stables by combustion of fuel in furnaces, which certainly must be a cheaper way of heating than by the combustion of food in the animal furnace.

The statement will, of course, be disputed; but we believe that it is impossible to have the air of stables sufficiently (economically) warmed by animal heat, and thoroughly ventilated. This branch of our subject, as also a full discussion of the best means of ventilating stables, must be left for a future occasion. In the meantime, we commend the discussion of these important subjects to our Granges, agricultural societies, farmers clubs, and farmers.

The Annual Session of Pictou Division is appointed to be held at Scotsburn early in January, 1887.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.—The "Clydes" are among the heaviest and most powerful horses in the world. In these, form has not been sacrificed to mere bulk, but the true form of the draft-horse has been carefully studied, and, after a long course of breeding, has been confirmed as the property of the breed. They take their name from the valley of the Clyde, but are bred very largely in other parts of Scotland. The English have used them extensively in the improvement of the great course draft breed native to the northern middle counties of England, and, in their improved form, known as the English Shire horse. They possess great prepotency, marking their get with their own striking characteristics—breadth, depth, weight, power, excellent bone, great honesty in the collar, good constitution, and excellent disposition. The origin of the breed is attributed to the use of many Flemish and Dutch horses and mares, imported by the Duke of Hamilton, for his estate in Lamarkshire on the Clyde, not far from Glasgow. The crossing of these horses with the hardy pack horses of the region may well have given the stock activity, constitution, endurance, and intelligence, the reduced size having been made up by subsequent good breeding, without the loss of their excellent qualities, but rather with a gain in all good points, such as ought to come from good breeding in all cases. They have long been held to be the best shaft horses in the world.

ITALIAN POULTRY DEALERS.—Poultry are specially abundant in portions of Italy, and enterprising Italians have built up an important business in supplying the hotels and other resorts of tourists in these Tyrolese regions. So very economical are these Italian traders, that they do not make use of the railroads to take their poultry to market, cheap as the transport is. A light car, drawn by a mule or a donkey, which is almost hidden by the picturesque trappings of which the peasants are so fond, is surmounted by coops, which are built tier above tier. With this peculiar outfit, the dealers traverse the country, going from farm to farm, and to the rural neighborhoods, purchasing not only fowls, but geese and turkeys, all of which are stored in tiers, one above another. These coops, with hundreds of heads inquisitively staring from them, the many white and speckled necks, the red combs and yellow bills, altogether present a singular and amusing picture. If the Italian poultry dealer is saving enough for himself, he is not so with his living merchandize. He well knows that its value will depend upon its condition and weight, and he endeavors to keep every bird in the best possible trim. Several times each day a halt is made, in order that the birds may be supplied with food and water; the vender will even take the ducks and geese out of the coops, give them a chance to stretch themselves, or at least splash in the water and take exercise, which aids to their comfort and health. Poultry gatherers in this country pile up their coops in a similar manner, but their outfit is much less picturesque.—*American Agriculturist for October.*

HOW TO SELECT A GOOD COW.—A good cow may be of any size, shape, color, or proportions, although a good cow, like a good horse, or good animal of any kind, may generally be known to the trained eye by outward appearances or points. There are men who will almost invariably select the best cow from a herd; without, however, being able to tell by what particular signs their judgement was guided; just as character is told even by children, who are totally incapable of knowing, much less telling others, what influenced their favorable or unfavorable feeling.

That character or qualities can be told by outward appearances is proof that there are reliable physical indications of quality and character, and these signs or points have been classified and arranged.

Mr. Robt. E. Turnbull, of Warwickshire, read before a British Dairy Association the following rules, which he claims are the proportions by comparative measurements that a good dairy cow should give, and which, if well founded, are a guide in selecting one.

In a cow measuring 24 inches from the hock to the vulva, the udder should extend upwards to a point 17 to 18 inches above the hock. The distance from the point of the hock to the front of udder should correspond with the length of cow's head.

In a well-proportioned, full-grown dairy cow the measurements of the head are an index to the measurement of the entire frame.

The head of a 1000-lb. full-grown, well-proportioned dairy cow is usually about 20 inches in length. The following measurements should correspond within an inch to the length of the head in a first-class cow:

1. From centre of udder in front to point of hock.
2. From the tips of the paps to the ground.
3. Between the hips from centre to centre.
4. From centre of hip bone to edge of flank.
5. From centre of hip bone to centre of rump bone.
6. From point of hock to ground.
7. From dewlap to the ground.
8. Circumference of head, measuring over the nostrils and under the mouth.

The width between the eyes, measuring from centre to centre, should be equal to half the length of the head. The following measurements should correspond thereto within half an inch:

1. Centre of eye to lower side of cheek bone.
2. From centre of eye to top of head, midway between the horns.
3. From corner of eye to top of nostrils.
4. From root of horn to tip of ear.
5. From root of ear to jaw bone.
6. Joint circumference of the horns taken in the centre.
7. From edge of flank to centre of udder, in front.
8. From centre of udder in front, to tips of front paps.

The distance from the top of the shoulders to the centre of the rump bone should be equal to three times the length of the head.

The length of the cow from the top of the head to the rump-bone, when the top of the head is in line with the spine, should be equal to four times the length of the head. The circumference of the cow in the centre of the trunk, when in full milk and not affected by the calf, should never be less than four times the length of the head. The length of the udder, measuring between the quarters, should be equal to the length and width of the head combined. The head of a 1250 lb. cow should not be less than 21 inches in length.

HOME TRAINING FOR THE CHILDREN.—A mother's face brightens a home like sunbeams or shadows it like a thunderstorm. Exert yourself to be pleasant and good-tempered, after a little it will become habitual. Never let any of the family see that they can annoy or fret or worry you. A mother's looks are children's looks, her life their living poem. You educate your children morally by your looks and manners. The mother should be an optimist, should always see the silver lining to the dark clouds. When clouds of trouble overshadow the little faces her face should be the sun shining through.

Teach religion at home; teach morals and manners at home, if you mean they shall have good ones; but don't do it by dogmatizing. Have order and system, but don't have too many rules. Don't depend on church and Sunday-schools to teach the children religion. They are helps, but no good unless practice at home coincides. Rules are no benefit if allowed to be broken. One is enough if enforced, namely: "Do as you would be done by," and never let an opportunity pass to illustrate it by practical example. Enforce promptness and diligence in work and study. Cultivate reverence in your family, reverence for age, for persons in authority. Reverence is the foundation of good manners.

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