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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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Hundreds of persons suffering from throat and lung diseases have been greatly benefitted by a trip to Jerusalem, and it is said that visiting Palestine will in a few years be considered no great novelty. The *Jewish Messenger* says that Palestine is recommended as an appropriate residence for consumptives, as many sufferers have been perfectly cured by the pure air of the Holy Land.

The negroes in the free Congo State, while enjoying the blessings of a stable government, are exposed to all the evils resultant from a comparatively free traffic in liquor. The negro, like the Indian, has no control over his tastes and appetite, hence the use of intoxicants with him soon becomes habitual. In the equatorial regions of the Congo the unrestricted use of liquor is quickly followed by death or disease.

Weston, who has been aptly styled the father of American pedestrianism, has organized a summer camp on Long Island for the purpose of giving instruction in walking. The old veteran, who is pronounced by medical authority to be in a perfect state of health, has since 1867, walked upwards of 63,000 miles. Those under instruction are obliged to walk twelve hours per day for six days, carrying additional weight of 40 pounds.

The diamond trade of the world has grown to immense proportions, and from it the diamond diggers at the Cape of Good Hope and Brazil reap rich rewards. The mines in the latter country are owned and controlled by the Emperor, Don Pedro. In the sea-board towns of Holland and Amsterdam diamond cutting is one of the leading industries, and the gems may be purchased in these places for a small proportion of what they cost elsewhere when set in rings and brooches.

It is stated that only about one third of the people of New York and other large cities are regular church goers, and Mr. Moody gives it as his opinion that the field for evangelists is practically unlimited, and that hundreds of young men could be profitably employed in the work of evangelization. At his summer school, at Northfield, Mass., Mr. Moody has been giving instruction to 250 students from 80 of the leading colleges in the United States.

Railway construction has in many countries been pushed beyond the needs of the people, and as railway stocks are seldom gilt-edged, it appears strange that the work of constructing new and apparently needless railways goes forward with such rapidity. The share stock and indebtedness of the railways of the world has now reached the fabulous sum of \$25,000,000,000, eight billions of which has been expended in the United States. Truly George Stephenson's observation of the tea-kettle has led to marvellous results.

Since November last the members of the British Commons have endured an unusual strain of parliamentary and electoral excitement, and it is therefore not surprising that the proposed autumn session meets with little favor on either side of the house. By February next, the usual month in which parliament is convened, the government will be able to submit a definite scheme for Irish Home Rule, and it would be but fair to grant the interim between now and February for the full consideration of such an important question.

The Speaker in the British House of Commons, who receives a salary of \$25,000 per annum, is supposed to give his decisions with strict impartiality. The fact that the present Speaker, the Right Honorable Arthur Wellesley, Peel, has recently been elected to the position for the third time in thirty months, proves him to be a man of sound common sense and clear judgment. The office of Speaker of a deliberative body is far from a bed of roses, and the man that can discharge his duties to the satisfaction of both political parties is to be congratulated.

Habits, like manners, are the result of training. If we wish to inculcate habits of saving and prudence among our young people, and prevent their being imbued with the extravagant spirit of the age, we should encourage them to save their pennies during the earlier years of youth. Since 1874 over 23,000 savings banks have been opened in the schools of France, in which the children have deposited nearly \$2,500,000. Birmingham, Eng., which in 1876 had two school penny banks, had eighty-six last year, in which \$15,000 was deposited.

Almost everyone feels an interest in the derivation of some of the most popular words and phrases. The following may be new to some of our readers: The word "pamphlet" comes from Paphlagonia, "Punch and Judy" from Pontius and Judas, "Bigot" from Visigothia, "Humbug" from Hamburg. It was a piece of Hamburg news not accepted. "Tabby" is from Atabe, a street in Bagdad, where silken stuffs called Atabe, or Taffety, were sold. These goods have wavy markings, like a cat's coat. "Old Scratch" comes from the demon Scratchi, who still survives in the superstitions of Northern Europe. "Old Nick" is from the demon Nikar, a dangerous water demon of Scandinavian legends.

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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.

Last summer bicycle tours were the order of the day, but this year tours on horseback are the prevailing fashion. With the luggage forwarded by the railway or stage, a party of pleasure seekers are left unencumbered, free to reach their destination by the pleasantest available roads or byways.

The progress of free education in Britain is encouraging, although not altogether satisfactory. According to the latest published reports five million school places are provided in the board schools of England and Wales, giving one half million more sittings than there are pupils in attendance.

There was a time when life insurance was regarded by the matron of the household with a certain degree of antipathy, but as years roll by, and the need of insurance becomes better understood, fewer objections will be heard. Nearly \$2,000,000,000 would be due were all insured Americans to die at once. Nearly \$1,000,000,000 has already been paid on death losses in America.

The state of Burmah is still far from satisfactory, and although a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has criticised our remarks with respect to this new Indian possession, we are still of the opinion that strong measures will be required to induce all classes of the Burmese to quietly acquiesce in the British occupation. That this is true is proved from the fact that the Indian government have deemed it necessary to reinforce the army in Burmah, there now being 25,000 men stationed in that country.

We frequently hear surprise expressed at the wonderful industrial development of Germany, but it is seldom that we read of the real cause of this development being recognized by outsiders. The French government has made investigations at the German technical colleges and schools, the result of which is, that M. Vachon, the commissioner, is satisfied that Germany owes a large amount of her industrial success to the provision made years ago for the technical training of her artisans. M. Vachon appears to have been particularly struck by the excellent arrangements of the metal, bronze, and ironware schools of Iserlohn, Remscheid, and other places, and the weaving-school at Crefeld. There is no doubt at all that a good deal of credit is due to these institutions and others of the same sort for the present position of Germany as an industrial country.

## CREAMERIES.

There was a time when the farmer's wife was but a Cinderella in the house, a drudge who worked from morn to night with her work never done. There may be a touch of romance about the whirring spinning wheel and the busy loom, but those who remember the olden times when the wool was spun and the homespun woven in almost every farm house in the country, will probably remember that the housewife of the period was a slave to her never ending round of duties, and that she had little time for that culture of intellect and social intercourse which make life sweet. Many more of us can remember the time, when the farmers' wives throughout the country were called upon to carry on miniature cheese factories, in which the product scarce repaid the labor of manufacture. But in these days of division of labor, cheese making, like the spinning of wool, and the weaving of cloth, has come to be regarded as a distinctive industry, and although there are some women who cling to the old-fashioned occupations of farmers' wives, we venture to say there are few who would willingly take upon themselves the onerous duties of a housewife of fifty years ago. As home-made cheese has given place to factory cheese, so in time will home-made butter give place to that manufactured in the creamery, and as the quality of creamery butter as far excels that of home-made butter, as does factory cheese that of the home-made article, neither the farmer's wife nor the consumers of butter can have any reason to wish the postponement of the establishment of creameries in Nova Scotia. Eight years ago the Province of Ontario was without a single creamery, there are now 28 in successful operation, all of which report a satisfactory business. The cost of manufacturing creamery butter is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, and as it can be disposed of at wholesale for from 20 to 25 cents per pound, it is evident that the farmer would receive more than if the butter were made at home, to say nothing of the saving of labor to his wife and family. Our Provincial Government would do well to follow the example of the government of Ontario by establishing experimental creameries in different parts of the Province. These if properly conducted would be more than self-sustaining, and our farmers would have the advantage of studying butter making through the practical spectacles of experience. For the information of those who are interested we would state that the Eleventh Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College contains an excellent description of the method of managing these institutions with other information, and the report we have no doubt can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

## A LOYAL SENTIMENT.

The deputation of the Imperial Federation League, which waited on Lord Salisbury for the purpose of inducing him to appoint a Royal Commission to examine into the present condition of the respective portions of the Empire, and report upon the advantages which would be derived by each from a closer political union, have reason to be satisfied with their interview. From Lord Salisbury's reception of the deputation we are led to think that the new Premier is far from opposed to the scheme of Federation, and although he pointed out that as yet no practical means for carrying out the idea had been suggested, he stated that the rapid progress of the movement during the past decade convinced him that it must ere long become a live issue in national politics, and he trusted that in the meantime the League would do its best to further the federationist idea, both at home and in the colonies. There are few persons born under the British flag who leave their country, or forswear their allegiance, without a pang of regret. It may be only a sentimental idea to wish to continue within an empire the greatest the world has ever yet seen, but the idea is sufficiently strong to make most of us hope that destiny has not decreed that we in this Dominion should have a distinct national existence, or be swallowed up in the great Republic to the south of us. It was sentiment that induced 20,000 of our Loyalist forefathers to leave the United States and settle in the Maritime Provinces, it is sentiment that makes us love our native place, the haunts of our youth, and the old landmarks of our boyhood, it is sentiment that binds us to the land of our nativity, that make us proud of her resources and jealous of outside interference, and it is this same strong sentiment that arouses in us justifiable pride when we read of Waterloo, or Trafalgar, of Inkerman, or Tel-el-Keber. By tradition, by race, by form of government, and by language, to say nothing of closer ties, we are drawn to our brother English, brother Scotch, and brother Irish, across the seas; and he who would break those ties with ruthless hand is devoid of that sentiment which makes manhood manly. Individuals may be induced by sordid motives to use voice and pen to shiver the Empire into fragments, but until they are prepared to prove that the moral and material welfare of the people demands that we become an independent nationality, or be annexed to the United States, we can afford to allow them to rant and write without fear of ill consequences. As an idea the federation of the Empire has the endorsement of both of our great political parties, and when the statesmen arise who shall give this idea practical shape, they will find our people loyal to the core.

## THE PEACE POWERS ALARMED.

Germany and Austria, the two great Empires of Central Europe, have at length become alarmed at the constant intrigues and grasping policy of Russia. The recent meeting of the two Emperors at Gastein, and the conspicuous absence of the Czar, at what has come to be regarded as an annual meeting, has created wide-spread speculation as to the reasons which induced Alexander to remain at home, but right or wrong as these speculations may be, there can be no doubt but that both Germany and Austria,

the peace powers of Europe, have reason to fear the sincerity of Russian pretensions. They well know that the peace of the Balkan Peninsula is threatened by a renewal of the disturbances in Macedonia, which Russian agents have long been engaged in fomenting. Turkey is sending fresh reinforcements to her Armenian frontier because she is alarmed at the concentration of Russian troops in that quarter. Roumania is fortifying Bucharest to protect herself from being used as a Russian high road in a fresh invasion of Bulgaria. England has just been compelled to protest against Russia's breach of the Treaty of Berlin in the matter of Batoum, and to resist her renewed attempts at encroachment on the Afghan boundary. China is alarmed about Russia's intentions with regard to Port Lazareff. They see that in the Balkan Peninsula, in Central Asia, and in the far east, Russia is pursuing one and the same policy, and although their interest in Asiatic matters may be limited, they realize that a further extension of Russia's domain in Europe would be a constant menace to their own peace at home. Britain's support of Turkey has hitherto been coldly seconded by Germany and Austria, but it is probable that the task of checking Russian encroachments in Europe will hereafter devolve upon the subjects of the two Emperors referred to above.

## IT WILL YET BE.

Looking back over the past twenty years and noting what has been accomplished in the field of electrical science, we are forced to the conclusion that before the close of the century the application of electric motive power will become not only feasible but absolutely essential for the carriage by rail of both freight and passengers. So long as we were obliged to depend upon chemical action for the generation of electricity, no important application of the power for mechanical purposes was possible, but by means of the modern dynamo we can convert mechanical into electric energy upon the largest scale, and by reversing the process we can obtain from this electrical energy mechanical power, the cost of producing which is even now much less than that of equal steam power. The first electric railway successfully operated was constructed in Berlin by the Siemens firm in 1879. It is one mile and a half in length, and has been found to work most satisfactorily. The longest electric railway which has yet been built is that constructed by the London firm of Siemens Bros., in the north of Ireland, between Portrush and Bushmills, a distance of six miles. The line is a single track one, of three foot gauge, and is laid at one side of the country road following its grades, which are heavy, being in some parts steep as 12 in 55, and curves which are often sharp. A test was recently made upon this road as to the comparative cost of propulsion by electricity or drawing by a steam tramway engine. With equal weights in each train, and similar passenger capacity, it was found that the cost of fifty-two trips, a total distance of 312 miles, was for the train drawn by the steam tramway \$40.00, and for that propelled by electricity only \$30.00. Recent experiments on the elevated railway in New York have demonstrated beyond a doubt that we are on the eve of some startling revelations with respect to the application for railway purposes of this wonderful motive power; revelations which it is said will revolutionize the railway system of the world. Edison, Field, Ayrton, and Perry, are at present busily engaged in the study of the problem of how best to utilize electric power, and from the semi-official announcements which have been made public it is evident that their labors have already been crowned with partial success. When we consider that to generate sufficient steam power the weight of the ordinary locomotive, in order to ensure strength, has to be enormous, and that in consequence the road bed, bridges, and rails, have to be made correspondingly strong in order to support this weight, it is plain that if the electric motor comes within the region of practical use, the weight of the trains and the relative strength of the road way will be greatly reduced, this will of course greatly diminish the cost of construction, and will in turn lead to a reduction in passenger and freight rates. It may appear incredible, but it nevertheless is within measurable distance of being accomplished, that the present ill-lighted, badly heated, smoky, dusty, jolting railway carriages, will yet be replaced by cars propelled, heated and lighted by electricity, in which the traveller will at any moment be able to communicate with his friends by means of the telephone. Undoubtedly the keys of science are unlocking for us the gates of a wondrous world.

## THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

The marvellous increase in manufactures that has taken place in the past fifty years finds its complement in the surprising railway development that has gone on during the same period. The railway statistics of the world, which were prepared by Mr. Paul Trasenster, of Liege, have now been supplemented by those compiled under the direction of the French Government, these no doubt are approximately correct, and are worthy the perusal of those who take an interest in the progress of civilization. The statistics are as follows:—

	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1884.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Europe.....	2,130	14,550	32,350	64,670	105,270	118,510
America .....	2,860	9,600	33,550	58,850	106,470	149,670
Asia.....			840	5,120	9,970	12,730
Australasia....			350	1,040	4,880	7,540
Africa.....			300	950	2,870	4,100
	4,990	24,150	67,390	130,630	229,460	292,550

TIT-BITS.

When the rich mineral districts of Vulture, Ariz., were developed, large mining camps were established, thronged with enterprising prospectors, and all went well save the supply of mail matter, which came to hand only once a week. Petition after petition was forwarded to Washington urging the necessity of increasing the mail supply, but the department was deaf to all entreaties, and made no reply whatever to the repeated demands. Everybody was in indignant despair, when Prof. George A. Treadwell, a noted mining engineer, undertook the apparently impossible task of securing a daily mail.

The Professor went to work deliberately to prepare a supply of tin and wooden boxes, and at each outgoing mail forwarded to the Postmaster-General the finest obtainable samples of Arizona products of horned toads, lizards, centipedes, scorpions and tarantulas, finally winding up with an extraordinary specimen of the rattlesnake species. Each of these was accompanied by a long and graphic description, from the scientific standpoint, of its origin, genus, habits, etc., and to each letter was added a postscript: I shall keep up the supply as long as Arizona furnishes anything novel or strange, or until our mail facilities are properly increased."

The officials of the department were at first pleased by the packages of natural curiosities, and did not catch on to the drift of the thing until the twenty seventh specimen, a fine rattlesnake, came safely to hand. Then a new light broke in upon the Post Office people, and they became immensely tired of the horned toads and "sich." The Professor was duly visited by a letter of thanks for his contribution to science and the suggestion politely made that the Postmaster General would take it as a favor if he would cease remitting any more specimens. A postscript, however, was added by the corresponding clerk, which read about as follows: "For God's sake don't send any more of this sort of stuff and you can have anything in the department you want" Mail service was increased to daily, and no more insect or reptile consignments were received.

A Brooklyn Eagle man, one of the party of journalists investigating Pittsburg natural gas, tells this story: We were invited to inspect the Pittsburg Fire Department. The discomfited man from Boston saw a chance of getting partly square.

"Are your engine houses supplied with the electric bed and seat?" he asked of a sedate managing editor.

"I don't know," was the reply; "what are they like?"

"Why," said Boston, "if you haven't got the electric seat you are lamentably behind the times, even if you have got natural gas. The electric bed and seat is a delicate arrangement of springs which are put in action the moment the alarm gong rings. It gradually raises the engine driver into a semi-erect position, throws him gently on a large rubber ball so exquisitely elastic that it causes the sleeper to rebound on to the seat of the fire engine. So neatly is this performed that on many occasions the driver has been seen driving his engine out of the building while fast asleep."

"Possible?" said Pittsburg, "Boston is a wonderful place. It will never need natural gas while you live there."

"What is it you like about that girl?" asked one young man of another. "My arm," was the brief reply.

A crank is said to be a man who continually thinks, talks and writes upon the only subject he does not understand.

An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Badad, I don't know!" said he, "but I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

The following item occurred in a lawyer's bill: "To waking up in the night and thinking of your case, six-and-eightpence."

Attractive: The following notice appeared in a shop window of a tailor at Cork: "Wanted, two apprentices, who will be treated as one of the family."

A member of Parliament once rose in his place and solemnly declared, "Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here and keep silent without rising and saying a few words."

A popular clergyman in Philadelphia delivered a lecture on "Fools." The tickets to it read: "Lecture on fools—admit one." There was a very large attendance.

One of the bridegrooms of the week is notorious for his thrift. He complained of the clergyman's fee. "A widower whom you married at Easter," said he, "tells me that you charged him very much less." "True," said the Rev. Dr. H., "but he was a regular customer."

"Yes," mused old Bently, "I hold my years well. This is my 71st birthday. If my parents were living they would each be over 100 years old." "Is it possible," was the surprised response. "No wonder you hold your years well, Mr. Bently, you come of such a long-lived family."—*New York Times*.

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We print for any  
Who have printing to do.  
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We print for drapers,  
For grocers, for all,  
Who want printing done,  
And will come or may call.  
We print pamphlets,  
And bigger books, too.  
In fact there are few things  
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Especially fit for  
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Special attention called to a Large Stock of Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Subscribers and Advertising patrons will please note that Mr. A. M. Frase, formerly of Windsor, has been appointed Business Manager of The Critic. Hereafter, all remittances should be made payable to him.

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

Lieutenant Henn, of the *Galata*, has issued a challenge to race any single-masted yacht in the United States squadron, from Sandy Hook, round Bermuda, and return. The Lieutenant believes that this will fully test the seaworthiness of his little craft, and is confident that the *Galata* will come off with flying colors.

Sir Charles Tupper has been in Halifax for several days during the past week. The High Commissioner has come out to Canada to consult with the Government as to the feasibility of making the Colonial Exhibition at London a permanent institution. Before leaving the Exhibition, Sir Charles was the recipient of a complimentary Address, signed by the exhibitors and those interested in the Exhibition. The Address bore testimony to the indefatigable zeal and unremitting labors of Sir Charles Tupper in endeavoring to make the Canadian department worthy of our great Dominion.

The magnificent graving dock at Quebec has at length been completed, and handed over by the contractor. The S. S. *Litania* is now undergoing repairs, being the first vessel docked.

In consequence of the general disarrangement of the sugar trade, and the uncertainties of the refining business, several sugar refineries have, during the year, been involved in difficulties. The latest to be affected is the Halifax Sugar Refinery, situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, and although the facts have not yet been made public, it is understood that the original stockholders will probably be losers to a large amount. Preferential bonds to the value of \$200,000, bearing eight per cent interest, have been floated by the company.

The party now surveying the bed of the Northumberland Straits on the line of the proposed subway between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, have already made many borings to the depth of 20 feet. They find the bottom composed of from 4 to 6 feet of sand and gravel, with a sub-strata of hard brick clay. So far the surveyors have found no engineering obstacles in the way of carrying out the sub-way enterprise.

The game of lacrosse has never gained a foothold in the Maritime Provinces, but in the Upper Provinces it is one of the most popular of athletic sports. The Montreal and Toronto lacrosse teams recently played a most exciting game, in which the former came off victorious. The Torontonians, who have won the prize cup for the two preceding years, accepted their defeat with good grace.

J. Godfrey Smith has on hand a large assortment of the well-known Laurance Spectacles, and has likewise in stock a number of beautifully finished artificial eyes. To those suffering from impaired sight, or from the loss of one eye, Mr. Smith is prepared to be a friend in need.

The appointment of General Buller as a magistrate in Kerry has aroused much adverse criticism. Doubtless the fact that General Buller's position as a military officer, which will enable him to act in the capacity of a military magistrate, is the cause of the outspoken denunciations which are now being made by the Parnellites. Lord Randolph Churchill does not excuse the government nor does he mince matters, he says the government has made up its mind to send General Buller to Ireland, and that is all he has to say about it. We may soon expect to hear that martial law has been declared in Kerry.

It has seldom happened in Halifax that 150 men are simultaneously at work upon the streets within sight from any given point, but those who have passed along Barrington or Pleasant streets during the past week have been attracted by such a scene. One hundred and fifty of staunch Halifax laborers are now engaged in constructing the horse car line along those streets. First there is an advance guard of liners out, picking the earth along the track on either side, these are followed by the shovellers, who remove the earth thus loosened, then follow two other gangs who, in a similar manner, make preparation for the cross ties, next a body of men lay down the heavy sleepers, being followed by the detachment whose business it is to place the stringers in position on the sleepers, after these come the spikers, who with their heavy sledges drive home the spikes which securely fasten the chairs or knees that hold the stringers to the sleepers, next come a gang of 30 tampers who tamp the earth firmly under the ties, and these are followed by the fillers in who level off the earthwork. The construction is proceeding rapidly at from 1000 to 1200 feet per day, so that it will not be long before the five miles of road are completed. The rails, which are now on their way to the city, will be laid during next week at the rate of one mile per day. Five handsome cars, equal to anything in America, have been purchased for the road. The enterprise of the horse car company is certainly commendable.

Greece has experienced another terrible earthquake, it this time being on the west coast of the Morea. The village of Pyrgo, and the town of Philiare, have been utterly destroyed, the latter having been swallowed up during a terrible convulsion. Six towns in the district were laid in ruins, and a score of others partially destroyed. At least 300 people lost their lives, while hundreds of others have been rendered homeless. Violent shocks of earthquake were felt in Italy and Egypt, and the excitement of the inhabitants still continues to be great.

"Maitland" says: "On Monday there was launched from W. P. Cameron's yard, South Maitland, the ship *Selkirk*, 1800 tons register, one of the finest and except the *W. D. Lawrence*, the largest ship ever built in this district. People from all parts of the country, numbering over 1000, witnessed the launch, which was considered by all present one of the prettiest ever seen. The *Selkirk* is commanded by Capt. James Crowe, who is part owner. Weather fine, crops good."

Lawrence Donovan, a printer of New York, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge on Saturday last, and was picked up by a boat. Donovan was uninjured, and as he won a \$500 wager will doubtless feel repaid for the risk he took in making the leap. We have a good many cranks at the law, but it is time we had a law to restrain cranks.

The death of Mr. John Dougall, the editor of the *New York Witness*, occurred suddenly at his son's residence on the 19th ult. As a journalist Mr. Dougall was fearless and strong in the advocacy of what he deemed right.

Mlle Rhea has attracted fair audiences at the Academy during the week, and has established an enviable reputation as an artist among our theatre goers. The lady has a decided French accent in speaking which makes it slightly difficult to understand when first heard, but as the play proceeds and the hearer becomes accustomed to her pronunciation, the peculiar inflections add a double charm and sweetness to her manner of speaking. Mlle Rhea is well supported, and the company may be considered one of the best that Halifax has seen.

The Belfast riots have indeed been serious, 322 policemen are said to have been injured during the conflict. Fortunately but few persons lost their lives.

Sir John Macdonald has returned to Ottawa, having travelled in his trip to the Pacific 8,500 miles. The Premier's health is said to be excellent.

The British ironclad *Triumph* has arrived at Vancouver, British Columbia. The British government intend establishing a naval station on the Pacific coast.

On Saturday and Sunday last the air was filled with smoke, and in many localities along the line of the W. and A. Railway the sun appeared like a red ball in the sky. The smoke was caused by an extensive forest fire which for several days raged on the south mountain near Berwick. The fire destroyed much excellent timber on the southern side of the mountain. The recent rains have extinguished the flames.

"Wolfville" says: "Signs of life are again to be seen on the college hill, which for nearly three months has been deserted. The boys and girls appear to be as much pleased to return to their studies as they were in June to go to their homes. Professor Clarke, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., has been spending a few days here with his wife and daughter. He is enthusiastic in his praise of Nova Scotia as a summer resort, and believes that many more American tourists would visit the Province did they but know more of it. Our grain crop and yield of vegetables gladdens the hearts of our farmers, and the apple crop in many districts is all that could be desired. One tree in the orchard of Mr. William Haliburton, a cousin of the author of Sam Slick, will, it is estimated, yield 12 barrels of primo gravenstein."

Sackville Academy, both male and female departments, opened last week with increased attendance. The college opens next week, attendance promises to be good. Dr. Inch, the President, who is away attending General Conference, is expected home about the middle of September.

"Baddeck" says: "The thick smoke which has filled the air for the past few days has formed a fruitful topic of conversation. No person knowing from whence it comes, but everybody having in regard to it a theory of his own. The latest arrivals in town are the Gypsies. Like the greater number of summer visitors these "wanderers" remained but a short time. The temperance people are moving to suppress liquor selling in our midst. The parlor concert mentioned in some of my former notes came off on the evening of the 26th, at the residence of the Rev. K. McKenzie. The mansion grounds presenting a most charming sight. They were lit by Chinese lanterns hung from arches and from the trees. But the grounds were not the greatest attraction. The entrance to the house was tastefully trimmed, and the drawing room, where stood the piano and organ, was beautifully decorated with wreaths of evergreens, ferns, mosses, bullrushes, autumn leaves, and flowers, the whole presenting a scene which brought back to one's mind the pictures of fairy land so familiar to the imagination of our childhood. The programme was well carried out, special mention being made of Miss McKenzie's solo, "Oh! I have sighed to rest me," Mr. Freeman's comic song, "I draw the line at that," and the "Te Deum," which was beautifully rendered by the choir. The only defect in the programme seemed to be its shortness. During the evening refreshments were served, and as it was very warm the ice creams were most acceptable. After spending a very pleasant evening all went home remarking that since the first parlor concert was such a success they hoped many more would follow."

"Windsor" says: The dry sticky heat of Sunday last has been succeeded by the damp oppressive atmosphere of dogdays, but the crops look well and everyone expects a brisk autumn business. The Collegiate School, of which Rev. C. E. Willets is the able master, opens this year with bright prospects, there being upwards of 40 boarders, and including day scholars about 60 pupils in attendance. Mr. George Wilson has opened up several new streets, thus making available at least 50 pleasantly located building lots. His enterprise is commendable. The Rev. Andrew Gray, of Cambridge, Mass., is spending his vacation here.

We were shown last week a box of fine ripe peaches, taken from a tree which this year produced 3 bushels. The tree is the property of Miss Alice Webster, of Koutville, and as the tree was not protected from the weather in any way, another proof is added to the fact that as fine peaches can be grown in Nova Scotia as in Western Ontario.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Mr. McKee, Missionary to Trinidad, was last week married to Libbie, daughter of William Creelman of Truro. He is at present holding public meetings in Cape Breton on behalf of Foreign Missions.

Father Chiniquy preached in Fort Massey and St. John's churches last Sunday to large congregations. On Wednesday evening he lectured in St. James' church, Dartmouth.

The death of Mr. Duncan Campbell, a prominent Presbyterian of this city, took place last week. He was the author of the well known History of Nova Scotia.

Five Presbyteries in Nova Scotia contributed to the schemes of the church from May 1885 to May 1886, \$20,188.10.

In 1870, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, there were but four Presbyterian ministers, with but nine preaching stations. In sixteen years the number has increased to between sixty and seventy.

CATHOLIC.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart will hereafter be published in Philadelphia, where the address of the editor, Revd. Father Dewey, S. J., will be at the Gesù. The Messenger was always good, but Father Dewey has made it more welcome than ever.

His Grace the Archbishop has returned from a visit to Prince Edward Island.

Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., accompanied by several priests of that diocese, has gone on a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Victoria, B. C.

Rev. Dr. McNeil, of St. Francis Xavier's College, was in the city last week.

Rev. Dr. Phelan was a passenger on the Carroll, which sailed for Boston on Saturday last.

M. Molinari has written a series of "open letters," on the development of Education in Hayti. In one of them, he says:—"Though not in general an admirer of the Orders of the Catholic Church, I must bear testimony to the systematic efforts, the noble ideals, and the unquestionable devotion to the duty of the religious orders that are the chief hope of those who, like myself, are anxious to see Hayti rescued from serpent worship and child-eating."

METHODIST.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, has returned from South America, where he presided over the Annual Conference of their mission, and investigated their operations, which were never so vigorous.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada is in session at Toronto. The Revs. Messrs. Jost, Huostia, Lathern, Morton, Angwin, Heartz, Rogers, Gaetz, and Teasdale, are delegates from Nova Scotia. One of the questions to be dealt with is College Federation.

The South India Conference, established by the labors of Bishop Taylor, has authorized the securing of 25 missionaries as a commencement of a reinforcement for a field in which there are 300,000,000 natives, speaking 13 different languages.

The Wesleyans have for some time past been putting forth special exertions in connection with mission work in London. Among the movements is a projected home under Wesleyan management, but unsectarian in its teaching and tendencies, for ladies preparing for mission work.

The new library building of Drew Seminary will, when completed and furnished, cost \$100,000, and will contain one of the finest known collections of Methodist literature.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. Dowden has been elected to the Bishopric of Edinburgh. He is a very learned liturgist, and a man of good general abilities. He has yet to prove his administrative powers; but it is satisfactory to know that he has been a long and faithful laborer in the Scottish Church, and that his claims for promotion have not been overlooked.

The Lord Bishop has added a tower and belfry to his chapel. The bell was dedicated and raised to its place with a short service on Saturday.

The clerical delegation to the Provincial Synod will leave the Halifax churches without any rectors for a couple of weeks. Their people will not grudge them a holiday for they work hard.

The total net amount of Hospital Sunday Fund, raised by collections in London, England, reached nearly \$200,000. 50 per cent. more institutions are sharing in it now than there were in 1873 when it was started. A good collection was made at the theatres, owing to the generous and spontaneous initiative of Mr. Henry Irving.

St. George's Church will have its annual Flower Service next Sunday.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. D. G. McDonald has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Ashland, Mass.

The Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia meets in Yarmouth next week.

At the late Convocation of the Baptist churches of the Maritime Provinces, a committee was appointed to confer with a similar body from the Free Baptists, as to terms of union between the two bodies. The number of churches in the three Provinces was reported to be 357, with a membership of 43,463. The convention will meet next year in Charlottetown.

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JOHN LOVELL, Manager and Publisher. MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, &c., Building, St. Stephen, N. B.," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, for the erection and completion of a

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS

AT THE POST OFFICE, &c., BUILDING, ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Dominion Building St. Stephen, N. B., on and after Friday, 20th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 17th August, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I.," will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, 8th September, for the erection and completion of a

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,

AT THE CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. DOMINION BUILDING.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after FRIDAY, 20th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

**THE HOME OF THE PLUM WEEVIL.**—A difference of opinion exists among writers and plum-growers relative to the hibernal abode of the plum weevil—they do not agree as to its dormitory.

Science has become so exceedingly scientific that it is a questionable procedure to make practical comment on contemplative subjects. All the same, it is my opinion that they do not remain in the ground during the winter, either in the grub or beetle state. Besides, I question the power of flight reputed to them.

I have found them social in their way, like house flies, cuddled together in clusters for shelter and comfort. The family dwelling, the wood-house and the stable, are their chief pieces of resort.

Where plum trees are in close proximity to a dwelling, they congregate in the recesses of windows, under the carpet, and remain dormant until disturbed in the spring by the house maid.

At the advent of warm weather, when the trees put forth leaves, the beetle, fully prepared for work, comes forth also and with that mysterious insect intellect assiduously labors upon the appointed fruit that is to be the abode and food of her offspring which she is destined never to behold.

When that old hen bug dropped her last egg into the crescent nest, her race was run, and she was bound to go the way of all spent bugs.

If the next year's brood is not greatly reduced in number by the pick-up process, it will be owing to that inveterate put-off propensity which some people indulge in.

From all the earnest curculio literature published, the impression would be that the aim of the grower of plums was the total extinction of the insect.

It would be wise to consider the sequence before dispensing with its services. A peculiarity of the plum is to overbear, and without the gratuitous work of the insect, at the commencement of growth, the greater part of plum orchards would be used up trees.

Banish the bugs, and you may complacently boast for one or two seasons of the enormous quantity of fruit your trees are bending under, and you lacking the nerve to relieve them of any portion of the load. With some varieties, one season's over production will exhaust the energy of a tree past recovery.

To some extent, I am disposed to be on friendly terms with the little brown bugs. They thin out the fruit at the right time with more skill than the owner of the trees.

The treatment of the plum differs from that of the apple and other fruits. To be successful, annual manuring, and thorough cultivation is essential until the fruit is well advanced. Neglect a plum tree, and it will reward you with neglect. A change of manure is beneficial, alternate applications of lime, ashes, salt, or a dressing of mixed manure.

The tree is a surface-feeder, and is affected by external causes sooner than trees that send roots deeper into the ground. Extremes of temperature, drouth, and moisture, are detrimental. The tendency to send up shoots should be repressed. Root-pruning will check and keep the roots within bounds. This, with cutting away exhausted wood will tend to renovate and develop bearing wood. If a tree is allowed to expend its root power in sending forth suckers, it very soon becomes enfeebled from loss of nutriment, and a loss of fruit the result. Cutting back one third the new growth in the latter part of summer forwards the ripening of the wood. The trees retain their foliage longer, and are better prepared to resist the cold of a severe winter. II.

**FEEDING TOO MUCH GRAIN TO POULTRY.**—Corn has long held the lead as a special food for poultry, and on almost every farm, if the hens are fed at all, it is with corn. It has served an excellent purpose, however, as the hens usually have free range, and supply themselves with those elements which are lacking in the fat-producing corn, which really does more to keep them in good flesh and condition than assisting in egg production. If grain is fed—and once a day is often enough, if the fowls have the use of the range—it should consist principally of wheat and oats, with only a small proportion of corn. Laying hens should be fed differently from those intended for market, as in the one case, eggs are desired, and in the other, fat, or weight. A cow giving large quantities of milk does not readily fatten. A similar rule applies to the hen; a good layer does not fatten quickly during the laying period, and a hen that takes on fat, and eats large quantities of grain in preference to bulky food, is not usually a good layer.

What farmers should learn is, that hens ought not to be fed exclusively on grain, else they will cease to lay. They will keep in better health, thrive better, and become more productive when fed some bulky food, as boiled roots, steamed cut clover, short grass, or even well-cured corn fodder, though a small proportion of grain, with a little meat and milk will, of course, complete the ration. By regulating the food so as to combine the elements necessary for her purpose, the hen may be confined without detriment, while the profits will be much larger than when she is fed wholly on grain, and especially on corn.

**HOW TO SUCCEED WITH FOWLS.**—Success with fowls kept exclusively for their eggs, is gained only by constant care for their cleanliness and comfort. They must have a variety of food, a good, large run, with opportunity to exercise, or be forced to take exercise in scratching for their feed, as upon a floor covered with chaffed straw. They may be kept safely in flocks of seventy to one hundred, but the larger the flock the more danger there is from disease and from thieves. The free use of crude carbolic acid is a great safeguard. It may be applied in sawdust or clay, the dry material being moistened by the carbolic acid thoroughly stirred into it. The less of the carbolic acid is used the better, provided every particle of sawdust or of

dry clay has its quota. The disinfectant thus prepared, may be used in the nests, in the dusting box, upon the floors, under the roosts, etc. It is fatal alike to parasites, and to tendency to disease in most cases. It cannot be depended upon in dirty houses, for fermenting manure, receiving fresh additions constantly, will overpower almost any disinfectant that could be used.

By spading or plowing up a portion of the runs frequently, fowls get healthy exercise, and find a few grubs and worms, and with brood fowls, which are active by nature, exercise means eggs, and incidentally, perfect health.

**KEEPING FOWLS IN CONFINEMENT.**—The principal difference between hens in confinement and a flock having the privilege of a large field or orchard, is not that the free fowls derive more food, or a greater variety, or everything necessary to their comfort may be supplied them when they are shut up in yards. If there is any advantage in the keeping of the flocks, it is with those that are confined, for these are under the direct watchfulness of the owner, and have no wants unsupplied. Admitting that a flock in confinement is supplied with plenty of food, of a varied character, pure water, warm and dry quarters, and everything necessary to proper and production, it must be acknowledged that the flock having free range, if it receives equal care, or even partial attention, will give better results than the other.

Knowing such to be the case, as a rule, the question is, what is the cause? It is due to the fact that when fowls are confined they are overfed. Being accustomed to have their food brought to them instead of seeking it, they have no inducement to exercise. With them, it is, wait, and during the period of idleness they soon learn to pull feathers, and engage in all the vices arising from laziness and enforced idleness. If they are so fed that they must always seek the food in some manner, by being compelled to work for it, and not eat all they wish in a few moments, they would have but little time for leisure. All food should be given in a way to compel the fowls to scratch for it, for exercise is essential to egg production. It matters not how much space a flock may work over, for the hens of some of the large breeds do best on a small range, provided they are kept busy, and this should be done, even if no food is given during the day, by allowing them all the grain just before they go to roost. Keep them in full exercise, and avoid getting them fat, unless they are intended for market.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

**MONEY IS MUTTON.**—The fact is, the times are hard. It is not easy to keep up one's courage. Turn which way we may, there is not much money in farming. But sheep-raising, for mutton and fat lambs, seems to be as promising as anything I can think of. The country is growing rapidly. Capital is abundant. Living is cheap. Our resources are unlimited. There is plenty of work to be done, and no lack of machinery to facilitate its accomplishment. The so-called "working classes" are, or ought to be, better off in this country than at any other time in the history of the world. We have two country butchers that come round twice a week to supply farmers and others with meat. The beef is only so-so, but it is far better than the mutton, and the "lamb" which they bring us is a year-old Merino, so thin and poor that in cooking, the flesh on the leg shrinks so much that it leaves an inch or more of the bone bare. This is always a sure sign that the sheep are poorly fed, and that the flesh contains a large percentage of water. When sheep are fat, the lean meat contains much invisible fat, and the meat is tender and juicy, and does not shrink away so much in cooking. It is no wonder that mutton is not as popular here as in England. The trouble is not in the breed. We have all the English breeds of sheep here, and the Merino in addition. And, so far as my experience goes, a little Merino blood improves the quality of the mutton, and gives us a hardier and healthier sheep, better adapted to our climate and system of farming. We do not feed well enough. It would pay us handsomely to feed our sheep more or less grain, malt-sprouts, bran and cotton-seed cake.—**JOSEPH HARRIS.**

**TO DESTROY QUACK GRASS.**—From long acquaintance with this grass, I have learned not to fear it, but to value it for its usefulness. Having had land that was over-run with it, I used part for pasture, and by top dressing with stable manure or commercial fertilizer, the grass furnished the cows with abundant food when other provision was hardly procured. By plowing the land deeply, so that the quack was completely covered, but leaving the loose soil well-filled with the long, white roots, and by careful harrowing, so as not to tear up the sod, this was quite killed, and gave no trouble. An old quack sod thus plowed under, is equal to one hundred loads of manure per acre, for it fills the soil to a depth of several inches, with a rich, brown vegetable matter, which will furnish food for several crops. This grass, skillfully used, may be made of great service, but if the work is only half done, there will be endless trouble with it.—**H. S.**

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* finds a greater danger than the Hessian fly to the wheat crop in the too abundant growth of autumn. He says:—"When the ground is frozen and the wheat is not covered by snow, evaporation is constantly going on through the leaves. As the wheat root, during the freezing weather, cannot supply moisture, the fields turn brown, the plant dying first at the tip and extending downward. The wheat is not dead in this condition, for with moist weather in spring, it sends up new leaves from the root. But what has grown in the fall, and has turned brown during the winter, is not only of no benefit to the plant, but a positive injury. The old plan of lightly pasturing large wheat in the fall has much to commend it. Even the tramping on the ground when not wot enough to poach, helps the wheat rather than hurts it."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## AN AVOWAL.

I love you, Maud, with all my heart,  
You are to me supremely fair,  
I love you for your beauty, but  
I love you most for charms more rare.

I love you, Maud, because I would  
Be strong, courageous, earnest, true,  
And there's no other in the world  
Can bring to me such help as you.

Life has for both one meaning, Maud,  
Yes, holds for both but one ideal,  
Then shall we not together face  
What ere the future may reveal?

Ah, Maud: there scarce were need for words  
To tell me of your heart's consent;  
I read an answer in your eyes  
Than words by far more eloquent.

WINDSOR, N. S.

AVONIAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued)

**F**AINTING may be caused by excessive loss of blood, heart disease, mental emotion, by stertor, or debility. When a person faints from loss of blood, either internally or externally, if the amount be not sufficient to prove immediately fatal, he, at the beginning, feels sick, the skin becomes pale and cold, he is restless and nervous, and complains of thirst, loss of sight, and sounds in his ears. If the blood be not lost so rapidly, or if it occur in smaller quantities, the severity of the symptoms will be proportionately less severe. When the symptoms are alarming, treatment should be prompt and energetic, to prevent a fatal termination. Lay the patient flat upon his back, with his head low, and if the flow of blood be from an external wound, make use of the means recommended when speaking of "hemorrhage." When the fainting is caused by heart disease, emotion, by stertor or debility, the sufferer becomes pale and cold, and almost pulseless; respiration can scarcely be discerned, and the muscles are relaxed. In this case, apply cold to the head and face, and keep the hands wet with cold water; loosen the clothes about the neck and waist; apply swelling-salts to the nostrils, and give plenty of fresh air; administer stimulants such as ammonia and brandy, say a tea-spoonful of the former to two of the latter, well diluted with water.

There are certain questions which it is always well to ask when a person is first seen in a condition of insensibility. *First*, was the attack sudden or gradual in its onset? *Second*, had the patient been agitated by any unusual occurrence, or had he been drinking? *Third*, had spirits been given to him by anyone since the beginning of the attack? *Fourth*, had he complained previously of feeling unwell? Had he been convulsed since the commencement of the attack?

**H**EMORRHAGE through the mouth may be caused by an ulcer of the stomach, or a rupture of a small artery in one of the lungs. The patient should be placed flat on his back, and kept perfectly quiet; he should not be permitted to talk, and should repress, as much as possible, all tendency to cough; the chest should be kept cold by applications of ice, of which, also, small pieces may be sucked; he should on no account be permitted to drink.

When the lung is wounded, the wound communicating with the external air, we find difficulty of respiration; excessive pain in the side, and the blood is frothy. There may, however, be no external wound, as when a rib is fractured, in such a case there will, of course, be no external hemorrhage, but there will be expectoration of frothy, bloody mucus, or pure blood. Lay the patient on his wounded side, and give him plenty of fresh air.

**B**LEEDING FROM THE NOSE is very common among children, but may occur at any age. In its milder forms, it is very easily dealt with; the patient should sit in an upright position, with his arms raised above his head, and cold water, or ice, should be applied to his forehead and the bridge of his nose. This treatment will generally be sufficient; if not, then plug the nostrils, if necessary. This can be accomplished by taking a narrow strip of old, white linen or cotton, or muslin, greasing it well, and then pushing it up the nostril as far as it will go by means of some instrument, such as a knitting-needle, beginning with one end of the strip, and working it gradually up until the nostril is well and firmly packed, care being taken that the instrument employed have not a sharp point which can be pushed through the strip into the tissues.

C. D. R.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE BOYCOTT.

In your issue of the 20th August appears an article under the heading of "Demagoguism vs. Reform," in which you express the belief that the boycott is an instrument which threatens individual liberty, that it is honestly condemned by all skilled mechanic and artisans, that its enforcement is contrary to the law of the land, and opposed to the principles laid down by Christian teachers.

Now, sir, it appears to me, if the boycott is contrary to law, both human and divine, condemned by all skilled mechanics and artisans, and an enemy of personal liberty, it lacks the elements of success, and would receive so

little support that it would be impotent for good or evil, and unworthy of serious thought. But any one familiar with the history of the boycott in connection with labor movements must admit that it is a weapon which has exhibited extraordinary resources of energy and adaptation for the purpose of piercing the armor of avarice, and demolishing the barriers that stand in the way of progress. If I am rightly informed, its employment has been attended by a very large measure of success, so that I think you or when you deny it the possession of the support and sanction of law and intelligence, or accuse it of tyranny.

You believe in free schools, free public libraries, the Saturday half-holiday, shorter hours of labor, etc.; in fact, I suppose you favor anything tending to improve the condition of the masses. If that is your position on the labor question, it devolves upon you to give a clearer and more definite statement of the objectionable features of the boycott than those you have yet given, if it is wrong to use the boycott to influence those who scorn every appeal to their sense of right and justice, if it is wrong for organizations to combine for the purpose of no longer aiding the oppressor or taskmaster with the workman's custom to rivet the chains upon the limbs of his fellow-workmen, then, as a workman, I ask of you to show us the wrong. It appears to me, sir, that when the boycott is the action of a large body, actuated by disinterested motives in the interests to contend against, that it is a movement born of generous impulses, and invested with the dignity and characteristics of *philanthropy*, and instead of denunciation, merits the support of a Christian community. If this boycott is honestly condemned by all skilled mechanics, it has been a very recent and almost miraculous conversion, as I am not aware of any of the recognized exponents of the workmen's views having condemned it. As to its threatening *individual liberty*, that is a somewhat vague assertion, there are many restrictions upon individual liberty that are right and necessary. In every community the will of the individual is subject to laws made in the interests of the community at large. You say it is contrary to the principle laid down by *Christian teachers*. Well, I will not pretend to say that it is in conformity with the injunction, that "if smitten upon one cheek, we must present the other for similar treatment, or when deprived of part of our garment, we must offer more," but I think it will bear favorable comparison in that respect with the principle, or lack of principle, of those who make its exercise necessary. As a workman interested in everything affecting the interests of the workman, I hope you will favor us with more light upon the subject of boycotting.

W. S. S.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

Very pretty loose lace jackets and rounded aprons of lace, full and caught up in graceful folds, are made to wear with any gown. They are very light, dressy, and easily carried.

With black and white checked silks, jackets or boleros of black velvet are very stylish.

Points are high in favor. Coques with pointed pieces let into the back and sleeves, dresses with overskirts cut in points and trimmed with lace, hats with upward tending peaks at each side, and gloves with vandykes piercing the lace or open work.

For aprons "butcher's linen" is much liked, with elaborate drawn work above the hem. They are hemmed at the top and drawn up with ribbon for a belt.

What would be more delicate and lovely for a cushion cover than ashes-of-rose satin embroidered in full floss, with a group of apple blossoms in shades of pink and olive.

Among the various decorations for small tables are glass balls suspended in a setting of brass chains; the glass balls are either white, translucent, or colored, to match the plush top of the stand or table.

A tea cosy is made of "piece" lace, with the design outlined with heavy embroidery silk, or with fine silk cord, after the manner of the escurial laces. It is then lined with silk or with satin sheeting of the same shade as the embroidery silk, which is tacked to the chamouis lining, and is finished with silk cord or with bows of ribbon.

Among fashionable crazes is one for clocks, and clock collectors are now as earnest in their endeavors to produce novelties as the bric-a-brac crowd. A novel time piece represents a light house with a revolving light; on one side of what is supposed to be the lantern is a time piece; at the back of that is a barometer, and on the other sides are two thermometers.

The prettiest novelties in the way of five o'clock tea cloths for small tables are the scarfs of soft China silk, in yellow, brown, red, or any other desired color; the edges are finished with small flat tassels flaked with silk the color of the scarf, and fastened to the edge of the silk by long fine cords matching the tassels.

A novelty in purses is a little knitted silk stocking with a plated clasp.

**APPLE CHARLOTTE.**—Line a pudding dish with thin slices of bread, buttered on both sides, peel, core, and slice a quantity of apples, put a thin layer of apples in the dish, spice moderately, and add a liberal quantity of sugar; then add a layer of any kind of home-made preserves, and so on, till the dish is full; put slices of buttered bread on top, and bake till the top is crisp and brown.



## THE LIFE OF BUDDHA.

Many tales have been gathered around the history of Gautama, says a writer in the *Quiver*. It is told that during the period of his peaceful married life, complaints were rife that he neglected the manly and warlike exercises in which a prince who might some day be called on to act as a general should excel. Thereupon, Gautama appointed a certain day, on which he proved to the discontented that he was a thorough master of athletics and exercises requiring skill. The direction which his maturer longings took is ascribed to four visions: One of a decrepit old man, another of a sick man, a third of a decaying corpse, and the last of a calm and noble recluse.

It might well be that his thoughtful mind, dwelling on the prospect of sickness, old age and death, might come to regard a life of reflection and contemplation as the highest attainable. Day by day the vision of a hermit's cell grew more attractive, and he longed to break from the world and dedicate himself to wisdom. The arrival of a great joy finally enabled him to do so. After 10 years of married life, his wife gave him an only child, a son, named Kahula.

Gautama was in a garden by the river-side when this great event was announced to him; he only said, "This is a now and strong tie which I shall have to break." Returning home, he met a crowd of rejoicing clansmen, and received their congratulations. But his resolution was taken. That night he left all he loved on earth, and became a wanderer, a student, a Buddha.

He withdrew into the jungle, and during six years subjected himself to such self-denial and penance, that while his body wasted away his fame grew high and wide. At length illness, induced by such severe self-discipline, compelled him to adopt a milder mode of life, whereupon the disciples who had gathered round him lost their respect for him, and forsook him. The Buddhist legends describe at this point a conflict between "the Saviour of the World and the Prince of Evil." The conflict was not a purely spiritual one, like that between Jesus Christ and Satan, but a material one is related; rivers flowing backward, mountains crumbling, the earth quaking.

After this conflict, in which Buddha won the victory, he entirely altered his mode of life, no longer inflicting pains on his body, but seeking the loftiest happiness of his soul. He returned to Benares, and sought out his former disciples, to whom he declared he had discovered the way of salvation. He discoursed to them on the "Middle Path" that is, much as we should say the "Narrow Way," or the path of righteousness. He used eight cardinal duties:—1. Right Belief. 2. Right Livelihood. 3. Right Speech. 4. Right Actions. 5. Right Means of Livelihood. 6. Right Endeavors. 7. Right Mindfulness. 8. Right Meditation.

From this time forward Gautama quietly taught his new doctrines to those who came voluntarily to inquire of him. The Brahman doctors and teachers were still opposed to him. Not one became at first, or at once, his disciple. His first convert was a young layman, named Yasa, the next to join him were Yasa's father, mother and wife. Five months after his "conflict with the Evil One" we find Gautama sending out his disciples to preach the new doctrines. Thus he established an order of mendicants, and himself begged from house to house, on one occasion through the town of which his father was rajah. The old man expostulated, saying that he was descended from kings, not from beggars; to which Gautama replied: "My descent is from the Buddhas of old, who have always lived on alms."

Then Suddhodana and his household showed the sage all honor, and his wife, Yasodhara, fell at his feet, embracing them. Afterwards, she became the first of a female order of mendicants; Kahula, son of Gautama and Yasodhara, joined his father's order.

During the next forty years Buddha travels, preaches, and gathers in converts. While on one of his journeys, he was entertained by a goldsmith of Para, who prepared for him a meal of young pork and rice. This food poisoned him. He retired to a grove of trees, and awaited death. Through the night he gave instructions to his followers as to their future conduct. His last words were, "Work out your salvation with diligence." Shortly after he became unconscious, and so passed away, aged about seventy.

## TRURO JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

Among the towns of Nova Scotia none is making more steady and creditable progress than Truro. Its facilities for trade, and its natural advantages render it one of the favored towns of the Dominion.

Situated at the junction of the Intercolonial and Pictou branch railway, it is the centre of a large and increasing trade. The business of some of the houses in dry goods and hardware rivals that of Halifax, while the extent of its manufactures is very considerable indeed.

Among the latter may be mentioned, the Iron Foundry of Messrs Clish & Co., who are running night and day, turning out mining and milling apparatus of the best quality; the Felt Hat works, the Condensed Milk Company, Gates & Co., Organ Factory, and many others, with carpenters and blacksmith shops, all doing a good business.

Building is more brisk than for many years. On one street there are eight fine dwelling houses being built, at a cost of from two to five thousand dollars each. Land has much increased in value also, as may be known from the fact that a lot which a few years since was bought for fifteen hundred dollars was sold this season for double that amount.

The new Post Office is a credit to the place and the Government which built it, and is highly appreciated by the obliging employees. It is a good sized two story brick building, with free-stone trimmings, presenting from the front a very pleasing appearance. The upper flat is used for Customs, Internal Revenue, and Savings Bank. It is to be heated by steam, and is very conveniently arranged.

The Model School building and Normal College are fine buildings, surrounded with lawns bordered with trees and shrubs.

Among the numerous fine churches may be mentioned the new Episcopal church, built of free-stone, with slate roof, and erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, all of which is now happily paid. Its interior presents a very fine appearance, with windows stained in beautiful designs, and the wood work of hard pine and chestnut.

The inhabitants of Truro have laid out their town in quite regular streets of fair width, and have found room to build without crowding their dwellings too close upon the highway. Their gardens and trees add much to the appearance and value of their property, to say nothing of the advantages to health. In the surrounding country nothing is missed more by one accustomed to the valley of Annapolis and Kings than orchards. Nothing

the appearance of the soil would indicate that apples could not be raised in abundance, and the climate is certainly not unfavorable to the best varieties. There seems to be room for much to be done in that line, as well as in some other branches of farming. Some attempts have been made in small fruit culture, but there is immense room for improvement in that direction.

## AMHERST JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

Amherst, situated beside those beautiful dyked marshes of Cumberland, has privileges of no ordinary character. One can well understand what is meant by "Cumberland butter," after having seen those meadows, with barns scattered so thickly that the effort to count them is no light task. One fine herd of cattle, containing over twenty-five high grade and pure blood Holstein cows, is worth a visit. The sire is a magnificent animal, of twenty hundred weight, and but four years old. Holsteins are celebrated for their milk and cheese-producing qualities, as well as their superior beef-making capabilities. One bull calf, only five months old, sold, a short time since, for two hundred dollars. Beef and dairy products are the great staples of the farmers here, and none is more reliable in any part of the Province.

This year the hay is a short crop for the most part, but the late cut is up to the average.

Manufacturers are doing well. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co's wood-working establishment, Messrs. Robb & Son's iron works, and the Amherst boot and shoe factory, are all running full time.

The young men of the place generally stay at home, and they are wise to do so with such a magnificent county around them.

## WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Women have been admitted for some few years past at the University of London to precisely the same examinations for degrees as those undergone by the male candidates for similar titles and honors. On the first opening of the portals of the Metropolitan University to women there was naturally a sudden influx of candidates, some of whom had been waiting for years the opportunity of securing degrees, and others who entered without knowing precisely the character or severity of the tests to which their acquirements were to be submitted. Hence there were successes and failures which would not occur under ordinary conditions; and it was difficult to infer, under these exceptional circumstances, the permanent place that would be taken by the female candidates for degrees and honors. Now that the first rush has passed, and the stream of candidates, both men and women, settled down into a steady current, the relative position of each to the other at the University of London can be more definitely ascertained. The examinations at the University of London are better tests of the intellectual status of women in general than those at the two older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, inasmuch as the former receives candidates from all the schools and colleges of the kingdom, and even from those beyond its limits, and accepts others who have had no collegiate training whatever, and whose education has been entirely of a private character. The lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations include those who have been examined for the M. A. degree. In classics six candidates are successful, Mr. J. H. Haydon, of King's College, Cambridge, taking the gold medal followed by two ladies (Miss H. E. Macklin, of Bedford and Girton, and Miss L. Macdonald, of University College, London), who precede in position the other three male candidates. In the branch for mental and moral science there are four successful candidates, one of whom is Miss C. E. Collot, of University College, London. In examination for modern languages one male candidate only passed. In the lists of those who have passed the examinations for the Doctor of Science the names of no women appear. The matriculation examination, which is the first that those who purpose taking a degree at the University have to undergo, is perhaps the best test that could be afforded of the relative intellectual status of the rising generation of male and female students; a very large number of young men and women pass the first test, many of whom go no further, or fail in the severer examinations that follow. Taking those who have succeeded in obtaining places in the recently published honors division, we find that they number no less than 154 out of the 442 who passed the matriculation. First in the honors division, are the names of six students who obtain exhibitions and money prizes varying in value from £30 per annum for two years to a prize of £5. These are all boys who have recently left school. Then follow the names of fifty-seven who obtained the number of marks qualifying them for one of the prizes had there been no more successful competitors: of these nine were girls. Of the remaining ninety-seven who are placed in the honors list, twenty-three are girls. The high position attained by so large a number of young women is a satisfactory proof of the value of the instruction which is now imparted at the various high schools and collegiate institutions established in every large centre of population. The matriculation examination at the University of London is in itself one

of a searching character. To pass it is a test of considerable and satisfactory acquirement in the young student, and those who succeed into the honors division must have been well trained and taught. That so many girls succeeded is evidence not only of their own intellectual ability, but of the excellence of the educational facilities of the present day.—Queen.

COMMERCIAL.

The volume of business that has transpired since our last writing has been fair for the season, but the influence of the prevailing warm weather, and the fact that a large proportion of our business men and their clerks are enjoying their summer vacations, has naturally kept it from being as large as it will become a few weeks hence.

The statement is made that the Canadian Pacific Railway is negotiating with the Steel Company of Canada (limited) with a view to purchasing the iron mines, plant and franchise connected with the works of the latter, at Londonderry, N. S., and that the negotiations are still pending. It is an open secret that the Steel Company refused an offer of \$350,000 for it that was made a short time since by an iron syndicate. We have, of course, no means of knowing what they would accept or what figure the railway company would be willing to pay for the works, but the idea is an excellent one for several reasons. It would be a very great advantage to the C. P. R. to be able to manufacture its own rails, axles, engines, car wheels, etc., at its own works, and the managers are wide-awake enough to fully appreciate the fact. Again if the purchase is made, and the C. P. R. operates the works, that fact will go far towards definitely and finally determining their terminus in favor of this city, rather than in any other port that has been suggested, and whose claims have been urged by interested parties. This would remove a "grievance" that politicians and political papers have long harped upon.

The crops are being rapidly harvested, and in most sections are abundant and of excellent quality.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Last week the grain market became very stiff, being assisted thereto partly by adverse reports of the British crops, and partly by anticipations that the Bulgarian embargo might lead to a European war. But the war cloud having happily passed over, the markets have weakened again and become dull. In New York some very large sales of wheat have been made on French account, but that circumstance has not helped the market to any appreciable extent. Flour is quiet and unchanged.

**MEAT PRODUCERS.**—Bacon, lard and pork, have been in fair demand, and prices are remarkably steady, but no large transactions are reported.

**BUTTER.**—The supply is small, and fine qualities in tub lots find ready sale. Late Liverpool advices say "Irish continues to hold a premier position in this article just now, American being in small supply and prices higher than those current for choice dairies of Irish." Gill buyers and shippers on this side are moving cautiously, and are evidently determined to do nothing that may advance prices at present.

**CHEESE** continues very firm, and English prices have again advanced slightly. This will, however, be checked by some large shipments that have lately been made, and are now making, from Ontario and New York to Liverpool.

**POTATOES.**—The blight and rot in potatoes throughout Western Canada has assumed very serious proportions. In many instances entire fields have been blasted by this disease, and will, it is reported, be worthless, some growers asserting that they will not go to the useless expense of digging them. This has caused a rapid advance in the Upper Canada markets—amounting to fully 100 per cent. From present advices it appears that points even farther west than Toronto will have to draw very largely on the Maritime Provinces for their necessary supplies of this article. This will be good news for the growers, however the rest of the community may view it. As the yield in those Provinces by the sea is a very large one, we may have enough to supply both our wants and those of our neighbors without a disturbance of prices. The difference will be simply that the farmers will not find themselves without a remunerative market for their abundant supply.

**FRUITS.**—The apple crop is beginning to appear, and some very fine Gravensteins have already come to market. It is too early as yet to definitely fix what prices will obtain, especially for shipping apples, as it is impossible, through conflicting reports, to estimate with any certainty what quantities will be harvested. In Ontario the crop will be fully an average one, while in New York it will be very light, and in other States, East and West, it is reported very large. The price will largely depend on the demand from Britain and Europe, where it is said that very few will be gathered in a marketable condition. We can add nothing to what we have previously said respecting dried fruits, except that the Pacific coast will supply more than its usual growth of raisins of excellent quality.

**TEAS** are very dull. Large quantities continue to arrive in London from China, Japan, Ceylon, etc. There seems to be no speculative demand, and the usual buyers appear to be waiting for something to turn up. On this side of the water, prices are not materially changed, and some large sales are reported.

**SUGAR.**—The market has been very quiet, but a slightly better enquiry on western account, especially for the higher grades, has developed, which has encouraged the hopes of holders to some extent. The troubles that have been experienced by one refinery after another have disappointed those who invested money in them, but there is reason to believe that these will in time pass away, and with economical management the refineries will be made to pay.

**WOOL** continues in a very good demand, and prices are firmly maintained. Manufacturers show a readiness to buy what they can, in anticipation of a further advance in prices this fall.

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.

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/4
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 1/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2 to 6 1/4
Extra C.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congo Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 39
<b>COLOMB—Choice</b> .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbades.....	30 to 32
Bermuda.....	30 to 33
Diamond N.....	42
Porto Rico.....	31
<b>Tobacco—Black</b> .....	37 to 40
" Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	5 1/2 to 6
Soda.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 23
" in Small Tubs.....	20 to 21
" Good in large tubs.....	18 to 19
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 12
Canadian Creamery.....	22 to 24
On Creamery the tone is firm.....	
" Township, finest.....	18 to 20
" " Finest Fancy pgs.....	19 to 22
" " fine.....	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	18 to 17
" Western.....	13 to 16

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
No. 3 large.....	Catch 1885 2.00
" " ".....	1886 2.90 to 3.00
" " ".....	1885 2.00
" " ".....	1880 2.50 to 2.75
Small.....	1.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	1886 4.40 to 4.25
(reported almost a total failure on our shores.).....	
<b>ALBACORE</b> .....	Catch, 1880, per bbl 2.50
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore tolqual, catch, 1885, per qtl.	Price as to quality.....
1886 per qtl.....	2.10 to 2.25
Hank.....	1.80
Bay.....	none
<b>SALMON</b> , No. 1.....	13.00 to 14.00
<b>HADDOCK</b> , 1886, per qtl.....	1.75 to 1.90
<b>HAKE</b> .....	1.50 to 1.75
<b>CUSK</b> .....	none
<b>POLLOCK</b> .....	none
<b>HAKE SOUNDS</b> .....	45 to 50c per lb.
<b>COD OIL A</b> .....	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

<b>Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).</b>	
Tail Cans.....	4.75 to 5.25
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1 lb 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 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Graham.....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades.....	4.50 to 4.80
" medium.....	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra.....	4.00 to 4.15
Lower grades.....	3.00 to 3.85
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.40 to 4.50
" Granulated.....	4.75
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.95 to 3.00
"—Imported.....	2.95 to 3.05
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	15.50 to 16.00
"—Corn.....	14.50 to 15.00
Shorts.....	17.50 to 18.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 21.00
Cracked Corn.....	20.00 to 20.50
" Oats.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	nominal 31.00
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat, nominal.....	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 ".....	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.65
Port Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 66 lbs.....	80 to 85
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.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	12.50 to 13.00
" " new.....	11.50 to 12.00
" American, clear.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
" " old.....	11.50 to 12.00
" P. E. I. Thin.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Prime Mess.....	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	10 to 11
" Cases.....	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.....	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.....	\$2.20 per bbl.
	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 19
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6 1/2
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	25 to 35
Woolskins.....	25 to 1.00
Lambskins.....	15 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLE—Nova Scotia, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	9.50 to 10.00
Lemons, per case, best quality.....	11.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
" Mediterranean, per lb.....	2 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl.....	3.30 to 3.50
Figs, 1 lb bxs (fresh).....	16 to 18c
Dates, layer (new).....	7 to 8c
Plantains.....	2.00 to 2.75
Tomatoes, per crate.....	1.50 to 2.00

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 80
Chickens.....	40 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

At nine p. m. such of the company as might be present voted one of their number into the chair, a post which it was not considered etiquette to vacate till the clock struck twelve. At ten o'clock they were generally joined by the landlord, who, on such occasions, ordered and paid for what he drank like an ordinary customer. The last proceeding of each evening was for the chairman to treat such of the company as might be left to "goes" of grog at his own expense; one can not expect to have the honors of this world thrust upon one without having to pay for them.

It is quite possible that some of the frequenters of the Brown Bear were drawn thither by the love of hearing themselves talk, and of having others to listen to them, rather than by any more convivial motives. As a consequence, the affairs of the nation were discussed and settled, and the proceedings of the party in power impugned or approved of, as the case might be, to the satisfaction of everybody concerned; while such minor topics as the weather, the crops, the last murder, or the latest scandal in high life, did not fail to come in for their due share of attention. Some old fogies there were who scarcely opened their lips except to order their grog, or to interject an "exactly" or a "just so" at the proper moment, whenever any particular proposition was pointedly aimed at them, but who otherwise puffed placidly at their pipes in stolid silence. These non-talkers were by no means among the least popular of the company, for how can a man who feels called upon to enlighten his fellow-citizens do so with any satisfaction to himself unless he has appreciative listeners? That those others choose to be listeners rather than talkers was by no means put down to any obtuseness of intellect on their part, for are we not taught that a still tongue is a sign of a wise head? and a man may be brimful of wisdom, and yet be at pains to conceal that fact from his fellows.

Among such a company as this it might almost have seemed as if a man like Mr. Fildew would hardly have felt himself at home, but such was by no means the case. The truth is, that the majority of the frequenters of the Brown Bear, that is to say, the small tradesman portion of them, looked up to our friend, and yet looked down upon him. They looked down upon him because they had a suspicion, which, in their case, was next to a certainty, that he was always in a chronic state of impecuniosity; because they themselves had their snug little investments in one form or other, and could have bought him up, root and branch, a hundred times over; and, finally, because it is one of the blessed privileges of those who have money to look down on those who have none. They looked up to Fildew because there was something about the man which told them he had at one time belonged to a sphere from which they were forever debarred. Through all his poverty and shabbiness, a faint aroma of fashion and high life seemed still to cling to him. The popular notion at the Brown Bear was that he had at one time been an officer in some crack regiment, who had ruined himself by gambling, and been discarded by his friends. If he spoke of the aristocracy, which, to give him credit, was but rarely, he spoke as though he was one of the manor born. He seemed to know Eton and Oxford as well as he knew Tottenham-court Road, and to be familiar with most of the West End clubs. A nobleman's name could hardly be mentioned without his being able to tell something about him that the frequenters of the Brown Bear had never heard before. In his very way of talking, in his mode of accentuating his words there was an indefinable something which marked him out at once from the ordinary frequenters of the coffee-room of the B. B. They knew, these petty tradesmen, that "His Grace" looked down upon them from the height of some, to them, invisible pedestal; and they, in turn, looked down upon him from the serene height of their money-bags; and yet, as they argued among themselves when he was not by, he must, to a certain extent, have liked their company, else why did he seek it so persistently, night after night, the year round?

It was about half past eight this evening when John Fildew walked into the bar of the Brown Bear. He nodded to the landlord, and that worthy at once touched a spring inside the bar which communicated with the door of the coffee room, after which the door opened to Fildew's hand, and he entered. With one man in the room he shook hands, to the rest of the company he vouchsafed a general and comprehensive nod. Then he took a vacant chair, and having called for a "go" of brandy cold, he proceeded to select a church-warden pipe from a heap on the table before him, and to charge it with tobacco.

"How's the weather by this time, your grace?" asked Mr. Nutt, the shoe-maker. "It was just wetting a bit when I came in."

"The stars are out again," said Fildew, answering to the title as a matter of course. "Not much likelihood of any rain to-night."

It was not often that he joined in the discussions political or otherwise, that were pretty sure to crop up before the evening was at an end. He generally sat a silent if not an amused listener. If appealed to directly he would give his opinion, but not otherwise. That curious, sneering smile of his would now and then light up his features at the enunciation by one or other of his friends of some more wildly outrageous statement than common, but for the most part he and his pipe held silent session together and troubled no one with what they thought.

It was quite understood in the room why Mr. Fildew should shake hands with Mr. Denzil and no one else. Mr. Fildew was a man who rarely shook hands with any one. His reasons for making an exception in favor of the young law-writer may be told in a few words. One evening, about a year anterior to the particular evening to which we have now come, Mr. Denzil had made his appearance at the Brown Bear considerably the worse for liquor. At the moment of his entrance Mr. Fildew was explaining to

the company the ceremonial in connection with a royal love at St. James's. "What can a shabby dog like you know about the interior of a palace?" hiccupped Denzil, "If you have ever been inside St. James's it must have been when you were sent to sweep the chimneys."

"Silence, you drunken fool," said Mr. Fildew, in quietly contemptuous tones.

But Denzil was not in a mood to be silenced, and would probably have insulted the company all round had not three or four of his more intimate friends removed him as quietly as possible. After that evening he and Mr. Fildew spoke to each other no more.

Six or seven months had passed away when one evening somebody inquired what had become of Denzil, upward of a week having gone by since his last appearance at the B. B.

"My potman told me to day that he had heard he was queer," remarked the landlord.

"What's the matter with him? Not d. t. again, eh?"

"Some sort of fever, I'm afraid. (Catching, too, I hear.)"

"Poor Denzil! Let up hope he'll not want for good nursing."

"How can he have good nursing," said another, "when, as I happen to know, he hasn't a single relation within a hundred miles of London? He rents a back bedroom on a third floor, and gets his meals out. That's the sort of home Denzil has."

"Poor devil! They ought to have taken him to the hospital. He'd have been properly cared for there."

"They say he's too ill to be moved," remarked the landlord, as he placidly puffed at his pipe. Had the health of his favorite terrier been in question, some show of feeling might naturally have been expected from him.

Then Mr. Fildew spoke. "Gentlemen," he said, my opinion is that a deputation of the present company ought without delay to inquire into the circumstances attended on Mr. Denzil's illness, and make such arrangements as may be necessary for having him properly cared for."

There was a dead silence in the room. Everybody puffed away with increased energy at their pipes.

Mr. Pycroft, the small-ware dealer, a thin man with a squeaky voice, was the first to speak. "Did you say the fever was a catching one, Mr. Landlord?"

"So my potman was given to understand. A bad kind of fever—ver-

"Humph! Well, I for one, as a family man, must say," resumed Pycroft, "that much as I respect our friend, Denzil, and sincerely as I hope he'll soon be among us again as jovial as ever, I don't see my way to go and inquire personally after his health. My duty to my wife and children tells me that I ought to take the greatest possible care of my own health, for their sakes, if not for my own."

"Hear, hear, my sentiments exactly," resounded from three or four parts of the room. "Number Two is all very well when Number One has been properly cared for."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Scoop, the tailor, with a doleful shake of the head, "I am afraid that this is one of those unfortunate cases in which friendship finds itself with its hands tied. I don't really see that we can do anything. James, another go of Scotch with an extra squeeze of lemon this time."

Mr. Fildew rose to his feet and put his hat on.

"Surely your grace is not going already?" said Mr. Nutt.

"Why, the evening's quite a baby yet," remarked jovial-faced little Tobins, the undertaker. "But perhaps there's a lady in the case, eh? Ah, sly dog, sly dog!" and he gave a comprehensive wink for the benefit of the company at large.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Fildew, gravely, "I am going to the lodgings of Mr. Denzil. If any one here chooses to accompany me, so much the better. If not, I shall go alone."

He waited a moment, but no one spoke or moved.

Then he turned on his heel and walked slowly out.

He found Denzil in a raging fever, with no one to attend to him but a poor lad who slept in the next room. For ten days and as many nights and this lad took it in turns to nurse the sick man, until the fever left him and he was on the high-road to recovery. Then an old aunt was telegraphed for out of Devonshire, and Mr. Fildew went his way. And that is the reason why over afterwards he and Denzil shook hands when they met each other at the B. B.

To-night the coffee-room was more lively than usual, for Mr. Wintle, the funny man of the company, had advanced the humorous proposition that the moment a prime-minister failed to secure a majority in the House he ought to be decapitated, and was putting it to his friends generally what of them would like to take office under such circumstances. Lambent witticisms and time honored-jokes were being bandied about; a joke was hardly looked upon as a joke at the B. B. till it had done duty some half-dozen times, and came to be recognized as an old friend. But John Fildew sat as grave as a judge, behind his pipe, and took no part in the merry-making.

By and by in came Mr. Nipper, the auctioneer, with the evening paper in his hand. He sat down next Mr. Fildew, rubbed up his hair, and selected a pipe. "Any news this evening worth reading?" asked Fildew, not for the sake of saying something, than because he cared to know what there might be.

"No, everything seems very stale just now," said the auctioneer, and blew down the stem of his pipe, and twisted his little finger appreciatively round the bowl. "There is an account of a fatal accident to one of the young swells; but the country could spare a lot like him without being the worse off," added Nipper, who prided himself on his democratic principles.

"There are swells and swells," responded Mr. Fildew dryly. "What was the name of this particular one?"

"The Earl of Loughton. Pitched off his hunter and broke his neck. Not quite one-and-twenty."

Mr. Fildew, who had been in the act of lifting his glass to his lips, put it down untasted. Mr. Nipper turned and stared at him.

"Hullo! I say, what's the matter? Was the young lord a friend of your grace?" This was asked with something of a grin. "By Jove! you are all of a shake."

"The Earl of Loughton was no friend of mine. I never saw him in my life. But I happen to be acquainted with the man who will succeed him in the title."

"Bully for you, my boy," responded Mr. Nipper, who could not forget that he had once spent six months in the States. "Here's the account. Perhaps you would like to read it." He pointed to a brief paragraph, which Fildew, with the newspaper held up within an inch or two of his nose, read carefully through more than once.

"I must write to my friend to-night, and congratulate him," he said, in his usual quiet, matter-of-fact tone, as he laid down the newspaper. "It will be a great surprise for him."

"Let us hope that in the day of his prosperity the friends of his adversity will not be forgotten," said Nipper, who was one of the orators of the B. B.

"It is but a barren honor that he will come into," answered Fildew. "The title will be his, but the estates go elsewhere;" and nodding a curt "good-night" to the auctioneer, he emptied his glass and left the room.

CHAPTER III.

NEGOTIATIONS.

WHETHER Mr. Fildew ever wrote that particular letter respecting which he spoke to Mr. Nipper, is more than doubtful. Like many other men, he hated letter-writing, and it is possible that the incident in connection with Lord Loughton, to which he had seemed to attach so much importance when he first heard of it, may have assumed a different aspect when recalled to mind in the cool light of morning. In any case, there was no observable difference in his appearance or mode of life. He came and went, and smoked and drank, as heretofore; only it might be that he was a little more particular in scanning the newspapers than he had previously been. At the end of a week his friend Nipper said to him, "I see that poor young fellow was buried yesterday."

"You mean Lord Loughton? Yes, I saw the account in this morning's paper."

"Written to your friend yet?"

"No. On second thoughts it seemed to me that it would be better to wait a few weeks before troubling him. He'll have enough to do and plenty to think of for a little while."

"Well, I wouldn't lose sight of him if I were you. It must be rather nice to be on nodding terms with an earl. Not that I should care about that sort of thing, you know," added Nipper, hastily. He had forgotten for the moment that he was in the habit of posing as a democrat. "And then"—with a glance at Fildew's thread bare coat and patched boots—"he might do something for you, you know; some snug little government sinecure, or something of that kind. There's lots of 'em knocking about."

Mr. Fildew laughed a little bitterly. "It may be all very well for me not to forget him, but he may not choose to remember me."

"Well, that's the way of the world and no mistake," said the auctioneer, with a shrug. "But, for all that, I shouldn't forget to jog his memory. Where's the use of having swell friends if you can't make use of 'em?"

A few evenings later Mr. Fildew called for pen, ink, and paper, and, seating himself at a little table, apart from the rest of the company, he wrote the following letter, which George, the potman, afterward took for him to the nearest post:

"The Brown Bear Tavern, Chalcot Street, W. C.  
"February 25th, 18—.

"Messrs. Flicker & Tapp, Bedford Row:

"GENTLEMEN—In common with a great number of other people, I have heard with extreme regret of the untimely demise of the late Earl of Loughton. That a life so abounding in promise should be thus suddenly nipped in the bud must be almost enough to cause those near and dear to him to arraign the decrees of Providence.

"I know not whether it may be a matter of any moment either to the Dowager Countess of Loughton or to yourself, as business agents for the family, to be made acquainted with the whereabouts of the present earl; but should it be so, I think I may safely say that I am the only person in England who can furnish you with his address. You may probably be aware that Mr. Lorrimore, as we still call him, has resided abroad for several years; but as I happen to have had a communication from him only a fortnight ago, I am fully competent to supply you with the information stated above. Should you think it worth your while to take any notice of this communication, I am to be found here any evening from 8.30 till 11.30 p. m.

"I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,  
"JOHN FILDREW."

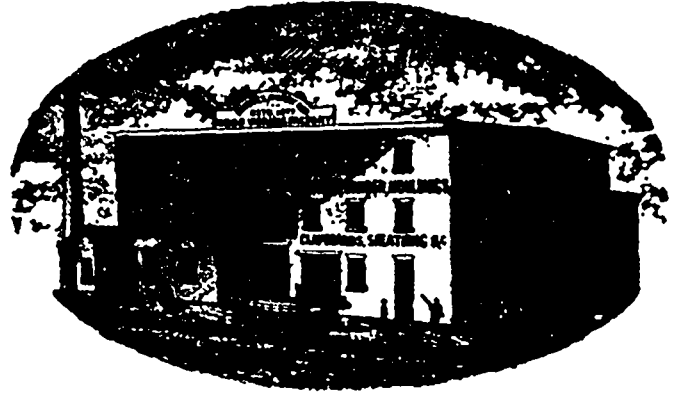
Two evenings passed away without any response, but on the third evening a dapper little man, with a very shiny hat and a pair of whiskers several sizes too large for him, walked into the bar of the Brown Bear, and asked for Mr. Fildew. Our friend, being called, came lounging out of the coffee-room, his glass in his eye and a thumb in each waistcoat pocket.

(To be continued.)

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## 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.]

Individual Patrons of Husbandry, and Patrons collectively in the Maritime Provincial Grange, and in the Division Granges under its jurisdiction, have been foremost, and most faithful and zealous in their advocacy of, and demand for, agricultural education of a practical character.

It cannot be too often repeated, for there is no truth more persistently ignored in practice, that education should be regarded, not as an end, but as a means to an end. The object of agricultural education is not to furnish knowledge of theories, facts, or methods applicable to farming as an accomplishment, or the mere pleasure that knowledge affords, but to furnish such knowledge that it may get back to the soil, the plant, and the animal.

The aim and object of agricultural education should be economy and increase of agricultural production.

We are much pleased to receive from our worthy brother, A. McN. Patterson, proprietor of Acacia Villa Seminary, located at Lower Horton, a brief account of facilities and plans for the theory and practice of agriculture, which will give to his academy the proud distinction of being the first practical agricultural school in the Maritime Provinces, and we bespeak for his new departure the patronage it richly deserves.

Acacia Villa Seminary has for many years enjoyed a reputation second to none as an institution where youths would get a good sound academic and commercial education, under exceptionally good moral and physical influences, to say nothing of surroundings rendered classical by the sad history of an exiled race and a poet's genius.

Mr. Patterson writes concerning the practical instruction in which his agricultural class are now engaged, and what is planned for it during the autumn.

"At present the professor takes his class after school into the field, where he is preparing the strawberry beds for next season. Last Saturday they set out 1000 new plants, and this work will continue till about 3000 are set out. They will next undertake the picking and sorting of the apples. The boys will learn the names of the different sorts, what is a number one and what a number two apple, and how to handle and pack them. The orchard in connection with the school is supposed to contain this year about 500 barrels. After the fruit is gathered will come the gathering in of the vegetables, comprising about 500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels mungolds, 100 bushels carrots, 100 bushels parsnips, 50 bushels beets, 20 bushels beans, 20 bushels Indian corn, etc. Then there will be some under-draining, and hot-beds to be filled up for early spring use, as a large amount of early cabbages, cauliflowers, and tomatoes, are to be raised next year for the Halifax market. Of course the boys are not expected to do all this work, but they will be at the work every day when not at school work. This we consider is the way to make scientific farmers, by illustrating in the field the chemistry, the botany, the physiology, etc., of the schoolroom.

What is now wanted is for our people to take an interest in this enterprise. If some young man with plenty of capital would start a model dairy in connection with the school it would add greatly to its practical efficiency."

*A model dairy!* Underneath these words as a title we are tempted to write a great deal more than we have room for at present. Certainly there is much room for improvement in all departments of our farm work, but in no department more than in dairying.

Appropos to the subject of agricultural education we notice on our table the Register No. 1 for 1885-6, of the embryo "School of Agriculture in connection with the Provincial Normal School at Truro." The "course of study" is sufficiently comprehensive, and is illustrated, as thoroughly as the facilities at the command of the institution will permit, in the field, in the laboratory, in the stable, and by dissections. The "catalogue of students" gives the names and addresses of two "teachers," three "farmers," and two "special students." One of the teachers is from Clementsport, Annapolis Co., the other students hail from Colchester. This is certainly a small beginning, but if there be any truth in an old proverb, or any hope that history will repeat itself in this institution, we may hope for great things, great usefulness from our school of agriculture.

If those two teachers are zealous and faithful, if they realize the responsibility which the cost to the country of the knowledge they have gained, entails upon them—or even the responsibility that knowledge always entails upon its possessor—their knowledge will reach many farms through their pupils, and recoup the original expenditure.

These farmers too will illustrate on their farms the practical value of our school of agriculture, and other farmers will send their sons to gain the coveted knowledge.

We hope that an opportunity will be afforded the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange of visiting this institution during their session in Truro, and that their opinion of the school will be embodied in their report to the order in this jurisdiction.

We again appeal to Patrons to furnish contributions for the columns of THE CRITIC. Reports of grange sessions and discussions, essays on grange or agricultural subjects, or on household matters from our sisters, will be gratefully received. More than six months have passed since THE CRITIC

commenced the publication of the Maritime Patron, and during this time we have labored and hoped almost alone. This is not fair to us, it is not fair to the publishers of this journal, nor to the Order, nor to this experiment. If a farmer decides to try any new method of cultivation, any new system, or breed, or implement, anything in fact worth trying, he will not condemn without having given a fair trial, or if he has left anything undone or attempted, that might possibly be essential, or that might contribute to success. We have yet six months in which to win success that will be creditable to our Order, or to passively permit failure that will be injurious and disgraceful.

### SLEEP HABITS OF CHILDREN.

Many habits and customs, the deleterious effects of which are recognized, would become things of the past if a practical and simple remedy could be devised. I have never met with any plainly written advisory articles on the training of children in proper sleep habits, except as to time. A recent experience has led me to "study up" on the subject, in the most practical way, by asking questions of mothers and nurses. My little patient, whose habits and conditions led to this investigation, is ten years old. A serious and chronic affection of the kidneys has resulted from the excessive use of sweets, and consequently lack of appetite for, and assimilation of, nutritious food. She persistently sleeps prone on the back with the arms flexed above her head; watching results in seeing her turn on one side from eight to ten times every night, but, of course, a farther result is diminished sleep, although it is not more restless than usual. Whether the habit can be permanently broken up is difficult to say. From her birth she exhibited a preference for that position, and had been indulged in it, with the inevitable results of catarrhal affections, dry throat, emaciating, restless sleep; and aggravation of the kidney difficulty, as the spine was unduly heated by constant contact with the bed. From the hour of birth a babe should be laid down to sleep with great care, never should it be permitted to lie on the back while sleeping; after it begins to play, the restless limbs are very beneficially exercised while lying so, but so soon as sleep comes the little one should be gently lifted and placed on the side, with the head raised only sufficiently to insure the spine from any curvature, seeing that there are no folds in the clothing to torture the tender flesh, especial care being taken to lay the ear smoothly back. Alternate the sides, or there will be an unnecessary unevenness of contour when the child is grown; do not permit the knees to be so flexed as to crowd the viscera. Lying on the stomach occasionally is not injurious if the arms lie at the side and the face is free to the air. Frequently that proves to be a very restful position to a playful child. It is not a difficult matter to teach a child to sleep with the mouth closed and without snoring or "gritting the teeth." A lady of thirty-five, who had habitually gritted her teeth from their first possession was cured of the habit in a fortnight by persistent waking at the first indication of the sound; the habit has not been resumed during the five years since passed. If mothers could realize how many people suffer from bad sleep habits contracted in childhood, they would pay a little attention to their children at night time, beyond the "hustling off to bed, out of the way," and the "keeping covered" which is a sort of "dim religious duty" by sight of out of fear of the doctor's bill, rather than of any other consideration.—*Phrenological Journal (New York)*.

### AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.

Dr. Schliemann is sixty-seven years old, short and stout. He wears spectacles and a moustache, is a German by birth, but is so enthusiastic on the subject of Greece—ancient Greece—that he has adopted the language of Socrates as the language of his house, and requires his servants to use classic names. His butler is called Pelops, and his cook Jocaste. The doctor married a Greek lady, who charmed him as much by her remarkable intelligence as by her extraordinary personal attractions. They have ten children. The boy is named Agamemnon, and the girl Andromache. The latter is just sixteen years old, and so exquisitely lovely that, as I saw her glide across the marble hall, I fancied one of the Graces had been released from her marble imprisonment, and, like Pygmalion's statue of ivory, had assumed the human form. The beautiful girl has her mother's Grecian features and graceful figure. Besides her native tongue, she speaks French, German, and a little English. Notwithstanding the doctor's classic surroundings, he is proud of the fact that he is an American citizen. Here a resident of California at the time that State was admitted into the Union and he thus became an American citizen. Dr. Schliemann's taste for classical antiquities commenced when a schoolboy, by reading of the deeds of the Grecian heroes at Troy. Leaving school at an early age, he entered a counting room in Germany, where the labors were heavy and the salary small, but he saved all the money he could and bought books, which he read in moments snatched from sleep. In this way he studied Greek. In the course of time he was promoted, and finally became a partner in an indigo business. Having amassed a large fortune in trade, he determined to carry out his cherished design of exploring the ruins of Troy, with what success the whole world is familiar through his works on the subject. During his excavations at Troy he had 300 men employed, and at the Mycenæ 100. In pecuniary sense. The articles dug up are of great value, both to the historian and the archaeologist, and have commanded high prices from the libraries and museums of Europe and America. Dr. Schliemann's income is \$50,000 a year, and he spends it with princely liberality. He is at the head of the society of Athens, and he entertains a great deal. There are no kings in Europe more royally housed than Dr. Schliemann. There is a classical aroma about the whole spot which is particularly agreeable to those who are interested in Grecian history or literature.—*San Francisco Alta*

MINING.

THE CRITIC AND THE GOLD MINES.

THE CRITIC, since its inception, has devoted a proportionate share of its space to the mining interests of Nova Scotia, particular attention having been given to gold mining. Neither time nor expense have been spared in obtaining the latest and most authentic information; and as the growing demands of the business warrant, new features of benefit to the industry will be introduced in the mining department of this paper. Spasmodic efforts have, from time to time, been made by other journals in the Province to affirm the public on mining matters, but THE CRITIC has been the first to recognize the fact, that the great industry gold mining has now become, is worthy of regular and continuous attention.

The day for "booming" gold mines has passed, and in place of the feverish excitement, the wild speculation, the swindling and ruin that marked the first discovery of gold in this Province, and which gave gold mining a blow that it long staggered under, we have reached a stage, where, under careful, skillful management, our gold mines have become as safe investments as the Province affords.

A dangerous crisis has been safely passed, and day by day, new mines are being opened up, abandoned workings made to pay, and extensive new districts discovered, until the industry has assumed proportions that only those interested are aware of.

Light needs to be thrown on the subject, and this light THE CRITIC has determined to furnish. With a few notable exceptions, the capital to work our mines comes from abroad, while millions are locked up in our banks awaiting investment. This, certainly, should not be the case; but the reason is easily found. We may feel like blaming our merchants and capitalists for their want of enterprise in not investing some of their surplus wealth in our gold fields, but when we remember the serious losses that were incurred by nearly all (and they included most of our leading merchants) when the gold excitement first broke out, we cease to wonder that they have lost faith in gold mining; and like the burnt child who dreads the fire, steer clear of further losses. They have not followed the changes that have come over the methods of working and capitalizing our gold mines; they have not perused the able reports of our Inspector of Mines, they have not learned that honest, capable management has reduced the risks of mining to a minimum, and now commands almost certain returns on the capital invested. In fact, there has been no medium through which they could obtain this information, and it is in recognition of this, that THE CRITIC has determined to take up the mining cause, and by all means in its power to aid honest mining. If our home capitalists have remained in ignorance, how much stronger does the case apply to foreigners?

It is mainly through chance, combined with the individual and unaided efforts of such pushing business men as Mr. DeCamp, Mr. McNaughton, Mr. Nelson, and a few others, that so much outside capital is invested in the Nova Scotia gold fields at present. If full reports of our great mining resources could reach English and American capitalists, through an entirely impartial source, there is no doubt but what gold miners would be able to obtain sufficient capital to develop and work their properties. THE CRITIC now furnishes these reports, and is thus supplying a long felt want. Much still remains to be done in obtaining full and accurate information, and all mining men in the Province should aid us in our efforts.

We wish to furnish regular weekly reports of the actual progress made in each mining district. This should include not only the actual work done and the product of each mine, but also the prospects of newly developed properties, accounts of new finds, and the general news of the camp. A postal card from each camp would furnish sufficient matter, and would fill our mining columns with news that would be of great value to the senders, as it would reach capitalists all over the world. We hope that mining men in all parts of this and our Sister Provinces will give the matter the attention it certainly deserves, and that they will not let a week go by without devoting five or ten minutes of their time in informing us of their prospects. Manufacturers of mining machinery, dealers in mining supplies, and mine owners, should acknowledge the efforts of THE CRITIC in pushing the mining industry, and aid us by every means in their power.

To the manufacturers it furnishes the best means of advertising their products, and they should not be slow in taking advantage of it. One and all should assist along the good cause; and if they will only do their duty as faithfully as we intend to do ours, there can be no doubt about the beneficial results to all concerned.

MAHONE BAY.

The ore sent to Yarmouth from the Spoude property gave fair returns, and as the lead is fully six feet wide, the prospects are encouraging. We understand that the original owners were a day too late in taking up their property, and that it has now passed into other hands.

CARLETON LEADS.

The eight inch gold-bearing lead on the property of Messrs. Wyman, Miller, Crosby, et al, is turning out well, and the property has been bonded by Capt. Hale for \$5,000. An irate correspondent to the Yarmouth Times points out that this property was wrongly described in our correspondent's letter as belonging to Mr. Ryerson, whose property is on the extension of the leads to the Eastward. If a mistake was made, it must be blamed on our correspondent, and not on the informer, as the writer rather implies.

GOLD RIVER.

This district still continues to attract great attention, and we are glad to see that the genial Dr. McLean, of this city, holds a promising property in the district. The Heissler Brothers and Mr. Touquoy also hold valuable

RAWDON MINE.

This mine still continues to yield a reported monthly profit of three thousand dollars, with prospects of increased returns.

INDIAN PATH MINE.

Prospects are good for a speedy opening up of this mine, which has remained idle all the season. "May the lion and the lamb lie down together."

KEMPT MINING CO.

Mr. George Fielding, Barrister, of this city, is the fortunate holder of a few acres in this promising district. He holds other areas in various districts, and unless the fates are most unkind, will one day awake to find himself a wealthy man. Call him early.

MR. LONGLEY ON THE COAL DUTIES.

Coal mine owners and coal owners should not fail to read Attorney General Longley's article in the *Week*, on "The Repeal movement in Nova Scotia." Coming from the pen of a gentleman whose motto has been "Nova Scotia for Nova Scotians," it is certainly a most remarkable production. He tells the people of Ontario in effect that their natural market for obtaining coal is the United States, and that duty on imported coal is an imposition on them, and should be removed. As it is this duty that has revived our coal business, as thousands in the Province have to depend upon it for their daily bread, and as our market in the United States has been cut off by the action of the American Government, and could not now be reclaimed if we had Reciprocity, we must confess that we cannot understand why Mr. Longley should try to rouse the people of Ontario to ruin one of our most thriving industries.

Surely Mr. Longley must have been misreported, or an error inadvertently have crept into his letter.

But get the letter and read it for yourselves, and see to what a lamentable pass partizan politics can bring even the educated.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

The following editorial, which we clip from the columns of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, speaks for itself, and gives a list of mining dividends paid in the month of July alone:—

The mining industry is, in general, in a highly satisfactory condition, and the mines are paying handsomely in every part of the country. There is no "boom," and we trust will be none, for booms are the bane of every industry, and in mining they simply aid in floating the wild cats that bring discredit on it. In their absence, investors look carefully into the value of the properties they buy, as they would in any other business; and under such circumstances, they need rarely be much deceived. That such investments are more profitable than can be found in almost any other industry is demonstrated in the figures we are constantly publishing.

Take, for example, the following list of dividends already announced to be paid by 22 mining companies this month, and which amounts to \$952,022. This includes none of the extremely profitable iron mines, nor any of the mines held by individuals or close corporations, which are very generally more profitable than those publicly quoted.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED SO FAR, PAYABLE IN JULY.

Adams Mining Company, Colorado	\$31,000.00
Aluras Gold Mining Company, Idaho	5 per cent
Amy & Silversmith Consolidated Mining Company, Montana	34 141 97
Big Bend Hydraulic Mining Company, Dakota	6,000.00
Brooklyn Lead Mining Company, Utah	2,500.00
Elkhorn Mining Company, Montana	5,000.00
Freeland Mining Company, Colorado	20,000.00
Granite Mountain Mining Company, Montana	100,000.00
Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, Montana	15,000.00
Helena Mining and Reduction Company	39,750.00
Honestake Mining Company, Dakota	50,000.00
Ideal Mining Company, Colorado	7,500.00
Iron Hill Mining Company, Dakota	12,500.00
Iron Silver Mining Company, Colorado	100,000.00
Montana Company, Limited, Montana	204,600.00
Morning Star Consolidated Mining Company, Colorado	25,000.00
Ontario Silver Mining Company, Utah	75,000.00
Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Company, California	25,000.00
Quincy Mining Company, Michigan	80,000.00
Silver King Mining Company, Arizona	25,000.00
Silverton Mining Company, Colorado	4,000.00
St. Joseph Lead Company, Missouri	66,000.00
Yankee Girl Mining Company, Colorado	25,000.00
	\$952,021.90

The partial list of mining dividends reported to us this year will average nearly \$1,000,000 a month, which is a magnificent return on the amount actually invested in the mines.

St. Louis has been the most active mining market in this country for some months past, and its careful capitalists have been very fortunate in their investments. For example, the Granite Mountain Mining Company whose stock two years ago was selling at less than 50 cents a share, is now worth \$39 a share, an increase of 7800 per cent. It has already paid this year \$620,000 in dividends, and is making returns on the present market value of the stock of about 8 per cent a year. The Small Hopes Company is selling at \$8 a share, or a total of \$2,000,000, and it has paid this year already \$325,000, or at the rate of over 25 per cent per annum. The Adams is selling at \$4 a share, or \$600,000 for the property, and has paid this year already \$135,000, or nearly 40 per cent a year on its present market value. It is unnecessary to extend these details; the general statement is so satisfactory to the friends of mining and so overwhelming to those who, like the *New York Sun*, preach "the doleful story of the gold and silver hunt," that it needs no amplification.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Japan has thirty-seven educational publications, seven medical papers, nine sanitary, two forestry, two on pharmacy, seven devoted to various branches of science, and twenty-two to popularizing science.

Class is being extensively used in Paris for flooring in fire-proof buildings. It greatly assists in lighting the interior of large buildings and it saves lumber.

Somebody has figured out that the South Africa diamond crop up to the present time amounted to six and one half tons, valued at \$200,000,000.

Lake Copias, in Greece, has been fed by the streams that run down Mt. Parnassus. These streams have been diverted for irrigation, and the unwholesome lake is drying up. The two processes have added many thousands of acres to the productive lands of Greece, and nobody is calling for the scalps of the engineers and capitalists who did it.

Petroleum, frozen into square bricks, is urged as a better fuel for ocean steamers than coal, as it would occupy less space and be equally safe. It could be thawed out, and kept in tanks, as wanted, and run in pipes to the furnace burners.

The new French horse-shoe, made of sheep's horn, it is claimed is an improvement on the old style, as it prevents horses from slipping on pavements, and is more durable than the iron shoe.

In Prussia, from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total production of potatoes is used in the distilling of spirits.

The smallest bank check ever made out was drawn by the United States Treasurer for one cent. This check, canceled, now hangs in the office of the Pacific Mills, Boston. The next in size was drawn by the same official for two cents, and now hangs framed in a broker's office in the same city. One of the largest, if not the largest, in amount, was for \$14,000,000, signed by the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, which is now on the walls of the Bank of Commerce at New York.

Pagan, one of the ancient capitals of Burmah, is in many respects the most remarkable religious city in the world. Jerusalem, Benares, Rome, Keiff—none of them can boast the multitude of temples and the lavishness of design and ornament that make marvellous this deserted capital on the Irrawaddy. Deserted it practically is, for the flimsy huts that stand by the river are inhabited by pagoda slaves and men condemned to perpetual beggary. For eight miles along the river bank, and extending to a depth of about two miles inland, the whole space is thickly studded with pagodas of all sizes and shapes, and the very ground is so thickly covered with crumbling remnants of vanished shrines that, according to the popular saying, you can not move a foot or hand without touching a sacred thing.

While chatting with the proprietor of a well-known Long Branch hotel the other day I remarked that I could already see signs of the coming summer oxodus. He laughed and said: "Well, my dear boy, I fear that the more signs you see the less visitors we'll have. I have just dropped on to one or two of the latest wrinkles of those people who pose as swell summer tourists on excessively small incomes. A dressmaker whom my wife went to see to-day told her that she had a great variety of dresses for the summer season which she would hire out on reasonable terms, and change for others once every week. Now, ain't that an idea! You see, Miss Do Smith can go to Long Branch with seven morning and seven evening dresses, and after a week she secures another fourteen, and can bloom out in an entirely new set for the following week. All these costumes are made upon a sliding scale basis with big seams and wide flounces, which facilitate their being changed to fit many sizes. You see that with four sets of dresses the customer can change them from one watering place to another, and thus serve four people simultaneously, giving each a constant succession of new toilets. For about \$25 a week the girls can have the use of a wardrobe that couldn't be duplicated under \$2,000. Think of that for American enterprise.—*Baltimore American.*

The following appeared in the *Echo*: "Fruit is highly charged with an imponderable element, electricity, the active life principal we all possess in a relative degree. Now cook this fruit, and what becomes of this evanescent element? It has dissipated, vanished from the scene, together with much of its delicious odour, and has left us nothing but dead matter. Now it ought to be evident to the most tyro that, in eating ripe fruit, he is adding to the sum of his own vitality—increasing the fund of his energy without deteriorating his physical powers. On the contrary, by subsisting on dead matter, he subtracts—uses up—his own supply of the vital element to get rid of the inert mass he ignorantly puts into his stomach."

A gentleman of Edgartown, Mass., has a coin found lately in the woods of that town, which is pronounced a relic of the old Norsemen, the date, 1302, being discernible by the microscope.

The pay of doctors in China is from 5 to 10 cents a visit, and they are kept exceedingly busy.

There are now thirty-seven women in the Universalist ministry.



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This Worcestershire Sauce is as far superior, not only for its peculiarly piquant and appetizing flavor, but all its other properties, to that put up by Lea & Perrin, as the latter's is to all its other competitors. Experts have unanimously arrived at this decision.

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Do not be deceived by other brands, you can always tell "Mac Urquhart's," of which above is a facsimile. This Sauce can be obtained from any reliable dealer

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We beg to tender our thanks to those who have favored us in the past, and we would solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them of our personal attention to their esteemed orders.

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