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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 9, 1885.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Hospital Management.....	4
Should Iron-Mining in Cape Breton be Encouraged?.....	4
Not a Deal Issue.....	4
The Turkish Question.....	4
Note.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Prohibition vs. License.....	6
Regarding Stove-Pipes.....	7
The French Drama.....	7
The Salvation Army.....	13
A Double Acrostic.....	13
Medical College.....	8
Medical Notes.....	8
North-West Rebellion.....	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Poetry—“Whom He Loveth, He Chasteneth”.....	6
Scientific and Useful.....	7
Religious.....	7
Mining.....	5
Commercial.....	8
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10
News of the Week.....	12
Agricultural.....	13
Tit-Bits.....	14

THE CRITIC,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

PRIZE—TWENTY DOLLARS.—In order to secure for the Christmas Number of THE CRITIC first-class reading matter, we have decided to offer a prize of twenty dollars for the best story, with the understanding that we are at liberty to select and publish the contributions of those who may compete for the prize. The story must not exceed three thousand words, nor be less than fifteen hundred. The regular staff contributors for THE CRITIC will not compete for the prize. The stories will be submitted to a committee of three gentlemen, and the prize will be awarded by them to the person sending the best. The *nom-de-plume* of the writer should be forwarded with the manuscript, the writer's real name being withheld until the *nom-de-plume* of the prize-winner is announced in THE CRITIC. Stories to be forwarded to the Editor of THE CRITIC, 161 Hollis Street.

The agriculturists of Great Britain are again making a determined effort to encourage the growing of sugar beets. France and Germany now hold the monopoly of the business in beet root sugar, and they have by lavish bounties succeeded in crippling the sugar trade of the West Indies. Sugar beets grown at home from the panacea prescribed by Rusticus.

Twenty-five years ago Japan was without a newspaper, to-day more than two thousand daily and weekly papers are issued from the press. The Star of Hope is rising for the Great Britain of the Pacific. With the spread of knowledge, the adoption of the English language, and the christianizing of her people, Japan has before her a glorious future.

Rochefort, the most demagogic of French demagogues, is endeavoring through the columns of the journal which he edits, to poison the French mind against the British, but he rather oversteps the mark when he endeavors to hold the British ministry responsible for the fate of Olivier Pain. He might with as good reason have held Gladstone responsible for the death of the Mahdi.

The members of the International Peace Society, resident in Great Britain, are endeavoring to use their influence in the coming elections with a view to having returned as members of Parliament, men pledged to oppose war, to disband the army and destroy the navy. The world is certainly full of cranks, and these misguided and well-meaning lunatics, are but evidences of this fact. With the navy destroyed they forget to tell us how long Britain would remain mistress of the sea. Standing armies and naval squadrons may be evils, but they are necessary evils. When people learn to live in peace without the corrective influences of the jails and penitentiaries, it will be time enough for nations to follow their example.

Gladwin Smith says that, taken all in all, the people of Ontario are as intelligent and prosperous as those of any other part of the world.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says, that of the hundreds of museums of natural history, etc., in North America, three only are equal to the Laval Museum, Quebec.

On the 20th of June next, the Queen will enter upon the 50th or jubilee year of her reign, and for the second time in the nineteenth century the British people will be called upon to celebrate the jubilee of their sovereign. Would it not be well if some of our loyal citizens would lead a subscription list for the erection of a suitable testimonial in our Public Gardens, that might fittingly commemorate the jubilee.

An M. D., not resident in Chester, has called our attention to an article which appeared in the Halifax *Herald* of the 2nd inst., in which an M. D. of Chester undertakes to severely criticise THE CRITIC, for admitting to its columns a communication signed “Assegais.” We recognize that in the question under discussion, viz.: “The Medical College,” opinions may not always coincide, and although we may endorse the views of this or that contributor, we are prepared to publish communications bearing upon either side of the question.

419 of the 500 members of the House of Lords own in the aggregate 15,000 acres of land, from which they derive a revenue equivalent to \$5 per acre. The members of the Senate in the United States are said to be worth, in property, railway and bank stocks, etc., three times as much as the members of the House of Lords. Republican institutions must offer facilities for the acquisition of wealth, unknown to the older and more conservative communities.

The Grey Nuns of Montreal have, during the recent epidemic of small-pox, proved themselves to be among the most self-sacrificing of sisterhoods. A noble band of women, ever ready to minister to the wants of their fellow-beings, regardless of the dangers to which they are exposed, are certainly a credit to the Church with which they are allied. Sisterhoods are frequently maligned, but the Grey Nuns of Montreal are recognized by all creeds in that city as faithful and devoted workers.

The keen eye-sight of savages and semi-barbarians has frequently been noticed by travellers, but we have never yet understood why civilization which strengthens our mental vision, should tend to diminish our natural sight. An American traveller who recently visited Zululand, states that upon looking through a field glass, he observed at a great distance two figures which appeared to him to be those of a man upon horseback accompanied by a companion on foot. Much to his surprise several natives standing by, perceived the figures without the aid of the glass, recognizing the features to be those of a man and woman well known in the locality. The story is vouched for, but perhaps there may be some who cannot see it.

Those who have read the interesting work of Jules Verne, “Three Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,” must have felt that the wonderful theorist and story teller had grasped an idea, which would, some day, take practical shape. From late advices we understand that Mr. Nordenfelt has succeeded in making a cigar-shaped vessel, capable of remaining beneath the surface of the water for a period of six hours, and travelling under water at the rate of fourteen knots per hour. The vessel, which is 64 feet long and 9 feet in diameter at the centre, is propelled by a screw in the stern, which is driven by steam stored at the surface of the water, side paddles are used in raising or lowering the vessel in the water, and she is constructed so as to withstand the pressure at 100 feet beneath its surface. With such a craft at his disposal, Ignatius Donnelly would soon be able to verify or disprove his Atlantine theories.

While Russia is endeavoring to prevent an alliance between Turkey and Britain, Germany is engaged in a similar task with respect to France and Russia, and France in her turn seeks to plunge Spain into a war with Germany. The chess board of European politics is certainly an interesting one, but the student who watches the moves can fairly forecast the outcome of the present situation. The three great Emperors have met, kissed and sworn eternal friendship; but each in his inmost heart is endeavoring to outwit his fellow sovereigns. At present the strained relations between Germany and Spain would indicate an outbreak of hostilities, but there are two good reasons for believing that war will not result. King Alfonso is personally opposed to such a war, knowing well that the defeat of the Spanish arms, which would inevitably follow upon war, must result in revolution and the overthrow of his dynasty. Bismarck recognizes that the formation in Spain of a second Latin republic would menace the monarchical institutions of Germany, and would render the very existence of these institutions very precarious. We may therefore feel certain that no outbreak of war between Spain and Germany is imminent.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

THE AMOUNT OF WATER ABSORBED BY TREES.—In the official report of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin is an account of the determinations made by Dr. J. M. Anders, of the amount of water pumped from the earth by trees. He finds that the average exhalation from soft, thin-leaved plants in clear weather amounts to about 1½ ozs., Troy, per day of twelve hours, for every square foot of surface. Hence a moderate sized elm raises and throws off 7½ tons of water per day. In the report the facts are applied to what is going on in America, where certain inland fertile districts are becoming converted into deserts by wholesale clearings; and in other places, such as the plains of Colorado, where only five or six years of irrigation and planting has already produced a measurably increase of rainfall. It is maintained that the deserts of Syria and Africa are the results of cutting down trees, and that original luxuriance may be restored by skillful replanting.

There is more railway travel in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union. The number of passengers carried by the roads last year was 53,000,000. Pennsylvania comes next with 50,000,000, and New York third, with 44,000,000. Illinois, New Jersey and Ohio follow in the order named.

TENANTS MAY VACATE UNSANITARY HOUSES.—A case has recently been decided in New York, justifying the right of a tenant to vacate a house and refuse to pay rent on the ground of unsanitary conditions. The case was: "In a suit for rent claimed to be due from a tenant of a suite of rooms in an apartment house, it appeared that the tenant's wife and servants were taken sick by inhaling a malarial or poisonous gas in the apartments occupied by them; that this unhealthy condition of the apartments was owing to a defective condition of the general plumbing work of the house, of which the landlord was notified by orders from the Board of Health, requiring him to have changes made in the plumbing work, and which unhealthy condition could have been removed if he had complied with those orders; that the defendant waited for two weeks, and finding that nothing was done on the part of the landlord, left under the apprehension that he was imperilling the health of himself and family by remaining." The case was appealed to a higher court and confirmed. It is to be hoped the practice will become general.—*Sanitarian.*

Authorities are not agreed concerning the poisonous properties of the aniline dyes. Dr. Grandhomme, who has had the benefit of prolonged observations in German aniline works, is of the opinion that they are poisonous only when containing arsenic. Messrs. Poincaro and Nassias, however, consider them dangerous, even in a state of purity, magenta being the least dangerous of all.

A late investigation shows that Australia contains 108 species of snakes—35 of them harmless, and 73 venomous.

ARTIFICIAL SEA AIR.—Many, indeed, are the luxuries that the magician's wand of invention now brings into the midst of our homes. As an instance, to produce a sea atmosphere for the sick room, a foreign contemporary suggests the use of a solution of peroxide of hydrogen (ten volumes strength) containing one per cent. of ozonic ether, iodine to saturation, and 2.50 per cent. of sea salt. The solution placed in a steam or hand spray diffuser can be distributed in the finest spray in the sick room at the rate of two fluid ounces in a quarter of an hour. It communicates a pleasant sea odor, and is probably the best purifier of the air of the sick room ever used. It is a powerful disinfectant, the same author writes, as well as deodorizer, acting briskly on ozonized test solutions and papers. It might be well to test the subject in some ward of one of our hospitals.

A PECULIAR DISH.—I have a Danish cook who gives us occasionally a peculiar dish for breakfast, whose unpronounceable name sounds something like "Rockturnlorodangoes." She takes some of the well risen bread, set the night before, and rolls it into a thin sheet, cutting it then into oblong pieces about three or five inches large. Each of these she rolls on her floured fingers into a neat little cornucopia. After enough for breakfast are ready she fills them with minced beef, mutton, or veal, well seasoned and chopped and pounded till it is a smooth paste. As quickly as one is filled she turns the corner over, dampening the edge with a finger dipped in cold water, and pressing it down so that none of the contents can escape, drops it into a kettle of boiling fat. As they fill out and brown she turns them with her skimmer, as one would cook doughnuts, and when they are done she puts them on a sieve in the oven, and lets them stand for a moment to dry. They are always brought to table in the folds of a napkin, which hardly receives a particle of grease from contact with them, so perfectly are they cooked.—[Ex.

LEAD POISONING.—Some very severe cases of lead poisoning lately occurred, whose causes were so obscure as to give rise to considerable uneasiness. The chemists were called in, and according to the *Journal of Medicine* discovered that the trouble was owing to broiling meat over a fire made with wood that had been formerly painted with white lead. The pigment was discovered in portions of the meat which had remained untasted, and was also found in the ashes of the fire. A still nicer piece of analytical skill found the same substance in the perspiration of the persons poisoned.

If you wish to pour boiling hot liquid into a glass jar or tumbler it can be safely done by putting a spoon in the dish before you pour.

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RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. Jno. Beaton takes the place of Rev. Dr. Chisholm, at Little Glace Bay, Capo Breton.

Very Rev. Dr. Delaney, President of the Catholic University College, Stephens' Green, Dublin, has now a seat in the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland.

Father Cotardo, S. J., has for twenty years devoted himself to the evangelization of the Indians of the Pacific Slope. His labors there have been eminently successful. He recently went to England for assistants, the extent of territory he had evangelized being far too great for one, and even for several missionaries. As a consequence of his representations, ten Jesuits left Liverpool, England, in September, to become his co-laborers.

The Catholic University at Coimbra (the Alma Mater of Cardinal Wiseman) has twelve hundred students, exclusive of the votaries of medicine. It is the principal University in Portugal.

BAPTIST.

Quite a bitter controversy is being carried on regarding the Presidency of Vassar College. The Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Rochester, though elected to the office, has declined to accept. It is contended that he was led to this decision in consequence of the strong opposition of the friends of Dr. Anderson. From the discussion at present going on in the Baptist papers, it is safe to predict, that if the friends of Dr. Duncan can prevent it, Dr. Anderson will not have the opportunity to decline the position.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Lotimer, of Chicago, has been asked to accept the Presidency of the University of Chicago, which is, financially, in a bad position, and that he has been assured, that if he accepts, the needed funds to place it on a good footing will be secured.

A magnificent building, intended as an Indian University, has just been completed by the Baptist House Missionary Society, at Muscogee, Indian Territory.

The Rev. Benson Smithers, Baptist preacher, of Preston, died last week. He had been in the ministry for about fifty years. He was a man of great force of character, and exerted a marked influence over the people of the district.

Rev. J. J. Skinner, Baptist minister, at Havelock, N. B., recently celebrated the 30th Anniversary of his entrance to the ministry. He has been engaged in the ministry during the whole of that period, with the exception of a few months, when he was laid aside by sickness. He has preached 4,017 sermons, and baptized 462 professed Christians.

METHODIST.

On Tuesday next the General Mission Board of the Methodist Church of Canada will meet in this city. Among the ministers connected with the Board who are expected to be present are the General Superintendants Drs. Curman and Williams, the Missionary Secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland; Rev. G. J. Bond, President of the Newfoundland Conference, Drs. Douglass, Sanderson, Potts, Griffin, Stone, and others. Rev. C. S. Eby, missionary to Japan, will also be here. The lay members of the Board are Lieut.-Gov. Aikens of Manitoba, Senator Ferrier of Montreal, W. E. Sanford of Hamilton, Geo. A. Cox of Peterboro, W. H. Lamby of Quebec, Hon. J. W. Sifton of Manitoba, and Messrs. Robert Walker, Jas. Patterson and W. Gooderham of Toronto, many of whom it is expected will be present and give valuable assistance. On Sunday next sermons on behalf of the Society's work will be delivered in all the Methodist Churches of the city. The public meetings to be held will be exceedingly interesting, judging from the programme published.

PRESBYTERIAN

At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Truro, the Rev. Dr. McCullough, who has for many years occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, tendered his resignation as pastor.

St. James Presbyterian Church, Toronto, which has been vacant for about two years, has given a call to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg, Professor of Theology in Alleghany, Pa. It is very probable that it will be accepted.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Hill opens the highest prize in the Diocese in the way of preferment, except the Bishopric itself. The position of Rector of St. Paul's is one which, in the hands of a competent and energetic man, commands a very widespread influence and opportunities of leaving a strong mark upon the progress of the Church of England in Halifax. The difficulties a Rector would have to encounter are no greater than are inherent in any such post. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Parishioners will have the courage to appoint one of the clergy of the Diocese, in preference to a stranger. By determination, wise administration, sound judgment, and the help of God, the right man could place St. Paul's Parish where once it was, at the head of the Church's work and power in the Diocese, and prove of immense service to her advancement.

The Parishes of Port Medway and Rosetta are still vacant; as is the post of travelling missionary in the Deanery of Amherst.

The rumour that Rev. W. Gelling, of Bridgewater, had accepted Rosetta, is contradicted.

The Church Congress which was to have met in Montreal next week, will probably be postponed on account of the prevalence of the small pox. If the committee had accepted the invitation to meet in Halifax, which was proffered to them, there would have been no difficulty in the matter.



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The future greatness of this Dominion depends upon the development of her varied natural resources, and the intelligence and industry of her people.

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1885.

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

It is quite evident from the experience of the past few months, that it will be impossible to carry on the work of the P. and C. Hospital under the management of two distinct Boards. An irresponsible Board of Charities can no longer be viewed with favour by those conversant with the facts in regard to the recent troubles in our P. and C. Hospital. An unpaid medical staff, at liberty to resign upon the slightest provocation, must always place the management of the Hospital in a critical position, and is therefore undesirable. We believe that the time is now come for the public to consider calmly and dispassionately the future of one of our most humane institutions. The recent rupture between the two controlling Boards was but the climax to a series of minor disagreements, and it must be apparent to all that its management, under these circumstances, should not be continued upon the former footing. We believe that the government of the Hospital should be placed in the hands of nine persons, each of whom would be directly responsible to the Provincial Cabinet. We have many philanthropic gentlemen in this city, now discharging similar duties in connection with other institutions in Halifax, and we have no doubt that suitable persons could be found to take places upon the new Board, without requiring remuneration. As the preparation of the food and the cleanliness of the surroundings are of great importance in a well-conducted Hospital, we think that at least three of the Board should be ladies, and we have no doubt that the material comfort of the patients would be greatly increased, were the culinary and domestic departments under the watchful supervision of such a committee. The Board should likewise include a medical practitioner of experience and high standing, as consulting physician. Of course, upon such a Board, the city, as well as the Province, should be represented. The Hospital is supported by the people, and the public should not expect medical men to give their services free of charge. The new Board should be empowered to employ a resident physician and a resident surgeon, and should likewise be at liberty, upon the recommendation of the consulting physician, to call in outside aid when such was deemed requisite, for which services proper fees should be paid. The above is, in brief, our idea as to the future management of our P. and C. Hospital. We are aware that it would be somewhat more costly than that previously in vogue, but we believe that its manifest advantages are such as to recommend it to the public as well as to our legislators.

SHOULD IRON-MINING IN CAPE BRETON BE ENCOURAGED?

Those who are disposed to answer this question in the negative are respectfully requested to consider the following points.

1. Iron and coal are the two great sources of the wealth of the British Empire. They are commodities of universal use, and if they can be produced cheaply their profitable sale is assured. In this Province they exist in abundance. In Cape Breton, coal, superior to that on the mainland for producing coke, exists near extensive deposits of iron ore and limestone. It would seem that Nature intended Eastern Nova Scotia to have the manufacturing of iron for the Dominion of Canada.

The iron ore beds of Pictou are well known. Those of Cape Breton are mentioned in Mr. Gilpin's Mines Report for 1876 and 1881. It seems that coke and limestone (necessary in iron-smelting) can be supplied more cheaply in Eastern Cape Breton than anywhere else in the known world. This can be established by taking the prices at which parties in Cape Breton Co. offer to supply any quantity of them, with the prices paid for them elsewhere in America or anywhere in Europe.

2. The whole Province is interested, both directly and indirectly, in the encouragement of iron-mining and manufacturing in whatever Co. the same can be most economically carried on. If the Van Slooten scheme had been carried out, a home market for a quantity of our coal would arise, fewer of our farmers would be leaving the Province each year, constant employment would be given to at least one thousand five hundred persons, and at least fifty thousand dollars would be paid in wages every month after the works would have been put in full operation. Of course a large portion of this money would come to Halifax for supplies of various kinds. So would a considerable amount of the \$1,000,000 necessary to start the works. And withal "the bone and sinew" of our country would be used for the advancement of home, not foreign, industries.

3. The smelting and manufacture of iron, if extensively carried on in this Province, would soon react beneficently upon the Provincial treasury; for the smelting and manufacture of iron imply the consumption of coal, and every ton of coal sold in this Province contributes to the Provincial revenue. Practically the Government of Nova Scotia is in partnership with the coal owners inasmuch as the profit on every ton of coal sold is divided between them. Is it unreasonable to ask the Government to assist in making successful an enterprise that is certain to benefit both?

4. Colorado would be of no importance to-day, and Pennsylvania would not be what it is, unless the Governments of these States considered it advisable and sound policy to give State aid to enterprises that were to

be of public benefit. The great historian of the United States says: "It is true that some State Legislatures borrowed heavily to provide funds for the full and rapid development of mining and other industries; but it is also true that the whole country gained by that policy, without which some States now foremost in mining and manufacturing industries would not yet have risen from poverty and obscurity."

NOT A DEAD ISSUE.

Our Chamber of Commerce and City Council appear to have gone to sleep over the Short Line Railway Question. No doubt, the individual members of these respective bodies regard the issue as dead, and having done their duty, in the way of verbose resolutions, they feel that they may enjoy a well earned rest, but is the issue a dead issue? True, by an Act of Parliament, the Pope-Megantic Line was subsidized, mainly, we are told, because the Canada Pacific authorities favoured the construction of the road, but the C. P. R. Company have since come into actual possession of the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, and as the Pope road is not to be commenced before the spring, if, then, cannot something be done to secure a survey of the short gap west of Lake Chesuncook in the Combination Line? The distance cannot exceed forty or fifty miles, and the cost will be comparatively small.

As the survey of the Line between Harvey and Fredericton, to Salisbury, is now being made, the thorough survey of the gap mentioned would fully establish the eligibility of the entire Line. We expressed our views upon this question in our issue of the 4th September, and we are still prepared to act upon them. The following extract from our editorial of that date is worthy the consideration of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. Let these bodies act before it is too late:—

"As nothing is likely to be done towards proceeding with the work on the supposed Short Line Railway until after the next session of Parliament has been held, we are prepared to support any movement which would have the effect of procuring a thorough survey of the shortest and best line between Montreal and Halifax, even though the Province of Nova Scotia and the City of Halifax should bear the expense, which we do not anticipate need be heavy. There is little doubt, however, that the Province and City of Quebec would be willing to bear a fair proportion of the cost. This survey, we are informed, could easily be completed before the end of the present year, and if the result should show that the line via Quebec and Canterbury is in every respect a preferable one to that which has been selected, as is anticipated, it is not improbable that the Government could be induced to reconsider the matter, and to deal fairly and justly with this section of the Dominion, as they are unquestionably in duty bound to do."

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The present complications in Turkish politics are more than usually important, both from the magnitude of the interests involved and from the effect which they are likely to have upon the vexed Turkish problem. Three European powers—Russia, Austria and Greece—are waiting, with hunger in their eyes, for a slice of Turkey. Three Turkish Principalities, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro are almost, while Roumania is entirely, independent of the decrepid old State. Eastern Roumelia, a province more than twice as large as Nova Scotia Proper, has now joined the only nominally dependent Principality of Bulgaria. These nominal dependencies of Turkey with Roumania, which formerly belonged to it, occupy almost all of the northern part of the country, covering a much larger area than Turkey Proper. Community of race, religion, language and interests connect them as closely with other countries as with Turkey. The Russians, Bulgarians and Servians are of Slavonic race. The Servian language is spoken by seven and a quarter millions, four and a half millions of whom are under Austrian rule. There are six million Christians in the Turkish Empire, and only two million Osmanli Turks. If Servia and Bulgaria should unite, they would be able to throw off the last semblance of Turkish domination; but they seem inclined to quarrel about Macedonia. Such is the state of affairs in the almost independent Principalities of Turkey. South of these lie the provinces which are governed more or less directly by the Porte. They are of various races and languages, and do not seem to have ever agreed upon any definite policy. Some of them have frequently given trouble to the Turkish Government. At present the main interest centers in Albania and Macedonia, both of which have greater race affinities with the Greeks than with the Turks. The hardy mountaineers of Albania are in revolt. The population of Macedonia are divided in their attachment to Bulgaria, Servia and Greece. Thus it seems as if disaffection were spreading rapidly among the Provinces of Turkey Proper, and as if they might in time follow the example of Eastern Bohemia and cluster around the self-governing Principalities. The integrity of Turkey, which has been a cardinal principle in European politics since 1841, seems in a fair way of coming to an end, in spite of the efforts of the European powers. Should three powerful Principalities be formed, with Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania as their heads, or, better still, should these three unite, the most satisfactory solution of the Turkish problem will have been arrived at.

It is said that the "Flying Squadron," which is shortly to leave England for a three years cruise around the world, will visit Halifax. The squadron is made up of frigates and corvettes, among which are the "Volga," "Active," "Rover," and "Calypso." Some of our young people will probably be on the tiptoe of expectancy.

MINING.

To Miners sending us their Post Office address, we will forward a copy of the CRITIC, Free, for one month.

Our remarks respecting the valuation of undeveloped mines has excited some discussion in mining circles, and although sometimes adversely criticised, they have been regarded as sound by the practical miners with whom we have come in contact. A Hants Co. correspondent, whose communication we publish below, appears to think that we are not interested in mines, because we stated that they should be sold at a fair valuation. We presume the writer, who is we understand a shipowner, would not expect to dispose of one his vessels before the intending purchaser had an opportunity to thoroughly examine the ship. Mines may have a prospective value from a high assay or rich ore, but it must be borne in mind that a vein of solid gold might be so located that its extraction cannot be consummated with profit to the minor.

MR. EDITOR. You may be interested in mines, but I should not think so; otherwise you would not tell people that their mines were not worth any thing, unless they were developed. I am a mine owner and "hold to sell," but as I think I have a good thing, I mean to hold on until I can get my price.

Hants Co.,

H.

MR. EDITOR.—I have observed in recent numbers of THE CRITIC that you called the attention of mine owners to the false valuation placed by them upon undeveloped properties. I admit the justice of your remarks; but, as a mine owner, I do not think your criticism applies to all holders of mining properties. I hold a lease of what is considered a good area, and would be willing to sell out my rights for \$5,000. Will you kindly notify the agent of the New York Mining Company, and oblige

Halifax, N. S.

NUGGET.

A Yarmouth company have recently purchased the Reeves mine at Kemptville, N. S., and so soon as a crusher and other necessary machinery shall have been procured, the company intend pushing operations with vigor. It is stated that \$16,200 was the price paid for the mine, which, under the circumstances was a fair valuation.

A very fine gold nugget is owned by A. R. Conklin, Esq., of Independence. This nugget is a solid chunk of gold and is worth \$225. It was found in Tule Canon, on the east side of the Inyo mountains. All over the nugget is the most delicate fretting of fine leaves and stems of vegetable forms, like the finest lace.—*Alta, California.*

PLEASANT RIVER GOLD MINE.—The gold areas which are owned by the Pleasant River Gold Co., are turning out well. The property is situated on the Pleasant River Road about fifteen miles distant from Bridgewater. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 30 feet, and 25 tons of quartz have so far been taken from the lead, which is nine inches in thickness. Experts estimate the gold to carry five ounces to the ton. Two other openings have been made upon the same lead at distances of 100 feet east and west of the main shaft, the lead preserving its width throughout. There is a south lead four inches in thickness which carries heavy gold. A cross lead has recently been discovered about 300 feet east from the main shaft; it is rich in spots, and the owners of the mine feel confident that they will find a rich pocket at its intersection with the main lead. Experts report the lead to be a true fissure vein, and as the clay gouge which accompanies it renders mining operations comparatively easy, it should prove a paying enterprise to its owners.

The yield from the Rawdon mine is satisfactory. From 120 tons of quartz, 350½ ounces of gold were extracted; 70 tons of quartz have been taken out, but have not yet passed through the mill. The lead shows no signs of giving out. Crosscuts have been made at 750 and 1400 feet east from the main shaft; the lead maintains its width and gives evidence of carrying gold. Mr. McNaughton, the enterprising manager, is in luck.

The returns for the month of September so far as reported at the Mines Office show the following:—

	oz. Gold.	from	Tons Quartz.
Unjacke yielded	16 8		103
Rawdon "	351-10	"	120
Shorbrooke "	157-14	"	223
Montague (Rose Mill) yielded	15-5	"	40
Salmon River "	725	"	960

The official returns from the Albion Mine, Montague, have not come to hand as yet, but we understand that the reputation of this mine will be sustained.

Miners will notice that Austen Brothers are agents for Adamantine Steel Shoes and Dies, and supply them at manufacturers prices.

About 4½ miles west of Bridgewater, the Leipsegate Gold Mining Co., are vigorously engaged in prospecting and developing their property, and are turning out very rich ore. Prospecting is also being carried on in many other parts of the same locality. Large boulders containing gold have been found upon the Nelson property, and it is expected that the lead when found will prove a bonanza to its owners.

GOLD ! GOLD ! GOLD !

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Emery Wheels,
Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,
OILS of all descriptions,
Pumps, Steam and Hand,
Packings and Caskeys,
Piping and Fittings,

Fire Engines and Reels,
Gage Glasses, Steam Gages,
Hand Grenades
Hose, Rubber, Linen, Cotton, &c.,
Injectors, Inspirators,
Shovels, ALL STEEL,
STEEL, Black Diamond,
Scales, Saws, Files,
Safety Lamps and Fittings,
Wastes, Wrenches,
Wire Ropes & Screens,
Water Wheels,

And Supplies of every Description.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES !

The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia have made arrangements for the visits of Mr. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, as follows:—

Kentville, September 22nd.	Truro, October 1st.
Bridgetown, " 22nd.	Antigonish, October 6th.
Annapolis, " 23rd.	New Glasgow, " 7th.
Digby, " 24th.	Pictou, " 8th.
Yarmouth, " 24th.	Windsor, " 15th.

Those who have domestic animals suffering from disease or accidents or requiring operations to be performed, would do well to note the date upon which Mr. Jakeman visits their locality

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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"WHOM HE LOVETH, HE CHASTENETH"

(Owen Inghy, in the Century Magazine.)

Even as the sculptor's chisel, flake on flake,
Scales off the marble till the cavity, pent
Sleeping within the block's imprisonment,
Beneath the wounding strokes begin to wake,

So love, which the high gods have chosen to make
Their sharpest instrument, has shaped and bent
The stubborn spirit, till it yields, content,
Its few and slender graces for love's sake.

But the perfected statue proudly wears
Its whiteness for the world to see and prize,
The past hurt buried in forgetfulness;

While the imperfect nature, grown more wise,
Turns with its newborn good, the streaming tears
Of pain undried, the chastening Hand to bless.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

We have decided to open our columns for a limited time to the discussion of the question of Prohibition vs. License, and have made arrangements with two representative writers to contribute each alternate week a communication upon the subject. We believe our readers will be interested in a fair and manly discussion of this burning question, and we trust the writers will deal with the subject in a manner becoming broad and liberal-minded men.

BIBLE WINES.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—“A more barefaced assumption” was never put forth than that the Prohibitionists assert: “the unfermented nature of Scripture wine.” We have, however, proved, over and over again, that both fermented and unfermented wine was in common use among the ancients, and that it continues in use to some extent in wine-producing countries down to the present day. The man who assumes that the (*oinos*) wine made by our Saviour at the wedding of Cana, and that used by him when instituting the Supper as an emblem of His own Blood, were the same article as that which Solomon says “is a mocker,” must have a strange view of the Divine character and attributes. Solomon, moreover, does not intimate here that the *excessive use of wine is a mocker*, but the article itself “*wine is a mocker*,” and the experience of thousands of years have confirmed the wisdom of Solomon, in giving utterances to this truth. This is the very same article he so graphically describes in Prov. xxiii, ver. 31—“Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color (eye) in the cup, when it moveth itself aright (32) At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.” W. B. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S., says the English language is incapable of more accurately describing fermenting wine than that used by the inspired writer in the above quotation, and this article was not, according to Solomon, to be even looked upon, much less used as a beverage.

It is not only “a barefaced assumption,” but an altogether inexcusably absurd one, for any man to assert, that the Greek word “*oinos*” means invariably fermented wine, or that “the cognate word “*vinum*,” in Latin, everywhere bears the same meaning. The merest novice in a knowledge of these languages knows that these words, with their cognates, “*yayin*,” in Hebrew, and *vine*, in English, are generic, as the word man or grain in English, the former meaning all mankind of every race, color or sex, and the latter all kinds of cereals, the context alone determining the specific kinds: and so *oinos* means all sorts or any sort of wine, whether fermented or unfermented. In Jer. xxiii, 9—“I am like a drunken man, and a man whom *yayin* hath overcome.” In other texts, *yayin* signified an un-intoxicating drink; as in Jer. xlvi, 33—“I have caused *yayin* to fail from the wine press none shall tread with shouting”; and in Isa. xvi, 10—“The treaders shall tread out no *yayin* in their presses.” Literature, ancient and modern, affords numerous instances of unfermented or un-intoxicating grape juice being called *oinos* and *vinum*.

ANACREON, 510, B.C., says—“Only males tread the grapes, setting free the (*oinos*) wine.”—Ode lii.

OVID—“And scarce the grapes contain the (*vinum*) wine they have within.”—*Trist* liv., iv., ch. 6.

COLLAMELLA—*Meritula* . . . *boni vini*. “Unintoxicating . . . good wine.” Similar sentences may be quoted in large numbers.

DR. ADAM CLARKE, on Gen. xlii—“From this we find that *vine*, anciently, was the mere expressed juice of the grapes without fermentation. This was anciently the *yayin* of the Hebrews the *oinos* of the Greeks, and the *mustum* of the Latins.—(Com. i, 259, Lond. 183).

PROF. MOSES STEWART says—“Facts show that the ancients not only preserved their wine unfermented, but regarded it as of a higher flavor and finer quality than fermented wine.”

In his “World before the Flood,” James Montgomery represents the wife of Enoch “midst fruits and flowers,” as engaged

“Plucking the purple clusters from the vine
To crown the cup of unfermented wine.”—Canto, 3

Kitto's Cyclopedea, article Wine—“*Yayin* in Bible use is a very general term, including every species of wine made from grapes (*oinos ampelinos*) though in later ages it became extended in its application to wine made from other substances.”

DR. MURPHY, Professor of Hebrew, at Belfast, Ireland, says—“*Yayin* denotes all stages of the juice of the grape.” “*Yayin* (sometimes written *yin*, *yain*, or *ain*), stands for the expressed juice of the grape, the context sometimes indicating whether the juice had undergone or not the process of fermentation. It is mentioned one hundred and forty-one times.”

PROF. MOSES STEWART, one of the best Philologists of his time, again

says—“There are in the Scriptures (Hebrew) but two generic words to designate such drinks as may be of an intoxicating nature when fermented, and which are not so before fermentation. In the Hebrew Scriptures the word *yayin*, in its broadest meaning, designates *grape-juice*, or the *liquid which the fruit of the vine yields*. This may be new or old, sweet or sour, fermented or unfermented, intoxicating or un-intoxicating. The simple idea of *grape-juice* or *vine-liquor* is the basis and essence of the word, in whatever connection it may stand. The specific sense which we must often assign to the word arises not from the word itself, but from the connection in which it stands.” He is a bold man who will dispute this scholar.

The 70 Jews invariably rendered this word *yayin* by the word *oinos* in the Greek Septuagint, and King James translates with the recent revisors, render these words by the English word *wine*, and the Latin vulgate by the word *vinum*, hence the Bible does not, as the one-wine theory compels it to commend and condemn the same article, but condemns the bad or intoxicating, and commends the good or unfermented.

In short, I might quote almost indefinitely from ancient classic writers, as well as modern critics of the first standing, proving that these words have been used in all ages to express both fermented and unfermented wine, but the above is sufficient for our present purpose, and will show that there is no excuse for ignorance on this point, and I can assure “F. T.” that no intelligent Prohibitionist was ever so stupid, as either to say or believe, that either Noah, Nahal, or the Corinthians, ever got drunk on unfermented stuff, and that our Lord was a wine-bibber, as the Pharisees falsely charged him with being, is as untruthful as to say that J. B. Finch called Goldwin Smith a blackguard, when he only said that he was surprised that a man of his well-known standing could stoop to “use the tools of a blackguard” or words to that effect.

I will more fully examine the Bible wine question in future letters, and there is no phase of this whole controversy I approach with more confidence. Though I make no pretensions to a personal knowledge of the ancient languages, I do claim to be tolerably familiar with what the best Philologists and scholars have said and written upon the subject, and there is no truth taught in the word of God made more clear to my mind, than that the Bible nowhere sanctions the use of fermented or alcoholic wine or strong drink as a beverage, however moderately, but everywhere condemns its use, or that our blessed Lord neither made, used, or sanctioned its use for any purpose whatever. As “F. T.” seems incapable of supporting his assertions on this part of the argument, I cannot see but that I shall have to set about “carrying the war into Africa,” and prove a negative for him, or some of your readers may fancy he has some shadow of ground for his repeated, but untenable assertions.

With reference to F. T.'s “bubble pricking” and the “kind of wine which would have had any particularly good effect on Timothy's stomach,” I may say that unfermented wine was regularly used and recommended by Aristotle, Pliny and other ancients, particularly for diseases of the stomach. Pliny mentions a wine in good repute, *aluminum*—that is, without power, without strength. He particularly states that the wines most adapted to the sick are “*Utlissimum vinum omnibus sacco visibus fractis*,” which the alcoholic wine men translate, “For the sick, wine is most useful when its forces have been broken by the strainer,” or filter, after which it will not ferment.

Athenaus says of the sweet Lisbon, “Let him take sweet wine, either mixed with water or warmed, especially that called *protopos*, as being very good for the stomach.” (Nott, Lon. Ed., p. 96.) Why not treat Paul honestly then, and grant that he recommended Timothy to take the wine that Pliny said was good for the sick, and Athenaus for the stomach. Why try to make him countenance the alcoholic poison which is so palatable to the perverted tastes of modern “wine-bibbers,” when he was recommending a very different article, and only as a medicine. It is not at all difficult to “prick” the absurd “bubbles” blown off into the air by the lovers of alcoholic wines and liquors, as excuses for their wine-drinking practices.

Truly “wine is a mocker.” God's word says so, and no one doubts that intoxicating wine is here referred to. Why is it called of God a mocker? Surely not because when used to excess it is hurtful. Beef is hurtful when used to excess. Is beef a mocker? We must all be agreed, I think, that wine is a mocker because of its inherent quality—a something in the wine itself by which its users are lured into excess. That something is alcohol. It deceives men. Its effects are gradual almost imperceptible. It is seduction, tripping, alas! the noblest and the best before they are aware. So it deceived Noah when he drank of the wine and was drunken. So it deceived Ephraim and Judah, priest and prophet, when they were “swallowed up of wine.” It is in the very nature of wine, as an essential element, this power of deceit. Hence the Scriptural injunction, “It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert judgment.” Hence also the command, “Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its eye, when it goeth down smoothly.” The very quality is here described that gives to wine its deceitful power. These are the signs of the presence of alcohol. No one doubts that alcoholic wine is here referred to, and it is this kind of wine that we are solemnly commanded not to look upon, for this kind is a “mocker.” The gulf of the serpent is in the mixture, and at last it giveth the serpent's bite.

Equally absurd is the idea that because Paul says an elder should “not be given to much wine,” that it follows he may drink in moderation, for by this mode of interpreting Scripture any sort of sin and wrongdoing may be justified. For instance, “Thou shalt not kill” would imply that you might abuse a man up to the point of killing. “A Bishop must be the husband of one wife” would imply that others than Bishops could have as many as they choose. “Let not the sun go down on your wrath” is a reason for indulging in anger of any kind from sunrise to sunset, etc. How absurd,

and how easy to "prick such bubbles." In short, there is not a single instance in either the Old or the New Testament where the condemnation of excess is joined with any approval of moderation. The only alternative which they expressly mention and enjoin is abstinence. Nowhere is moderation in the use of wine alluded to or allowed.

SILKX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
REGARDING STOVE PIPES.

Regarding almost any stove pipe in use, very much can be written, for each of these institutions of modern civilization is apt to have a special history, wherein the actions of some person or persons appear; unpleasant enough to themselves, but extremely laughable and entertaining to others.

Such misadventures usually befall gentlemen and gentlemen who, from motives of expediency, pride or economy, attempt to erect the smoke conveyance while not possessing the trained skill necessary to properly perform this delicate operation. The soiled features and garments, bruised heads, knuckles, etc., and the general upsetting of emotions, which result from frantic, but mis-directed attempts to adjust some of these seemingly unadjustable structures, are altogether outside the descriptive powers of voice or pen, and can only receive justice from the most vivid imagination. And yet, a majority of men consider themselves wonderfully proficient in putting up or taking down stove pipes, and that notwithstanding all the sorrow they may have endured while demonstrating the contrary. A strange fact, which is doubtless one of the many sad outcomes of our proneness to view our own abilities with telescopic vision.

Occasionally, we meet a philosopher, who, from inborn gumption or nerve-cutting experience, has learned the only correct course. This man, when the biting winds of autumn begin to cheerlessly moan through openings around his loosely fitting window casings, and disconsolately shriek down the big flues of his highest chimney, instead of going off into an ecstasy of exhaustive excitement, likely to be shared by his firer half and other members of his family, calmly proceeds to the store of a trusty stove-dealer, and leaves a descriptive order for all the pipe elevating required. Presently, a workman, understanding his business, appears, and the matter proceeds with oillike smoothness, to a conclusion perfectly satisfying every one concerned.

Among such rare exceptions to a lamentably general rule, four citizens of a certain Canadian village could by no means claim places! These gentlemen, as the season of low thermometer and high breezes approached, discovered that the complicated stove pipe arrangement in their church needed a thorough overhauling, and to save expense, concluded to personally perform the work.

The structure in question, which has a remarkably lofty interior, is heated by two stoves, one on either side near the entrance, from which a pipe secured to posts, ran along either side to a position not far from the pulpit, whence it extended to a large iron drum at the base of a vertical pipe running up to the building's ridge pole. Investigation showed this central affair needed cleaning, which could only be accomplished by taking it all down.

The individuals engaging in that labor were a millright, who acted as director; a raft skipper, an ancient mariner, and a broken-down journalist. The boss, the old salt, and the river sailor, procured a long ladder, and with much difficulty, succeeded in elevating it to a position alongside the pipe, the top securely resting against some strong ornamental work high up. While this work was going on, the ex reporter was irreverently seated in the pulpit, and maintaining a steady volley of orders, which of course, received no attention whatever.

The perpendicular tube being thirty feet long, was held in place by strong iron rods descending from the ceiling, and the builder of mills courageously went up the ladder, armed with a sledge-hammer, to unfasten these stays, while his stalwart assistants stood below, with every muscle taut, ready to let the thing gently drop to the floor whenever the last support should be knocked away. A scribbler, not believing they could possibly hold it, got a tough plank and braced it under the drum in a slanting position, that would tip the falling pipe in the direction likely to do the least damage.

While the man aloft was slowly and cautiously trying to loosen the rods, the entire structure suddenly gave way, and shot down through the rotten drum and weak floor to the ground with the noise and force of a thunder-bolt.

This unexpected demonstration unnerved everybody! The millright, without any clear idea as to what had happened, clung desperately to his ladder, with eyes fixed upon the now vacant hole in the chimney's bottom, half believing that a meteor had come down through this narrow opening, and that another might be expected at any moment; the raftman, with eyes filled with powdered rust and ears roaring from the terrible concussion, concluded a cloudburst must have occurred, and created a freshet, in which all things were being swept to destruction, and accordingly, was too overcome for any manifestation except yelling. The ancient mariner, who is amazingly superstitious, and spends much of his time relating legends about the reappearance of Captain Kidd and other former freebooters, felt certain one of these old pirates had actually come back at last, and began business by firing broadsides at the church. So, with eyes nearly starting from his head, he dove under a convenient seat, and remained for some moments in a state of helpless terror. The journalist from his boom-proof position in the pulpit, mostly scared out of his few remaining wits, watched the large portion of the dingy column still above the floor, as it swayed back and forth for a few seconds, and then fell away across the pews with a second crash which reduced its material to minute fragments. People who chanced to be passing heard the detonations, and supposing dynamite fiends to be at

work, rushed in to arrest the scoundrels. Begrimed and frightened as they were, our interesting quartette could not be recognized by their nearest relations, and the whole four, as strictly guarded prisoners, had nearly reached the lockup before their identity was slowly discovered.

The afterclaps of this metaphorical thunderstorm were as numerous as disagreeable, and taught the self-appointed stove pipe committee a lesson which they are likely to remember, especially as they are all at present suffering from nervous prostration, and the courts have adjudged them legally responsible for the heavy damage resulting from their blunder.

The above is a mournful narrative; and most mournful because it is only a specimen of unnumbered cases in this connection, where egotism or some other unfortunate faculty has misguided well meaning folks into disappointment and ruin!

JONATHAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

As Molière had died in a state of excommunication, and without having received the last offices of the church, the Archbishop of Paris refused to let him be buried in consecrated ground. On the intercession of the king, however, the body was privately interred in the cemetery of St. Joseph, from whence it was transferred in 1792 to the Museum of French Monuments, and in 1817 to Pere Lachaise. The misunderstandings and injustices which followed Molière through life, and even after death, formed the basis for the epitaph written upon him by the famous Bonhours, the only epitaph, says Voltaire, of the many that have been composed on the poet, worthy to be remembered. Molière was generous, courteous and sweet-tempered, he was very kind to the poor, and specially anxious to assist rising genius and aspirants after literary fame. It was he who gave a helping hand to the youthful Racine, and encouraged the young author to persevere. Racine composed for Molière's theatre the tragedy of "Thaïs et Chariclee," and though it was too weak to be represented, the kind-hearted Molière presented the composer with 100 louis, and gave him also the echome of "Les Freres Ennomis," it is a mournful fact that these two, the benefactor and the recipient, did not in after years remain friends. Molière's charitable works were as far as possible done in secret; he disliked any notice being taken of his generosity, and preferred to remain unknown to the objects of his charity. His own life was anything but a happy one; beside the calumnies which were vigorously circulated by his enemies with regard to his marriage, the union with a young and beautiful girl who was by her position exposed to all the dangers of stage life, was naturally not conducive to peace or happiness. The great man who so well exposed the weaknesses of others, could not guard against his own weakness. Thinking of nothing but his violent passion for the young daughter of the actress Bejart, he married her without considering the inequality in age, or the many troubles which would certainly follow such a union. As Voltaire says in his "Life of Molière," how true it is that men raised above their fellows by great talents are almost always drawn down to them by the same weaknesses.

French writers claim for Molière the first rank among writers of comedy, and though we recognize the superior wit, versatility, humour and originality of Shakespeare, we must allow that Molière has often attacked his subject with even greater skill. Compare for instance the "Merry Wives of Windsor," almost the only pure comedy of Shakespeare, with "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"; the comparison is certainly not to the latter's disadvantage. The Tartuffe and the Misanthrope cannot be compared with Shakespeare; they represent altogether a different school of manners.

Molière did not, in his writing, spare the doctors of the day, whose pedantry, assumption of great learning and affected manners he caricatures with freedom in "L'Amour Médecin," "Le médecin malgré lui," and "Le Malade imaginaire." In "L'Amour Médecin," one of Molière's pieces which was written, studied, and represented within five days, and which must not therefore be too freely criticised, is given an example of the absurd adherence to, and total belief in, their own judgment, as seen in the physicians of the day. Monsieur Tomès comes to visit one of his patients, and inquires of Lisette how he is. (Act II., Scene 2.)

Lisette—"Very well indeed. He is dead."

M. Tomès—"Dead!"

Lisette—"Yes."

M. Tomès—"It cannot be."

Lisette—"I do not know whether it can be or not, but I know that it is so."

M. Tomès—"I tell you he cannot be dead."

Lisette—"And I tell you that he is dead and buried."

M. Tomès—"You are mistaken."

Lisette—"I saw him!"

M. Tomès—"It is impossible. Hippocrate says that his sort of sickness does not terminate till the fourteenth or twenty-first day; and he has only been ill six days."

Lisette—"Hippocrate may say what he pleases, but the coachman is dead."

Molière wrote with marvellous rapidity. Several of his plays were planned, executed, learned, and acted in a fortnight, and one or two, as in the case of "L'Amour Médecin," in even less time. If one considers the wonderful combination of the more rare qualities of intelligence, the profound intimacy with human nature, the inexhaustible *verve* of this poet; if one thinks of the fecundity of talent which sufficed at the same time for the pleasure of a court, the amusement of the people, and the admiration of connoisseurs; if one takes into account the marvellous rapidity of exe-

cution, the kind of fresco painting which leaves not the brush an instant in repose; if one places all this in the midst of an active life, occupied with a thousand cares, tormented by a thousand domestic vexations by the anxieties of the actor, author, director and courtier, one will consider well before they differ from Boileau, when, on being asked by Louis XIV., whom he considered the greatest poet of the age, he replied, "Sire, it is Molière." We can understand, however, how certain students more sensible of the *pompesses merveilleuses* of Racine, or the charming naïvete of La Fontaine, would reply with Louis XIV., "I think not."

ESSEMA.

(To be continued.)

A DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Low satisfied murmuring.
2. To throw into a state of excitement.
3. A meeting after separation.
4. A gentle descent.
5. Arbitrary rules.
6. Across the ship.
7. An inflammable liquid.

Initials and finals give two names that have been much in the papers of late.

J. W. F.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person first sending the correct answer to this office.

Answer to Diagonal Puzzle published last week:—

Seven words, of seven letters;
Disengage them from their fetters,
Place them all in even row,
Each beneath the other. So,
Read diagonally down the line,
You'll have the answer, reader mine.

Dreamer.
DRagoon.
CRYstal.
AuoDyne.
PadlOck.
HammoCK.
DrydocK.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—I have seen a communication from an "M. D." of Chester, which appeared in the *Morning Herald*. It contains many chestnuts. "M. D." says—"It often takes the public a long time to recognize and own the merits of a good thing."

The Halifax Medical College has been a long time before the public, and now has tumbled to pieces—it must have been a bad thing. "M. D." thinks "the public did not look with disfavour upon the College." Does "M. D." hear any weeping, wailing, or nashing of teeth, from any number of physicians outside those intimately connected with the late defunct Institution? "M. D." seems proud to think he is not a graduate of Halifax Medical School. He deserves forgiveness. It is a pardonable pride, but I should not be surprised if he proved to be one of the matriculants. The successful graduates of the Halifax College may be numbered by scores, but if so, I am not aware of the fact; true, one of them is a success in the Hawaiian Islands, but the College need not plume itself on that account. "M. D." says that the graduates have held their own against the students of American Colleges. This may be granted without discussion. "M. D.'s" reference to the number of idiots with money who have knocked at College doors, and been refused admittance, merits no comment, as 'tis a 'chestnut' pure and simple. "M. D." compares our Hospital facilities with those of New York, etc. Great Caesar's ghost! how "M. D.'s" mind wanders, "babbling of green fields." Will less than one hundred beds compare with thousands as a means of studying disease? "M. D." says—"Most persons can see that twenty-five or thirty students could more quickly and easily become familiar with disease in a Hospital, than could three hundred to a thousand." But how is it, my friend, when you have no disease for the twenty-five to see? "M. D." states "it is untrue that a clique rules College, Medical Board, etc." Now, my "innocent abroad," tell me why we find the same gentlemen Professors in Halifax College, Members of Halifax Provincial Medical Board, Hospital Medical Board, Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, etc., of the Nova Scotia Medical Society for years, all the Dominion, Provincial, and City appointments, apportioned among these same gentlemen, can you be so green as to believe your own statement in the face of this evidence? If you do, then we will believe there is another man who believes "the sun do move." Does "M. D." really mean to say now, that this "clique" has been disturbed in its connection with the Hospital; that there are no other Physicians in this city who are capable to properly attend the Hospital, an assumption anything but flattering to our many capable Physicians. The Hospital may be losing in the estimation of the public, but it is not because these gentlemen have resigned, but rather because the Physicians of the city backed them, and refused to serve themselves, an action they now regret, as expressed at a recent meeting.

As for the sweeping and unjust assertions by "Assegaus," I can only say, the past state of affairs needed a good deal of sweeping; and as for unjust assertions, I leave the disinterested to judge.

TIT-TAT.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Medical Notes during the past week received some pals, and of course some slaps.

I have received no explanation from the star's godfather. THE CRITIC authoritatively (?) states it indicates that the gentlemen distinguished by a star after their names have not passed a matriculation examination, and hence are not entitled to attend British colleges.

How about the men who did not pass a matriculation examination previous to the recent amendments? There is no star after their names.

Has the Medical Board been imposing upon the medical schools of London, England, for the past ten years, and has it now suddenly turned virtuous?

Was this star placed after these men's names from a desire to injure them they having forced an amendment to our medical laws?

If done in justice, then place a star after the majority of the physicians' names on the register; if in spite, let the stars be rubbed off for shame's sake.

The author of this star seems ashamed of his creation, as he does not rise to explain.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are."

And we infants in the profession murmur:

"Twinkling, twinkling, little star,
We do wonder what you are—for,
Twinkling, blinking, pretty star,
Which doctor made you, Far or Far?"

The Chester M. D. seems hurt, the delicate darling. We are sorry for his sake that Assogais is not an old woman caring for nursing.

A recent editorial in the *Morning Chronicle* on Medical Education is full of unpractical, interested absurdities. The writer extols the University of Pennsylvania, a school requiring three terms of seven months each; in the next breath, tells us none should practice medicine in this Province that have not taken three terms of eight months each. A clever fellow with his little pen!

As far as remuneration in the practice of medicine in this Province goes, the late quarrels look very much like the beggars fighting over a bone.

If the Government of Nova Scotia philanthropically wants to help medical students, give the \$300 annually to McGill for the benefit of clever but impoverished Nova Scotia students.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding's letter on the Hospital difficulty is a true history of the whole affair.

We have had enough of medical boards and cliques.

We have not seen any man weeping over the ruins of the Halifax Medical College. We have heard only a few groans from its late professors.

The "correspondence" that has of late appeared in the public press on the Hospital difficulty should be filed away in the Provincial Museum for the wonder of our descendants.

It displays more interest than knowledge of this "affaire de cour."

The Medical Board commits "Hari Kari" by acting so precipitately.

The Board of Charities still hold the fort against all comers—medical, legal, political, and theological.

"Quill driver" is too much for "Steal you" in the *Recorder*.

John Hunter, Jenner, and Harvey, the three immortals in the history of British medicine, made themselves famous before the thought of a medical board ever entered the head of some wire-pulling puppet of this brazen age of mediocrity.

The Hon. Dr. Parker of Halifax, the late Dr. Muir of Truro, Dr. Fraser of Windsor, Sir Charles Tupper of Cumberland, Dr. McDonald of Antigonish, and other able physicians, made their mark before the age of preliminaries, finals, certificates, and stars.

Quacks always have and always will exist within and without the field of medicine. When men become honest, and the medical profession a finished art, then we will have no quacks.

Our men, though not wanting to be cheap doctors, do not want to spend their time in a long course of theoretical studies, when they need all their time and means to study disease itself in hospitals and clinics. We do not want dudes, but physicians.

The Government really has no more right to assist a medical student than to assist a young man learning carpentering or shoemaking; as it is, the profession is overcrowded.

The writer on "Medical Education" in the *Chronicle* insults the majority of the profession in this Province when he says a diploma from an American college is looked upon "with suspicion and distrust." From such quack writers the Lord deliver us.

ASSEGAIS.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH—This market still keeps in a very bad state. There are very few fish coming in, and perhaps it is just as well that it is so, as so few can be used to any advantage. The season for catching fish is fast drawing to a close, and our predictions of the season as to prices and markets, so far, have been fully realized. We doubt very much if a season like the past has ever been experienced in the fish trade in this city. Some fish, say Codfish, Mackerel, and Herring, arrived last week, but there was so little demand for them that prices then offered were refused. It is almost impossible to give quotations; the fact is, there is no enquiry from the United States market

for any article of fish but good fat large Mackerel. This description of fish will sell there at a fair price. The duty on Herring has about about them out of the United States markets, which is also the case with No. 3 large, and No. 3 Mackerel. The only hope that we can possibly have for No. 3 large and No. 3 Mackerel in the United States markets will be a short catch by United States fishermen, and it is possible during the winter that prices may advance. At the same time, the stock of this description of fish is by no means large with us. Shore Codfish, Tolqual, are selling at about \$2.37 to \$2.50 per qtl.; Haddock, \$1.90 to \$2.00 per qtl.; No. 3 large Mackerel, \$1.60; No. 3 Mackerel, \$3.00; Fat Split Herring, \$3.00; Alewives, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl., but only a limited quantity can be sold. Very few fish are now being taken on the coast. We learn that Mackerel are quite plenty in the North Bay, and any vessels that are there are doing well.

Salmon are very dull. Since our last issue, about 750 bbls. have come to market, which are now being inspected.

Late advices from the West Indies state that these markets are in no better position than they have been for some time. Fish are selling lower in Jamaica and the Windward Islands than in this market. Correspondents at Jamaica say they cannot understand how it is that so many fish are coming forward while the markets are so low, but suppose that the prices that are being got must pay the shippers, otherwise they would not ship. We have often wondered why it is that shippers continue shipping in the face of a loss, which must have occurred on very many shipments during the past six months, as now that the sugar crop is about all shipped, the chances for a profit are very much less. We are sorry to see this state of things, as it certainly affects our Fish Merchants, and not only them, but the whole trade of the city, yet we see no prospects of a change until shippers positively stop shipping for a time. We know that fish are shipped much more sparingly than some time ago, but there is quite enough shipped to keep the market in that state of depression so that it is next to impossible they can advance.

The catch of Labrador Herring is reported to be quite large, and large arrivals have already reached the Montreal and Quebec markets, though the fish are small size, they have shut out from these markets our large fat July Herring. The catch of Bank Codfish at the Island of St. Pierre is reported larger than for any year during the past twenty. The bulk of this catch will go directly to France in the same bottoms.

About 2000 qtls. Codfish, dried, were sold in the Boston market a few days ago at \$4.00 per qtl; they are reported as being very fine, and very hard and white, and were quite a large run of fish. Most of the catch at St. Pierre is from the Grand Bank, where the largest Codfish are taken.

We have no way of knowing what the catch of Bank Codfish is by our fishermen, but from our recollection of arrivals, when arriving, the catch must be large, and there must be a very large quantity of these fish on the coast to come in. No doubt, but that they will be held back as long as possible, but this will have a bad effect, as it will bring so many in the market at one time that prices will go down. There are some on the coast who are able to hold those fish, but the majority cannot do so; then again, the Merchants are depending on these to pay for their supplies got in the spring. We fear that prices will be so low that many will not have fish enough to meet their bills. The outlook for the winding up this coming fall, we fear, is anything but bright.

U. S. reports for the week ending Oct. 2 say that trade has been fairly active, and receipts of nearly all varieties of fish sufficient for the demand, and in some instances in excess. Receipts of dry Bank cod have been very large indeed, and at the present, several cargoes remain at the docks unsold; nevertheless, large sales of them have been made at \$3 per qtl., and still remain firm at that price. Bank pickle cured have been in much lighter receipt for the past week, medium being very scarce and hard to get; they have been selling at \$3.00 and \$2.50 from vessel, but it is thought that if medium were separated that they would bring more. Hake are in liberal receipt, price \$2.12; haddock \$2.25; large Shore cod \$3.50. Last sale of mackerel from vessel \$7.00 per bbl., with bbl., and at Gloucester \$7.37. Last sale at Portland \$4.50, \$6.50 and \$15.00. Some fine bbls. of Barrington large split herring have sold at \$4.50 and \$4.75, Halifax large split \$4.75.

Below will be found the New England catch of mackerel for the past eight years up to Oct. 1:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.		
	272,302 bbls.	354,025 bbls.	147,036 bbls.	291,910 bbls.		
	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.		
	261,824 bbls.	181,287 bbls.	167,780 bbls.	37,209 bbls.		
Arrived at Gloucester for the week ending Oct. 2:—						
Fares.	From	Lbs. Cod.	Lbs. Halibut.	Lbs. Hake.	Lbs. Pollock.	Bbls. Mackerel.
45	Georges Bank.....	1,121,000	33,950			
9	LaHave Bank.....	236,000				
3	Capo Shore.....	125,000				
5	Shore.....	15,000		8,000	3,500	
6	Grand Bank.....	320,000	169,500			
29	Shore.....					6,685
2	North Bay, via Eastern Railroad from Strait of Causo					775
3	" " steamer					710
102		1,581,000	439,450	8,000	3,500	8,170

The receipts were 200 bbls. herring, 1,200 qtls. hake, and 300 qtls. haddock.

And on Oct. 3 there were landed 5 fares mackerel, 1,106 bbls., 5 fares Georges Bank cod, 86,000 lbs., 650 lbs. halibut, 2 fares Grand Bank, 160,000 lbs. cod, 32,000 lbs. hake, 3 fares shore, 32,000 lbs. pollock, 18,000 lbs. hake.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

The following Price Lists have been corrected up to the time of going to press and are thoroughly reliable and accurate.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	8 1/2 to 9
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Yellow	5 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou Common	15 to 16
" Good	18 to 21
" Fine	23 to 27
" Choice	20 to 21
" Extra Choice	31 to 31
" Choice	35 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Cienfuegos	27 to 29
Prinidad	28 to 31
Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31
Barbados	30 to 31
Demerara	30 to 31
" M R	31
Diamond N.	31
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	1 1/2
Erasive	1
Dominion	1
Surprise	1 1/2
Tiger	1 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 lb or 5 lb	1 1/2
Yellow Rose	1 1/2
" Lines Towels" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
Half Breed	1
Canada	1
Imperial	1
No 1 Family	1
Hermine	3 1/2
Brand	3
Congress	3
Brown	2
Tonlet 15 to 20 per doz	11 1/2
CANDLES, 6s and 8s	
	11 1/2
BISCUITS.	
Hot Bread	2.00 to 2.40
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda	8 to 7
Do in lb boxes 50 to case	8 to 15
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 25 lb boxes	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lozenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods 111 to a box	35 to 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Brooms	1.00 to 2.25
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lilly White	7
Prepared Corn	9
HERRING.	
Canadian new	16 to 18
N S	15 to 18
CHRISSE	9 to 10
EGGS	13 to 16
Tobacco—Black	39 to 46
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co, Jericho Warehouse.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	6.00
No. 2	3.75
No. 3 large	3.75 to 3.90
No. 3	2.75 to 2.90
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	2.75 to 3.00
" August and Sept.	2.25 to 2.50
No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labrador	3.00
ALEWIVES.	
Hard Shore tolqual	2.25 to 2.50
Bank	2.00 to 2.12
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	9.75 to 10.00
No. 2	7.50 to 8.00
No. 3	6.50 to 7.00
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	
HADDOCK	1.75 to 1.90
HAKE	1.75
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A	.35 to .36
Dog A	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HAKE SOUND	15 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
" No. 2	1.25 to 1.50
Crab Apples, per bus.	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges, per bbl.	7.00 to 7.50
Pine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	6.00 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels, per lb.)	2 1/2 c to 2 3/4 c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 7.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50 to 2.25

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.85 to 6.00
" mediums	4.85 to 5.20
Superior Extra	4.80 to 4.95
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.40
Oatmeal	4.00 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.25
" Imported	3.00 to 3.10
Irran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
" Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00
" Oats	30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	43 to 48
Barley of 14	70 to 80
" of 60	1.10
Corn of 60	80 to 85
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00
Straw	8.00 to 9.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	13.00 to 13.50
" Am. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	14.50 to 15.00
" American clear	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. 1 Mess	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	13.00 to 13.50
" Prime Mess	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. 1	13 to 13 1/2
Onion on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

The above quotations are prepared by Wm Ackhurst, Wholesale Provision Dealer, Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	none
Season lot	none
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Felts	26
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	20 to 35
Lambskins	35 to 40

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, 226 Barrington street.

JUMBER

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
" Sm't, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	1.25
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 65
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	4 to none
Ducks, per pair	35 to 100

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5
Oxen	4 to 4 1/2
Fat Steers, Cows, Heifers light weights	3 1/2 to 4
Veal, best quality, per lb.	4
Lamb, (70 lbs. and upwards)	4

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

(Continued.)

But the colonel declined this refreshment, alleging that his nerves wouldn't stand it. He seated himself in a low chair, stretched out his long legs, and began to talk in a very pleasant, easy manner about Madame Sembrich and the evil deeds of the Liberal government, and the latest scandals which were agitating society at the time. Not that he loved scandal, honest man; nor, indeed, did he know or care much about the doings of that portion of society which had taken to spelling itself with a capital S.; but he made it a rule to suit his conversation, so far as in him lay, to his company, and upon the present occasion his customary politeness was supplemented by certain private reasons for wishing to make himself agreeable. He made no allusion to the subject which he had come to Grosvenor Place with the sole purpose of discussing; for he preferred that it should be introduced by his hostess, as he felt sure it would be before long; and the event justified his anticipation and rewarded his patience.

"Well," and what do you think of my *belle Americaine*?" Mrs. Digby asked, after a pause in the conversation, which her visitor had not seen fit to break. "Isn't she quite charming? So fresh and original and unlike everybody else—and so pretty; don't you think so?"

"Yes—oh, yes. Very good looking little woman; no doubt of it," answered the colonel, in an off-hand sort of way; for it was another of his rules never to praise a lady's beauty in the presence of any member of her own sex. Indeed, he was a man who, in all his dealings, was much governed by rules; a result, possibly, of his military training.

"Good looking! what an expression! I think she is simply beautiful. And you must admit that she is original and amusing. At all events, you seemed to find her so last night; for I noticed that you never spoke to any one else the whole evening. I confess I have a weakness for Americans—nice Americans, I mean, of course. Haven't you?"

"Well, really, I don't know much about them," the colonel confessed. "They generally talk through their noses, don't they?"

"Mrs. Van Steen doesn't talk through her nose; and even if she did one might forgive her, considering what a pretty little nose it is. I want to introduce her to people and make London pleasant for her, if I can. We English are such an inhospitable race; I quite blush for my country sometimes. When foreign royalties come here we give them a salute of twenty-one guns, furnish them with a special train to London—which they pay for, I suppose—and send them to a hotel; and in private life most people think they have done all that is required of them if they ask a stranger, who brings a letter of introduction, to dinner once. In America, you know, it is so very different. My eldest boy was in New York last year, and you can't think how kind everybody was to him."

"Did he make Mrs. Van Steen's acquaintance?"

"Oh, no; I met her at Cannes last winter. I feel that, both as an Englishwoman and as an individual, I owe the United States some civility; so I look upon the Americans whom I meet as representing their country, and upon myself as representing mine so far as they are concerned; don't you see?"

The colonel said that that was a very proper view to take of international obligations, and was an additional unneeded proof of Mrs. Digby's personal amiability. "But," he added, "the only thing is, one might get rather unpleasantly let in in that way. I mean, one likes to know where people come from, and who they are when they're at home, and all that."

"Oh, I think one can always tell," said Mrs. Digby; "but, after all, what does it signify, so long as people look nice and know how to behave themselves? It isn't at all if one were going to marry them, or live near them in the country, or anything of that kind."

"No, to be sure. Has this Mrs. Van Steen been long a widow?"

"I haven't the least idea. Oh, yes, I should think so; she is out of mourning, you see."

"Plenty of money, I suppose?"

"Heaps," answered Mrs. Digby, confidently; "all these Americans have. I'm sorry you don't think her respectable," she added, after a pause.

"My dear Mrs. Digby! not respectable! What do you mean?"

"You hinted as much; and I am very much annoyed with you, because I particularly wished you to like her. Everybody liked her at Cannes; she was immensely taken up there; Lady Polker was quite as much charmed with her as I was. By-the-by, are you going to Lady Polker's ball to-night?"

"I had not quite made up my mind," answered Colonel Randolph. "Perhaps I may look in for half an hour or so; balls are not much in my line nowadays."

"Oh, do go—and dance with Mrs. Van Steen. Then you will be able to ask her who her husband was, and whether she mixes in the highest circles in New York, and all the rest of it."

"I don't think it will be necessary for me to put those questions," said the colonel, laughing. "I am not going to live near her in the country, or to marry her, you know."

"I wouldn't be too sure of that. Who knows his fate? And I warn you that she is very irresistible."

"I am too old to dance, and too old to marry, Mrs. Digby," says the colonel, getting up. But before he went away he had promised to put in an appearance at Lady Polker's ball.

As he walked down Piccadilly he told himself that he had wasted an afternoon, and had failed in the object of his visit, which had been to gain some information as to Mrs. Van Steen's antecedents; but it is possible that he may have had another unacknowledged aim in view, and that he was

glad to shift on to Mrs. Digby's shoulders the responsibility of having caused him to break his resolution of the morning.

II.

It was close upon midnight when Colonel Randolph, looking very trim and spruce in his perfectly fitting evening suit, stopped up Lady Polker's staircase. He had said to himself that, as he was not going to dance, there could be no need for hurry; he would drop in at the most crowded time, just take a look around, and slip away again. As soon, therefore, as he had shaken hands with the lady of the house, he made his way into the dancing-room, and stood for a while in the doorway with folded arms surveying the scene, which, indeed, was a sufficiently pretty one. There was a crowd, but it was not so great as to render dancing a mere figure of speech; the rooms were spacious for a London house, and were profusely decorated with cut flowers, after the rather extravagant modern fashion; huge blocks of ice placed here and there, and artistically covered with sprays of creeping plants, kept the air cool; the lighting was so contrived as to be at once brilliant and soft. It is doubtful, however, whether the colonel's wandering eyes noted any of these agreeable details. It was not of inanimate beauty that they were in search, and after the appearance of a certain couple at the other end of the room, their range of conscious vision became narrowed to the limits of a very small area. The colonel's, to be sure, were by no means the only pair of eyes present that persistently followed Mrs. Van Steen's graceful movements. The little American lady had caused a genuine sensation, and everybody who did not know her name was asking everybody else who she was. Hers was a beauty of that delicate, refined, and perfectly finished order which is more common among her countrywomen than among our own, and which is popularly supposed—by way, perhaps, of compensation—to be of a specially transient kind. Her age was a doubtful point. She looked about twenty; but probabilities seemed to point to her being some four or five years older. She had small, regular features; her abundant brown hair, which grew with a slight natural ripple, was taken back from a low, broad forehead; her eyes were of the darkest blue; her complexion was a standing evidence of the futility of artificial appliances, as exhibited upon the cheeks of more than one lady in the room; and when she laughed, as she did pretty constantly, a glimpse was discernible of the whitest and most even little teeth in the world. Add to this that she was dressed by Worth, gloved by Jouvin, and wore pearls and diamonds in her hair and about her neck, and it will be allowed that there was some excuse for our admiring colonel's dazzled and fascinated gaze.

Accidentally or purposely she brought her partner to a standstill close to the doorway, and, as she happened immediately afterwards to glance over her shoulder, the colonel seized this opportunity of making his best bow. She turned round at once, and extended her hand, exclaiming, "Why, it's Colonel Randolph! How do you do, Colonel Randolph!" exactly as if she had known him all her life.

There was something about Mrs. Van Steen's bright, frank smile, that was apt to produce an instantaneous reflection upon the face of any one whom she might be addressing. The colonel, as he shook hands with her, was beaming all over, and knew that he was beaming, and wished he wasn't. He was a prey, that evening, to a morbid self-consciousness quite unusual with him, and he had an uncomfortable fancy that Mrs. Van Steen's partner, a certain Captain Gore, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, was surreptitiously laughing at him. The young man certainly wore a faintly amused look.

"So you have made up your mind to come," said the little lady. "I am so glad. I had given up all hope of you."

"I made up my mind the moment I received your commands, Mrs. Van Steen," answered the colonel, with pardonable mendacity.

There was a short silence, during which the colonel contemplated his neighbor with eloquent eyes.

"Well," she said at last, "aren't you going to ask me for a dance?"

"I beg your pardon," the colonel murmured in some confusion; "I didn't know whether I might be honored so far. If you will give me the nextancers—"

She nodded; and then, turning to her partner, "Come, Captain Gore," she said, "we must not lose the rest of this waltz." And so was whirled away.

"You English people are very shy, aren't you, Captain Gore?" she asked, as soon as an opportunity for conversation presented itself.

"I don't think I'm shy," said Captain Gore.

"Well, no," she answered, surveying him considering: "to do you justice, I don't think you are. But Colonel Randolph is."

"Is he?" said the young man with a laugh. "He used not to be shy on parade, I hear. Regular old Tartar, by Jove! They say he's to have the command of our depot at Canterbury; hope it isn't true. How do you make him feel shy, Mrs. Van Steen? Might be a useful thing to know."

"Ah, I'm afraid you couldn't adopt quite the same means. I only reminded him that he hadn't asked me for a dance, and he blushed and stammered, and offered me the nextancers."

"I should think so, poor old boy! You didn't expect him to do a round dance, did you? Come, Mrs. Van Steen, I dare say you can manage most things, but if you make old Randolph waltz I'll eat him."

"Oh, I won't ask you to do that," said the lady, demurely; "I dare say you can swallow most things, Captain Gore; but I doubt whether you could quite swallow Colonel Randolph. I will bet you a pair of gloves that he waltzes with me before the evening is over, though, if you like."

The subject of this disrespectful wager came up before very long to claim the promisedancers, and Mrs. Van Steen rose and placed her little hand upon his proffered arm.

"I wish you would tell me something," she said, as they took their places.
 "I shall be delighted to tell you anything that I know, Mrs. Van Steen."
 "Then do you consider it vulgar in England to enjoy yourselves?"
 "I never heard that it was considered so. We have a character for taking our pleasure sadly, of course; isn't that a thing that you are proud of?"
 "Oh, I'm not making any accusation. I'm only a poor stranger, you know—a transatlantic barbarian; I'm obliged to ask questions. I notice that none of you ever do appear to enjoy yourselves, and I wondered whether it was affectation, or only a natural deficiency."
 "We enjoy ourselves in a quiet way," the colonel said.
 "Well, now, I shouldn't have thought you did even that, to look at you. What do you individually enjoy, for instance? Don't say you enjoy talking to me; we'll take that for granted."
 The colonel, after a little consideration, said he enjoyed hunting and shooting very well; and added, with becoming modesty, that he liked a good book if the subject wasn't too deep for him.

"Anything else?"
 "Well, I suppose I may say that I enjoy soldiering. At least it has been the chief interest of my life. But that's all over and done with now, I'm afraid."
 "Why so?" Mrs. Van Steen asked.
 This seemed to call for an explanation of the compulsory retirement scheme, with its advantages and disadvantages; the latter preponderating, in the colonel's opinion, over the former. He was led to dwell at some what greater length upon this subject than he might otherwise have done, by the kindly interest which his companion displayed in the matter, and by the readiness with which she seized upon every point in his exposition. She put little shrewd, abrupt questions from time to time; her voice was pleasant and soft, and free from any suspicion of a twang; her occasional Americanisms lent an odd and original charm to her speech; she did not appear to be bored by the details of army reorganization, and evidently appreciated the hardships of sweeping reforms as regarded individual cases. Given a sufficiently sympathetic listener, there are few people who can resist the temptation of talking about themselves, and it is a fact that in less than half an hour Colonel Randolph, who was by nature neither loquacious nor communicative, had told Mrs. Van Steen more of his grievances, hopes, prospects, and so forth, than he would have confided to one of his older friends in the course of a year. He and his patient hearer had left the ballroom, and had been sitting for some time in a cool and dimly lighted library, before he realized that he was trespassing somewhat unduly upon the lady's good nature. He checked himself, with a rather embarrassed laugh, at last.

"I really ought to apologize," he said. "I don't know what business I have to inflict all this upon you. My only excuse is that your kindness has made me feel as if you could be interested in hearing me talk."

"That's just it. I am interested, immensely interested. All Englishmen interest me. You are more or less new to me, you see, and I like to hear all about you."

"For the same reason I should very much like to hear all about you," said the colonel, emboldened by this candid avowal.

"Well, I expect that wouldn't entertain you much; all that there is to be said about me can be easily told. Where would you like to commence?"

The colonel would gladly have put a few direct questions, but he shrank from seeming to catechise his new acquaintance, and something in her manner made him fear that she suspected him of some such design; so he contented himself with asking her whether it was long since she had left America.

"Oh, I'm most always over here," she answered, apparently including all Europe in that comprehensive phrase; "but I haven't been in England before, except just to pass through. I'm by way of being delicate, and needing a warm climate; so I'm in Italy or the south of France nearly all the time. The year after I was married I went down south to New Orleans; but that didn't suit me, and now I don't think I'll ever settle down in America again."

She paused, and the colonel hoped that she would say something about the late Van Steen, of whom he began to feel an unreasonable kind of retrospective jealousy; but she did not seem disposed to pursue the subject, and there was comfort in the obvious fact that she was not a very disconsolate widow. In his mind's eye the colonel saw the deceased as an elderly, stout New York merchant, who had married very late in life, and had considerably taken himself off without loss of time, leaving his widow with all the world before her, with unlimited dollars to pay her way through it, and with all the gifts which Nature had bestowed upon her still in their first freshness. He could not help saying—

"You must be very happy. You have all that a woman can wish for, I should think."

"In what way do you mean?" she asked, with a quick glance of inquiry.

"Youth, beauty, and liberty," answered the colonel, after a moment's hesitation. He was not quite sure how Mrs. Van Steen would take such plain language, but she did not appear to be offended by it. Her manner had a mixture of the innocence of a child and the assured ease of a woman of the world, which was a complete novelty to the colonel, and had perhaps done more than even her beauty towards captivating him.

"Yes, that is so," she said. "I suppose I'm as happy as most people. I am not like you; I don't enjoy only a few things, and those not very much; I enjoy everything; my capacities in that direction know no bounds. And do you know, Colonel Randolph," she added gravely, "my idea of enjoyment at a ball is dancing."

(To be continued).

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The City Council have at length decided to have the Dry Dock built, and as it is generally supposed that the dock will be advantageous to Halifax, our citizens will be gratified to learn that a decision has been reached. The Halifax Graving Dock Company may be properly organized, and have the requisite capital to carry out the work they have undertaken, but it would have been well had they given our people some tangible proof of their reliability. However, the die has been cast, and we are now in for an increased tax of \$10,000 a year for the next twenty years. Posterity will decide as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the step.

It is said that Justice McCarthy, author of the "History of our Own Times," is shortly to visit America, and intends giving three non political lectures in this city.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have secured the contract for building the station at Dartmouth on the I. C. R. branch. This is a guarantee that the work will be well executed.

Dr. Washington has met with success in his tour through the Eastern part of the Province.

Elections to fill vacancies in the Dominion Commons will take place in Antigonish on the sixteenth, in St. John, N. B., on the twentieth inst. Victories are confidently predicted by both parties in each of the constituencies named; some one will probably be disappointed.

The Liberal Conservative party of Annapolis have evidently resolved not to be caught napping, having already nominated Colonel Sarratt and Mr. Sydney Harrington as candidates for the Provincial Legislature, and J. B. Mills Esq., as member for the House of Commons. Probably Mr. Longley's extensive electioneering tour through the county this autumn, has stirred the political pudding before it came to the boil.

"Laugh and grow fat," is an adage which should be borne in mind by those attending the performances of Mr. Murphy and his company in the "Kerry Gow." The play is one of the most laughable of Irish comedies. There is just enough of the melo dramatic to keep up the interest of the audience. Mr. Murphy is well deserving the reputation which he has won, and the company include many good performers. The play is free from vulgarisms, and would be unobjectionable were his Satanic Majesty's name less frequently referred to in the dialogue.

Mrs. Binney, widow of the late Edward Binney, leaves by will \$11,600 to the religious societies and benevolent institutions of Halifax and Nova Scotia. The several bequests will be most acceptable to all concerned.

Joseph Cooke is again to lecture in Halifax, and will doubtless draw large houses. Tickets are already being disposed of by the enterprising committee of the North Park Street Church.

It is pleasing to note the recent improvements made in Gottingen Street. Many old buildings have been modernized and painted, and the street now presents an attractive appearance.

The India ink drawing displayed by Messrs. Grove & Wells at the Kentville Exhibition, was supposed to represent Mr. W. C. Silver of Halifax, but although the likeness is somewhat striking, Mr. Silver was not the original.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of Saturday last, a large crowd gathered to witness the sports of the Wanderers' Athletic Club. The bicycling was good, but there was rather too much of it for most of the spectators. Patillo proved himself an able bicyclist, and save in the ride and run competition in which Wallace was victorious, he held his place against all comers. The man on the inside had a great advantage in all races. Matrimony has not interfered with Stewart's rapidity of motion. He held first place in the married men's race, Black coming in a good second. Tracy in the mile and half mile races, and Henry in the hurdle races, were successful in winning prizes.

From the press reports we gather that the convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers held at Halifax last week, was a "red letter" convention among their many successful meetings. Nova Scotia privately and officially extended a warm welcome and spared neither pains nor expense to add to the interest of the convention.—*American Engineer.*

A Sudan medal has just been struck, and will be presented to those taking part in the late Egyptian campaign. The five clasps bear the inscriptions "Nile," "Aber Klea," "Kerbekan," "Suakim," "To Feik."

The Sublime Porte is said to be demented. There is some excuse however for his mental disorder, when the present position of Ottoman rule in Europe is considered.

The Turks have succeeded in quelling the Albanian rebellion, and have it is said, been guilty of grave atrocities. The rebel leaders have been hanged without trial.

The French ministry are much disappointed at the result of the recent French elections. The Opportunists have lost many seats, while the Conservatives and Radicals have succeeded in increasing their numbers in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Greeks and Servians are preparing to extend their domains. The example of Bulgaria in seizing Roumelia is having its effect.

The King of Denmark is in trouble. Last winter the Diet refusing to vote the supplies, the King endeavored to raise a revenue by arbitrary measures of taxation, but failed. The Diet has again met, and appears resolved to secure a responsible cabinet in the stead of the constitutional ministry now holding office.

Chicago is said to contain more destitute people than any city upon the continent! And yet, if any person is seeking employment, the first thing he does is to purchase his ticket for the great emporium of the West.

Mr. Howard Grubb, of Dublin, has just taken the contract to manufacture, and put in position, the largest telescope ever yet made. The refractor is to be 28 inches in diameter. Alexander might have, with its aid, found new worlds to conquer.

25,000,000 packages were last year safely delivered in Great Britain through the parcel post. France, Germany and Italy, will shortly adopt the same convenient and cheap method of forwarding parcels. Seven pounds in weight may be sent by parcel post for 24 cents. What a luxury?

The people of Claysville, Va., were startled last week at the sight of a huge pillar of fire which descended rapidly from the quiet sky above their heads. It turned out to be a huge meteoric stone, 30 feet square, grayish in color with red streaks. The coroner's jury have not yet given in their verdict, as the past record of the stranger is wrapped in mystery.

Mr. Hugh Johnson is now canvassing for THE CRITIC along the Eastern Shore between Halifax and Canso.

The Montreal Gas Company has contracted for another supply of Cape Breton coal at \$2.60 per ton.

Five new City School Commissioners are to be appointed before November 1st. If men be not appointed who can devote at least a little time to our school affairs, we will return to the subject.

Mr. H. Y. Clark was dismissed from the Cashiership of the Union Bank on Wednesday last. One of the Directors reports that irregularities exist to the extent of \$33,000. The bank is secured by bonds of private parties.

A gentleman who spent the two last weeks of September in travelling thro' the four counties of Cape Breton, says that, late in the season tho' it was, he met upwards of seventy American visitors. Outside the Island it is erroneously supposed that no pleasure-seekers visit it after August. As the charming hills, dales, glens, trout brooks, and lakes of Cape Breton, and the social qualities of its people, become more widely known, yearly increasing numbers of summer tourists will spend time and money on the Island.

Halifax is proverbial for the number of its charities, but it is doubtful whether the benevolence of her citizens is equal to that of the citizens of the great metropolis upon the Thames. Londoners annually subscribe \$20,000,000 to the charities of that great city. Halifaxians would need to subscribe \$200,000 annually to the support of the charities of this city to be on a par with their London brethren.

Almost every one in this country is interested in the will of some enormously rich relative in Great Britain. The will is of course in chancery, and there is little probability of the heirs living to enjoy the hoarded wealth of their ancestors, but nevertheless we continue to build castles in the air upon the strength of that fortune which is ours by right, but which has not yet come to hand.

Marvellous reports of the successful cure of diseases by a process known as the "mind cure," now find their way into the columns of the New York press. No doubt half our ills are imaginary, and if we could but remove the crooks from our brains, we would come to look upon ourselves as sound, physically speaking.

Boston, the modern Athens, has within her precincts many opium dens, to which some of her fashionable citizens are wont to resort. Is this evil to be eradicated by legislation or by the Christian church?

A French Canadian is nothing if he is not French. In the United States these expatriated gentlemen refuse to be ministered to by a clergyman of Irish extraction. Blood is thicker than water.

The Guy Family are drawing good houses at the Lyceum. The athletic performance is certainly very good and the rest of the performance is very amusing.

The resistance offered to shot and shell by teak-wood, iron and steel is said to be 50 per cent. less than that of rubber. The naval authorities are now trying the experiment of a rubber-clad warship. Such a vessel should at least be water-proof, if not bomb-proof.

Saturday, the 7th of November, has been, by order, appointed Thanksgiving Day.

On Tuesday there were reported 291 new cases of cholera and 102 deaths in Spain.

The last number of the *Canadian Gazette* says. "We understand that the design for the medal to be presented to the troops who took part in the suppression of the recent North-West revolt has been prepared by the Dominion government, and is on its way to England for submission to Her Majesty."

AGRICULTURE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RUFUS RUSTIC ON FRUITS.

That special individual whichever, she, he or Nomad, who undertakes to grow either small fruits or large, under the felicitous impressions of the mind that all things will work together smoothly at every crook and curve, possibly by close personal observation; that interested person would be much surprised at the weighty and exhaustive nerve force required to sustain such pleasing emotions. Fruit may be grown on bog-more or fallow, endorsed by nature's peculiar collaterals, cosmic phenomena, air and water.

With the onward march of time, a due regard to the seasons is not only necessary but profitable. One of the first and most imperative operations of the fruit grower is a thorough preparation of the ground before committing seeds and plants to its care. The higher we advance in civilization the greater pains are required in cultivating the earth.

Our present method of dealing with the soil appears to be habitual, sufficient pains are not taken to make the earth yield her increase. Many culturists follow the original practice of the country, a practice no doubt employed by our great ancestors when there were less mouths to feed and less luxuries known. The ancients did good work in their days. Evidently we are a practical set, and as practice is said to make perfect, we at this period of the world's history should be full of practical information. (Time necessary to attain practical perfection not given.)

Ask the first pomologist you meet, what he considers the best fertilizer for fruit trees. The reply will be ashes. The kind you are left in doubt of—pursue the enquiry and—ten to one the answer will be the same with variations. Our forefathers knew the value of ashes, not only for trees but as a panacea to all crops. William Sniffen, him that lives to Hill town remarked that ashes suited him. That the family record of the Sniffens comprised a period of nineteen generations and a half, and at the expiration of his date the old parchment would be outlawed. That frequent mention of ashes in that ancient evidence, and the only entry he was disposed to cavil at was set down by his great grandfather, stating that 'unleached wood-pile ashes was a simple manure. That he had known his grandmother and grandfather—he mentioned his grandmother first, he said, as she was generally allowed to be the best half—go the matter of six and eight miles in the old family grass-hopper spring chaise to get a bushel of Elm ashes to put in the wash tub when about to make the family soap, price half a crown per bushel.

In those days they set great store by Elm ashes. A horse shoe was of no account in making soap when they were to be had. Unleached wood-pile ashes, as Sniffen argues, are something more than a simple manure. The special *Nostrums* of the day so liberally endorsed are no where in comparison. The great drawback to wood ashes are their scarcity; they are not to be had in sufficient quantity to be of much account. A man who can apply a hundred and fifty bushels to a five acre enclosure of apple trees will have no occasion to blush for his fruit.

Where fowls are kept for raising chickens for market, the Plymouth Rock and Light Brahmas are the best. If intended for the English market, Dorkings, or a cross of them with Plymouth Rocks, would suit the best, and give white flesh, which is preferred there.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EGGS.—Five million dozen of eggs are annually imported from the Dominion, the greater portion from Quebec and Ontario. The egg import from Europe is also large, but the lions of the Canadas are by far the largest factors in this trade, and the trade increases every year. Eggs pay no duty, and when we reflect, that this product comes from millions of humble sources—the poultry yards of small farmers—and that it is only the surplus that goes to market, we may well wonder, where and how the billions of eggs consumed in the United States are produced. It is an interest that may be rated at many tens of million dollars. Yet it is not among the enumerations of the National Census. Let us hope, that the next census, the eleventh, will cover this important field. It is probable that the egg consumption of our fifty five million inhabitants is not less than three billion a year, at a valuation of from twenty five to thirty millions of dollars. There are "egg trains" on the railroads of the northern frontier and the cities and villages of New England draw most of their eggs from the border, to which they are brought by the railroads of Canada. The import of eggs at Ogdensburg alone, was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the last fiscal year. As many are entered in several other collection districts; at Buffalo, and in two districts in Maine, nearly three times this traffic in imported eggs is done. These eggs are taken from the original packages, carefully examined by candle or lamp light, and then repacked, the defective eggs being laid aside. If transportation is not immediate, the eggs are placed in cold storage warehouses, where the temperature is a few degrees above freezing, and there kept until shipped. The world must be fed, and while the imperial West feeds famishing Europe with grain, and the South sends cotton and tobacco, the favored people of the United States need not begrudge the hard-working farmer of Canada the contribution they are able to make to our needs from their little farms.—C. P. Dewey in *American Agriculturist*.

The *Poultry Monthly* gives the results of some experiments made to test the effect different conditions as to moisture would have upon the hatching of eggs. Two hens were set on 130 eggs in a basement on the damp ground with just enough straw to hold the eggs together; ten other hens were set on the upper floor on 130 eggs, with only straw enough to keep the eggs from breaking. The result was almost exactly 100 chicks from each lot of hens. So it concludes that, with good eggs, the surroundings make but little difference.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The sneers of those who are ready to hold up to ridicule the methods employed by the Salvation Army to save sinners, are as unchristian as they are unseemly. The Salvation Army aims at the conversion of a class which our Christian ministers have, so far, failed to reach. Its officers publicly state that their work is not carried on among church-goers, but among those who have for years neglected to attend any place of public worship. That the Army is doing a grand work in this city among the lower grades of society will not, I presume, be questioned by those who have listened to the heartfelt testimonies of the converts; but if this work is to have any permanent effect, our ministers must lay aside their cloak of exclusiveness, and enter the field, prepared to share in the harvest which is at hand. The question is frequently asked as to the disposal of the funds which are raised by collection at the meetings held in the Reform Club Hall. In answer, I may state that the rent of the Hall, the cost of its lighting, and the board of the officers are paid from funds thus collected, but that the greater portion of the money is applied to the immediate relief of the poor, the clothing of the naked, and other like charitable objects. In many instances, the new converts are relieved from pressing pecuniary embarrassment, consequent upon the indulgence in strong drink, and they are thus enabled to commence anew the battle of life with zeal and determination, no longer being weighted in the struggle with vicious habits and oppressing debts. Some city ministers have extended the right hand of fellowship to the evangelists, Meikle and Gertor; let them no longer stand aloof from an organization which, aside from the good it is otherwise doing, has reawakened the zeal and strengthened the faith of those who Sunday after Sunday frequent the city churches.

SPECTATOR.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

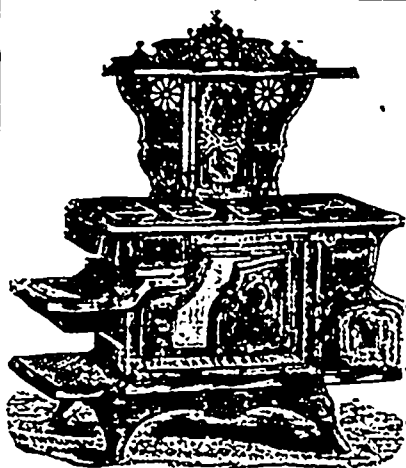
PRICE ALBERT, N. W. T., Sept. 22th.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—It may be of interest to your readers to note a few facts with respect to the Rebellion through which we have lately passed. The poor half breeds had grievances which the Government appeared to disregard. Kiel was sent for by the white settlers, and he succeeded in egging on the half breeds to take up arms. The half breeds had never expected to fight, and expected to get their claims settled. They had no more idea of the power of Canada than the Indians, some of them had never seen a railway. The poor devils ran now bally off; they have lost what little they had, and no white man will now employ them. I have seen and talked with several half breeds who were in the Rebellion, and they have assured me that they never intended firing a shot. If it were not for the miseries these people will be called upon to endure, and the loss of valuable lives, the Rebellion might be considered a blessing in disguise. Through it a large sum of money has been put in circulation in the country, which was greatly needed, and the prestige of Canada has likewise been greatly improved in the eyes of the world. I did not meet your Halifax boys, but they are reported as among the most soldierly of the men sent from the East.

Yours,

J



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DAVID ALLISON,
Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Sep. 25, 1885.

TIT BITS.

THE SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A short time back Mr Bright delivered a speech welcoming the Marquis of Ripon back to England, and dwelling on all the advantages which the rule of his lordship had procured for this country. Among other things, Mr Bright said he was glad to learn that our noble English language, the language of Milton, was becoming better known in India, and was spreading to the masses of the people—or words to that effect. The other day, happening to be walking by the barracks, I received a striking proof of the correctness of Mr. Bright's assertion. Three very small boys were having an improvised game of cricket. The wicket was represented by a piece of board resting against a large stone, the bat was a splint from some old box, and the ball was old and angular.

The day was hot, and the three little cricketers had dispensed with cricketer costume. In fact, they had nothing on but the shiny brown skin with which kind Mother Nature had endowed them at their birth. But they played the game with the utmost earnestness and vigor, as they had often seen the soldiers doing outside the barracks. "Pla-a-y!" shouted the bowler as he delivered the ball from a distance of about five yards. "H'out," exclaimed the wicket-keeper joyfully, as the ball tumbled down. "Damn!" said the youthful batter, energetically, as he gave up the bat and took up the ball. Truly, I thought as I watched this scene, Mr. Bright is quite right, and the knowledge of our noble English language, the language of Milton, is decidedly filtering down to the masses of the people.

"Masculine influence alone, feminine influence alone," says President Warron of the Boston University, quoted in the *Educational Weekly*, "can never produce the broadest, completest, humanistic culture. Only in the fully human society of men and women can a normal development of character go forward. Where mental and moral improvement is the earnest common purpose, the refining and ennobling influence of each sex upon the other in association can hardly be over estimated. It is an elevating and moulding force whose potency and value have but just begun to be recognized in the higher education."

"The prairies of the West are great places for wind," said a telegraph operator; "I used to have a station out in Nebraska out on the open prairie, and the way the wind blew there was a caution. But it was a lucky wind for me. At a station thirteen miles west my girl lived, and as I had 20 Sunday trains or business of my kind I used to go up there and stay over Sunday. But a livery horse from Saturday night to Monday morning cost me too much money, so I rigged me up a sail on an old tie car. All I had to do on Saturday night was to hoist my sail, push that tie car out on the main track, and in less than an hour I was at my journey's end. For more than a year I went to see my girl every Saturday night by means of that sail car. Pretty sleek, wasn't it?"

"Yes, pretty sleek. But do you mean to say that the wind blew in the same direction every Saturday night during all that time?"

"Of course I don't."
"Well, how did you manage it those nights when it blew in the other direction?"

"Easy enough. I had another girl at a station fifteen miles east."
"Say that you will be mine, dearest Angelina,"
"I will, upon one condition."
"Name it, my adored, and if it were to get you the moon—"
"It is easier than that: in brief, simply this: that you will invite me to spend a month in your father's house previous to our marriage."
"Of course, certainly—but why make such a strange request?"
"Well, I wish to learn to cook like your mother."

WATER AS A CURATIVE POWER.—There is no remedy for such general application and none so easily obtainable as water, and yet nine persons in ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent.

A strip of flannel of a napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and quickly wrung out of hot water and applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic.

We have known cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises, and sprains, is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals.

Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is the best of cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, with proper attention to diet, will alleviate any case of dyspepsia.

Brother Gardner: Up to de beginnin' of de eighteenth century Truth was held in great esteem among all mashuns, but fur de las' 200 y'ars de biggest liar has taken de cake. While de liar may git along tolerably well fur a few y'ars, an' ev'n reach de pint of holdin' an' offis an' ridin' in de same street car wid de postmaster, de mills of de gods am slowly grindin' away, an' all of a sudden he gits a drap an' am swept off de checkerboard. When you can't believe what a man says you have no funder use fur him.

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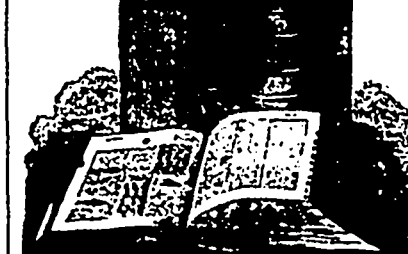
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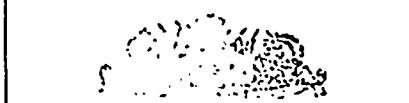
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Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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Pugwash, N. S., Feb. 10, 1882.
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 Suffering from extreme debility for a length of time, after trying a number of other remedies, I was induced, through persuasion of my clerical brethren, to try one bottle of your Emulsion. Its controlling power was so surprising that I continued its use as prescribed for a few weeks, and am now enabled to undertake and go through as long journeys with almost as little inconvenience as I experienced when I entered upon ministerial duty, thirty-five years ago. Being thus fully convinced that sufferers from exhaustion, brain weakness, or rheumatic attacks will gain speedy relief from the use of your Cod Liver Oil Compound, I feel it a duty to make known to such its remediable effect upon the system.
 I am, dear Sir, yours resp'y.

R. F. BRINE,
 Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrews, Wallace, and St. George, Pugwash, N. S., Co. Cumberland.

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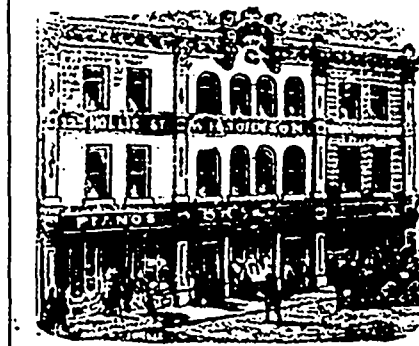
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 Claims paid to Jan 1st., 1885 2,283,203
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 ance in Canada, in 1884, shows that the net fire
 premium income of the CITIZENS was only ex-
 ceeded by a few of the oldest companies.

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Atwa,	\$114,884.98
British America,	156,035.10
Citizens,	228,497.02
City of London,	189,636.65
Commercial Union,	306,475.90
Five Insurance Association,	13,620.31
Glasgow and London,	263,629.67
Guardian,	143,517.89
Hartford,	135,589.34
Imperial,	205,141.67
Lancashire,	206,467.59
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,103.00
London and Lancashire,	98,115.52
National of Ireland,	45,949.16
Northen,	193,746.81
North British and Mercantile,	323,170.60
Norwich and Union,	42,457.02
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	225,510.45
Phoenix of London,	69,214.70
Quebec,	226,931.50
Royal,	511,307.31
Royal Canadian,	243,220.61
Scottish Union and National,	51,485.29
Western,	331,617.93

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