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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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THE CRITIC,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The members of the Halifax battalion who refused to serve in the late North-West rebellion are being drummed out. Quite right; but what about the officers who funked? Cowardice as well as love should level all ranks.

The reported depression in the flax trade is confirmed. Over production is the cause, and British mill owners have been obliged to close their factories. The present is an opportune time for housekeepers to lay in a full supply of linen.

De Lesseps has made another call upon the stockholders in the Panama Canal. The work, it is supposed, will cost more than double the amount originally estimated. Before the enterprise becomes an accomplished fact, the stockholders will have reason to regret having embarked in such a costly undertaking.

The Public Debt of Denmark amounts to \$35,000,000. According to the budget recently presented to the Folkething, the estimated revenue for the coming year is placed at \$17,000,000, the expenditure at \$13,000,000. The deficit will not be a serious matter, as there is now in the treasury in the form of accumulated surpluses about \$12,000,000.

Corcia has escaped from the embrace of the Russian bear. Had the schemes of Herr Von Mollendorf been successful, Corcia would now form an integral portion of the Russian empire, but the Chinese protest has for the time checked the encroachments of the Czar upon the Corcian peninsula, and the sturdy Corcians have still one chance left of proving themselves capable of establishing an independent government.

"Vanity, vanity, all is vanity." So saith the preacher. "Be submissive to the powers that be, whether of Church or State. Sink your individuality, withhold your criticism, and be satisfied with the dull, dead level of mediocrity." Such was the dogmatic teaching vouchsafed to a congregation in one of our fashionable churches on Sunday last. O shades of Wilberforce and Lincoln, shades of Chatham, Washington and Howe, of Luther, Knox and Wycliff, rise and protest.

Spain is a monopolist still, notwithstanding the fact that her exclusive policy has reduced her colonial empire from half a continent to a mere handful of islands. Germany has offered to relinquish Yap in the Caroline Islands, provided Spain grant trading privileges with these islands to all nations, but the Spanish Cortes hesitates. When Fernando du Po Annadon, Cuba Porto-Rico, the Philippine, Caroline, Palaos, and the Marian Islands have slipped from their grasp, the Cortes will probably think the time fitting to inaugurate a new policy.

The Queen has been pleased to congratulate the Canadian people upon the completion of their great trans-continental railway. The people of Canada have good reason to congratulate themselves. All parties were in favor of constructing the line, but its cost has been a heavy burden upon the country. Our grandsons will admire our pluck and enterprise, but their grandfathers will have to pay the piper.

For the second time during the year 1885 the Suez Canal has been blocked. A few months since the sinking of a dredge prevented the passage of steamers through the canal for upwards of a week; now by the grounding of an insignificant trader the British and Indian mails are delayed for six days. De Lesseps will have to run another furrow across the sandy isthmus if he wishes to ensure continued popularity of the route to India via the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The Halifax Herald, in a leading article, undertakes to completely upset and destroy the theories of Henry George with respect to taxation upon land values for revenue purposes. The writer has evidently not studied the works of George with care, otherwise he would not refer to police and fire protection as if these were provided for by the federal government. George proposed levying a tax upon land values as a substitute for customs and excise duties.

The writers upon Prohibition vs. License will take a short holiday. Many of our readers have expressed themselves as deeply interested in the controversy, and we propose in the course of a few weeks to re-open it upon new and defined lines. The question which now most concerns the public is, whether Prohibition or License is the course for a state to adopt, in order to prevent intemperance; and this is the question we wish to have discussed in THE CRITIC. Due notice of the controversy will be given.

Lord Salisbury has a foreign policy. In this the present Premier contrasts favorably with his predecessor in office. Gladstone made a muddle in the Soudan, cringed to Germany in Zanzibar, and had he remained in office would probably have drawn us into a needless war with Russia. Under Salisbury the Zanzibar difficulty has been peaceably adjusted, the Russians held in check, and the Egyptian problem partially solved. The British electors now form the jury before whom the cause of Vigor vs. Vacillation is about to be tried.

The politicians of St. John, N. B., are having a lively time of it. Last month the city and county were called upon to elect a successor in Parliament to the late lamented Sir Isaac Burpee. The retirement of Sir S. L. Tilley once more places upon the electors of the city the responsibility of choosing a gentleman to represent them in the Dominion House of Commons. If the verdict is favorable to the present Government, the Opposition journals will cry, "Corruption." If the Opposition win the seat, it will be attributed by the Conservatives to bad management, or possibly to the unpopularity of their candidate. Apparently the people have no choice in the matter, but are entirely at the mercy of those who pull the wires or supply election funds. St. John will have a chance to speak for herself, notwithstanding.

The sublime Porte is troubled in his mind—he is said to be insane, and considering the predicament in which he now finds himself, the announcement of his insanity is not surprising. Bulgaria quietly appropriates a portion of the Sultan's territory equal in extent to about two-thirds that of Nova Scotia; Serbia and Greece are preparing to carve off their slices of Thanksgiving Turkey; Austria is secretly abetting them with the hope that she may secure an outlet upon the Aegean Sea, and Russia supports the Bulgarian aggression, feeling confident that it will have the effect of smoothing her road to Constantinople. Meantime the Turkish Cabinet is divided in its counsels, anarchy prevails to an alarming extent among the people; sedition, conspiracy and treachery lurk in every corner of the empire, and the Sultan's life is threatened at every step. Under such circumstances any poor mortal might be pardoned should he become bereft of his senses.

BURMAH TO BE ANNEXED.

The Indian Government are no sooner relieved from the threatened Russian invasion on the north-west of the country, than they are obliged to turn their attention in an opposite direction. The King of Burmah has, under French influence, been endeavouring to extort from the British traders unlawful taxes. Against such action the Indian Government has protested, but King Theebaw believes his position to be inaccessible, and having strongly fortified Mandalay, the capital of the country, bids the British defiance. Burmah has an area equal to about four times that of the Maritime Provinces, is flanked on the west and south by British Provinces, and on the east by the several independent and tributary States of Shan. Still further east lie the half-dozen Provinces wrested from Annam by the French 20 years ago. The soil of Burmah is similar to that known by us

as upland; it is fertile and productive, and under favorable climatic influences, yields an abundant return to the laborer; but the country is more particularly remarkable for its wonderful mineral resources. Gold, silver, iron, copper, antimony, and other precious and useful minerals are found in great quantities; but owing to the disorganized state of Government these mines have never yet been properly worked. The natural outlet of Burmah is down the Irrawaddy through British territory, but the French hope to divert this trade eastward by way of the River Mekhong. Could Burmah be brought under French domination, the Shan States would speedily be absorbed, and French rule on the Indo Chinese peninsula would become an accomplished fact. This, Britain cannot allow, and it is therefore probable that the result of the present expedition will be the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British Crown.

AN IMPECUNIOUS MONARCH.

Far away in the interior of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, two hundred miles from the mouth of the Irrawaddy, is situated the domain of King Theebaw, the cruel and bloodthirsty potentate of Upper-Burmah. For the past eight years, this unscrupulous monarch has extorted from his subjects, in the form of taxes, a large proportion of the products of their labour. Thousands of them have in consequence of this oppression found their way to the British Provinces of Arakan and Pegu which have, during the past 20 years, doubled their populations. High and low, rich and poor suffer alike from the caprices of their unnatural Sovereign. Ministers of State compelled to lie on the roadside for hours together in the broiling sun with heavy weights upon their chests, Judges, Governors, Magistrates, Peasants, decapitated with but a mock trial, women strangled by the cruel bow-string: these, all these, are but the ordinary events which mark the reign of the dissipated and profligate King. And now that his subjects are no longer able to satisfy his rapacity, he seeks to fill his coffers with British gold at the expense of British traders. But King Theebaw has overstepped the mark, and will soon have to yield to the advancing British force. His army, which is but poorly equipped, consists of 10,000 men, and cannot offer successful opposition to the British expedition.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHWAYS.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, the Inspector of Fisheries, has been busily engaged during the summer months putting his patent Fishways into the mill-dams in various parts of the Province, and we are informed that there are now some forty of them in successful use. Two dams and a natural face on the Bedford River have been supplied with these structures, and the large lake from which the branch flows, where Peveril's dam has heretofore been an impossible barrier, is said to have been swarming with young alewives during September, on their way down to the sea.

The heavy dam on the Avon, in Hants County, owned by the Messrs. McCallum, carrying a head of about 20 feet, has also been opened with one of these fishways. The structure is about 160 feet long, and is entirely in the pond; the fish enter it at the base of the dam, where they meet a slow, easy brook, and pass up as readily as through a natural stream.

An important victory has been achieved by Mr. Rogers on the Magaguadavic River, in Charlotte County, where a natural face of some 70 feet in height, has been overcome, and an easy, almost natural stream has been provided by means of which any sort of anadromous fish may ascend that fine river. The matter of overcoming this obstruction had occupied the attention of the leading citizens of St. George for some years past, but was generally considered impossible of accomplishment, except at a great outlay; but Mr. Rogers was asked to visit the locality, and his long experience in matters of the kind has enabled him to grapple with difficult problems, and from all accounts victory is his. The ascent is accomplished by the construction of four small dams and five of the fishways of about 290 feet in the aggregate. There was quite a gathering of the people from the surrounding country to witness the turning on of the water, two weeks since, when general surprise was expressed at the result. There was not the least doubt as to the ready ascent of the fish. Mr. W. H. Kinney, of Yarmouth, the builder, received much credit for the substantial and permanent nature of the work, and for managing to complete the whole at a cost of little over \$1000. Judging from the following, which we reproduce from the *St. John Sun*, the people of St. George were not slow to recognize the importance of having their grand river and the extensive lakes from which it flows, opened up, so as to allow the fish to reach their natural spawning beds, nor to give credit where it is due:—

"Messrs. Venning and Rogers were entertained to-night by Dr. Dick, a well known advocate of fish culture, and an adept in the art of wielding a rod. During the evening, the company were agreeably surprised by a serenade from the St. George cornet band, and several salutes by Capt. A. J. McGee's company of volunteers. The demonstration was by torchlight, and was witnessed by nearly all the inhabitants, male and female, of St. George. The assembled crowd, military corps, and band in gorgeous uniform, together with the brilliant torchlights, made a most imposing appearance; and Messrs. Venning and Rogers appeared highly pleased at this token of respect and appreciation of their services.

Hon. A. H. Gilmor, M. P., made a short address, and introduced Mr. Rogers, who eloquently expressed his thanks for the honor done to him and Mr. Venning. He enlarged upon the many resources of this "Canada of ours," yet to be developed, and paid a glowing tribute to our institutions—advising young men to stay at home and be contented—and urged them to develop our own country, which he claimed was in most respects ahead of the world in its vast possibilities in the future."

WHAT DO THE FRIENDS OF CAPE BRETON WANT?

This is a question that was asked in the House of Assembly last winter by a man who seemed to think that the friends of Cape Breton do not know what they want. The shortest answer to it is, "Justice!"

It may be well, however, to give a brief epitome of Cape Breton's wants for the information of those who do not know that heretofore gross injustice has been shown towards that deserving and important section of our Province.

Cape Breton wants her due share of public funds to be spent within her borders in such a way as shall not only place her on a level with other portions of the Dominion, but shall be of lasting advantage to the whole of this Province.

Cape Breton wants railway subsidies that will enable reputable companies to build in that Island railways, which, once opened to traffic, shall ensure the rapid expansion of its varied natural industries.

Railways in Cape Breton, judiciously located, would at once result in the opening and working of several magnificent coal mines now useless and unprofitable both to the Province as well as to that Island. These mines would annually contribute largely, in the shape of royalties, to the provincial revenue.

Railways in Cape Breton would render saleable at an early date thousands of acres of crown and timber lands that we do not need to keep in reserve; and this, too, would of course help to fill the provincial treasury.

Railways in Cape Breton would facilitate the making of arrangements to smelt and manufacture the practically unlimited quantities of iron-ore that now, like the coal mines of Inverness Co., yield us no revenue, direct or indirect.

Railways in Cape Breton would bring within reach of the people there a ready market for the fresh fish that can in winter be got very cheap in different parts of the Island.

Railways in Cape Breton would render available very extensive deposits of gypsum which now can be very economically quarried, but cannot, on account of their distance from a good shipping-place, be sent to market.

Railways in Cape Breton would stimulate agriculture on the Island—an industry which now flourishes in certain sections in spite of disadvantages of which farmers in the other agricultural districts of the Province have scarcely any idea.

Lastly, railways in Cape Breton would keep within the Province many of our young people that now have to go to the United States to engage in industries that might be provided at home.

How are these railways to be built? Let the Dominion Government build a trunk line to Sydney or Louisburg, and let the Local Government give the Island three-fourths of the public monies to which her population, her area, her resources, her relative importance and her past contributions to our revenue unquestionably entitle her, and the construction of all the required railway will speedily follow. Every man well acquainted with the splendid possibilities of that Island, and having the smallest ability to forecast the future from data far from limited or obscure, must agree with us in saying that afterwards the whole Province will have the fullest reasons to be satisfied with such an expenditure.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD BURN?

The exhaustion of the world's fuel supply is a calamity which appears to be always growing less probable. In fact we need not fear but that, if we bequeath them enough money, our remotest descendants will be able to keep comfortably warm. Not only is the coal supply now known to be well nigh inexhaustible, but Nature occasionally affords us a glimpse of other resources which have hitherto lain unused in her storehouses. Natural gas has lately been turned to account, and has already effected a greater saving of coal than dealers in the latter article might think desirable. Another substance, formerly wasted, now promises to take a prominent place among heat-producers. In the Trans-Caucasian province of Baku, where the surface of the ground is so full of petroleum that it frequently takes fire, one firm prepares annually 450,000 tons of crude oil, the heating power of which is one-half greater than that of coal, while its cost is only sixty cents per ton. This fuel has been used for years in the steamers on the Caspian, and on the Trans-Caucasian railroads, and now the Central Pacific Company has successfully introduced it into California. The oil regions of Canada and Pennsylvania may soon be expected to utilize as a heater this substance, which has hitherto been wasted.

Even without counting on the resources opened up by these two discoveries, the supply of coal is known to be sufficient for warming the fingers of the human race for some years to come. A careful estimate shows that the coal fields of the United States can, if necessary, supply the whole world with coal for 1500 or 2000 years. The Alleghanian coal region covers over 50,000 square miles. Nor do the United States by any means monopolize the coal area of America, much less of the world. The extreme North-West of the Dominion, from British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean, is an almost uninterrupted bed of coal. Around Hudson's Bay it is also known to exist; while it abounds in the more limited area of the Maritime Provinces. The European coal mines, too, appear to be still capable of holding their own. In 1873 their output was equal to four times that of the American mines. If then, the United States alone undertake to warm the world with the product of their coal mines for the next fifteen hundred years, we need not feel a chill when we think of the future inhabitants of this planet.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DOUBLE DIAGONAL PUZZLE.

Of letters seven, seven words,
Each placed beneath the other,
Diagonals, if downwards read,
Two states of life discover.

1. This names a room to which I go each night :
2. This winds thro' town and thorp from left to right :
3. This in the battle field is seen to shine :
4. This to and from the pasture leads the kine :
5. This word you'll find denotes the Science of Life :
6. This names the wisest man in peace or strife :
7. This is a gem that shines in regal crown.

Now, reader mine, your answer please write down.

J. B. C.

Solution of Double Acrostic, published last week :—

M I O N A O
E L I Z A B E T H
D I A N A
O M M E R
O H I L I
A C H M E T
L O N D O N D E R R Y

TIP-BITS.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.— The juice of half a lemon is, to the taste of many, a delightful addition to iced or warm tea. Of course no milk is used with it.

Half-a-teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little cold water will instantly relieve "heart-burn," or dyspepsia.

Dainty sandwiches are prepared as follows: Cut some bread in triangular or round pieces very thin; butter evenly and cover with layers of cucumber, chicken and ham, seasoning to taste.

Never serve sardines in the tin boxes in which they are packed. Lay them carefully in a pretty majolica or porcelain sardine dish, to be had in every china store, or serve them in any small flat dish.

It should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately an insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill an insect that may enter the ear.

Tracing paper may be made by immersing best tissue paper in a bath composed of turpentine and bleached beeswax. A piece of beeswax an inch in diameter dissolved in half a pint of turpentine is said to give good results. The paper should be allowed to dry for two or three days before it is used.

What is the legend of the Edelweiss? "Once there was a maiden," so the legend runs, "so fair, so pure, so heavenly-minded, that no suitor was found worthy to win her; and so, though all men sighed for, at last she was metamorphosed into a white star-like flower, and placed high up on the loftiest mountain tops, close to the snows she resembled, to be for ever a type of the womanhood that is purest and most lovely." And because the owner was only found through peril and toil and upward struggle, it became a saying that to win the love that was highest and noblest was to "pluck the Edelweiss" and no higher honour could any lady merit than to have the little white flower placed, as her own emblem, within her hand.—

"Far up on stormiest Alpine crest,
Where winds of tempests blow,
They say that, all unfearing rest,
A flower upon the snow.

A tiny flower, pale and sweet,
That blooms o'er breath of ice;
And glad are they on any day,
Who find the Edelweiss."

A CURIOUS INDIAN LEGEND.— One of the sights of Delhi is an enormous iron shaft known as the pillar of Rajah Deva, which has connected with it a curious tradition bearing on the present name of the city. The pillar is a solid shaft of metal, sixteen inches in diameter and fifty feet in length, so firmly planted in the earth that not more than one half appears above the surface. It has numerous characters, in Sanskrit, deeply cut into its face, commemorative of the powers of the Rajah Deva, who, it is stated, "obtained with his own arm undivided sovereignty over the earth for a long period." The pillar is supposed to have been in its present position for no less than 1500 years—that being the period given by General Cunningham, one of the most distinguished of modern archæologists. It is said that a holy Brahmin assured the Rajah that the pillar had been driven so deeply into the earth that it reached the head of Vasuki, the Serpent King, who supports the world, and consequently had become immovable; whereby the dominion was insured in perpetuity in the dynasty of its founder, so long as the pillar stood. The king was incredulous, and ordered the monument to be dug up. Sure enough, the base was found reddened with the blood of the Serpent King, and commands were at once issued that the pillar was to be restored to its original position. As a punishment for the Rajah's want of faith, however, no force that could be brought to bear was sufficient to sink it into the ground as before, and ill-fortune pursued him for ever afterwards. Hence the city derived its name of Dhili, from the fact that the shaft remained loose (*dhila*) in the ground. It is now firm enough and remarkably well preserved, but the site is eleven miles outside the walls of the present Delhi.—*Once a Month.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The black Republic in Hayti is again in trouble. Colored politicians are capable of creating as much disturbance as are their pale-faced brethren.

The egg trade of Aucona and the surrounding district in that part of Italy has assumed immense proportions. 75,000,000 eggs are sent annually to London, and still the trade continues to grow. Fourteen cents per dozen is the average price at which they are sold.

Newspapers form the greatest phenomenon of the 19th century. They have now become absolutely indispensable, and 33,000 editors, to say nothing of sub-editors, reporters, managers, printers, etc., are engaged in providing literary pabulum for the millions.

\$87,000 have been subscribed towards the Grant monument fund. It is thought that had the memorial taken the form of a donation to Miss Grant, double the above sum would have already been realized.

Mr. Norman McAskill, an energetic trader of Franboise, C. B., was in the city this week.

The trade in Winnipeg is reported as being very brisk. 200 miles of branch railways have been built in Manitoba and the North West during the present summer.

In Nova Scotia the building of the Cape Breton railway, the construction of the missing link, and the completion of the Nictaux and Atlantic railway have been postponed "to a more convenient season."

The population of Ottawa has increased by 2,065 during the past year. It now reaches 32,857. The population theory does not receive the support of the Ottawa people.—*Mail*.

Ottawa people are trying to establish a winter carnival there in place of Montreal. The carnival can't be held in the latter place because of small-pox.

The delimitation of the Afghan boundary will occupy the commission for eight months to come. A stretch of four hundred miles in an Asiatic Switzerland where railways are unknown is not by any means a pleasure jaunt.

A proposition to establish a universal language will be introduced at the Paris exposition in 1889.

Two hundred public houses in London were watched between the hours of nine and twelve on a recent Saturday night for the purpose of seeing how many persons entered them. The count showed that they were visited by 68,608 persons—men, women and children, during the three hours.

A Chicago cheese dealer states that much of the so-called English cheese is made in the United States, is shipped to England, when it is returned, enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped backward and forward two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor.

The North British Society held their 117th annual meeting at the Hotel hotel on the 5th inst., with a good attendance. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of \$1,080, and charitable disbursements of \$500, not including \$100 to the volunteer relief fund, and a large sum loaned for temporary aid. The total assets of the society are \$11,000, an increase of \$400 over last year. Arrangements were made for the regular St. Andrew's day dinner, and the following officers were elected:—*President*—Robert Baxter; *Vice-President*—J. A. Turnbull; *Senior Assistant do*—Forbes; *Junior Assistant do*—Ald. McInnis; *Treasurer*—George Mitchell; *Secretary*—H. H. Grant; *Assistant Secretary*—A. M. Fraser.

Massachusetts has many live newspapers published outside of the "Hub." The Springfield *Republican* has a reputation wide as the continent; the Cape Ann *Advertiser* is well known to those interested in the fisheries; and the Peabody *Reporter*, which is an ably edited, spicy journal, is destined to have a long and useful career.

The Mississippi River, the water of which resembles that of our own beloved Avon, carries annually to the ocean about one hundred and fifty million tons of solid matter.

A letter to the San Francisco Bulletin from Alaska, dated September 22, contains the following: "The new volcano on Chotunabura Island, in Cook Inlet, continues active, but is less violent than last year. Smoke and steam issue from fissures down to the water's edge. Drinkable water is very scarce, but in spite of these little drawbacks, several white men have stationed themselves on the island and intend to winter there and hunt sea otters. The people of this vicinity are now harvesting their potatoes. The crop seems to be a good one. We have enjoyed a good supply of lettuce, radishes, and fine cauliflower throughout the season—the latter vegetable especially would do credit to California, both in size and flavor."

Mr. C. C. Blake of Kansas, editor of a journal entitled *Future*, has struck out for himself a new and hitherto untried journalistic track. In the *Future* he predicts the weather probabilities for several months in advance. According to Mr. Blake, the weather in December will be quite cold and winter-like, with a number of storms. A large amount of snow will fall, and towards the end of the month there will be a thaw.

J. E. Wilson & Co., have in stock a large variety of excellent stoves. Intending purchasers should not fail to inspect them.

Prof. F. C. Sumicrast is to be congratulated upon the success of the Musical Soiree in Mason Hall. Such entertainments serve to elevate the musical taste of our citizens.

Riel has been further respited until the 10th inst.

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of which M. B. Daly, M. P., is a representative, is one of the oldest companies of the kind doing business in Halifax.

Dr. Washington is building up a large practice. A determined man never fails to find friends when his cause is just.

The Merchant's Reading Room in this city is well kept. Mr. C. Creed is always gentlemanly and attentive to those frequenting the room.

The British expedition under Major-General Prondorgast will make short work of King Thebau and his Burmese army if they should offer battle in the open field. If, however, they retire within the fortifications of Mundalay, Prondorgast will have his winter's work out for him.

R. F. McColl advertises an attractive assortment of dry goods at moderate prices. Give him a call.

The contract for the Canada Pacific Railway bridge at Lachine has been let for \$2,000,000.

The old and reliable firm of Stairs, Son & Morrow have won more than a provincial reputation. It stands A1, and pushes business despite outside competition.

Another hero of the American Civil War, General McClellan, has passed away. Unlike General Grant's, his funeral was unostentatious, there being no military display whatever.

W. J. Nelson left for Boston last week, he proposes starting in that city the manufacture of Minard's Liniment, which is so well and favorably known throughout Nova Scotia.

The jury in the trial of Mr. Stead and Mrs. Jarrett brought in a verdict of "guilty," on the charge of having taken away Eliza Armstrong, without her father's consent; though her mother's concurrence is a matter of doubt. The judge charged strongly against Mr. Stead, being probably influenced by an excessive abhorrence of the latter's somewhat unsavory exposure of vice in English high life.

Young house-keepers should visit the ware-rooms of A. Stephen & Son. Drawing-room sets upholstered in old gold with silk plush to match are now the height of fashion.

The potato crop in some portions of Cape Breton is said to be four times as great as that of last year. In Prince Edward Island, too, the yield was so great that potatoes are said to be selling there at ten cents a bushel.

The last spike in the Canada Pacific Railway was driven on Saturday morning last by Donald A. Smith. Sir John McDonald has received numerous congratulatory telegrams. The C. P. R. is finished; now for the P. E. Island tunnel.

His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, has written an able letter to the Halifax Herald advocating the building of a subway beneath the waters of the Northumberland Straits, and connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland. The appeal of the Archbishop is manly, fair, and just, and should be cordially seconded by the representatives of the Maritime Provinces in the House of Commons.

The Quebec, Richmond, Montreal, and other Canadian journals have given publicity to the agitation going on in Halifax relative to the Short Line question. The editorials of *The Critic* have been widely copied and commented upon by the Upper Canadian press, and the people of Quebec and Ontario have now their eyes turned towards Halifax. Is \$2,500 to prove a stumbling block to our citizens, or are they prepared to risk that amount for a possible, yes, a probable gain of tens of thousands of dollars in trade?

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* London despatch says: A cabinet council was held at the official residence of the first lord of the treasury to-day. The reply of King Theobaw to England's ultimatum, having been read, the Cabinet declared war against Burmah, and a formal declaration with the Queen's sanction has been issued. The French Government and the Burmese minister resident of Paris have been notified that all foreign subjects remaining in Burmah are required to come into the British line. The British army of invasion is advancing, 15,000 strong, the greater portion on steamers. The first military operation will be the bombardment by the ironclad flotilla of the Minha forts.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Nov. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer "Algoma," which left Owen Sound on Thursday, 5th inst., went ashore in a blinding snowstorm and gale of wind on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, at 4 a. m. Saturday. About eight passengers and twenty-five of the crew are supposed to have been lost. Mr. Beatty, manager of the lake traffic, has sent out tugs from Port Arthur with instructions to search the island for any of those on board who may have got ashore, and to pick up and take care of anybody that may be found.

In the city of London, proper, there are but 640 acres of land, which are valued at \$15,000,000 per acre. London City has an area of 120 square miles. Land in the suburbs may be purchased for a comparatively reasonable sum.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

The Young Ladies' Academy at Sydney opened last week. Like similar institutions at Arichat, Pictou, and Antigonish, it is conducted by the ladies of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*. One of the teachers in it will be Sister St. Margaret, a clever young lady from Antigonish, who a few years ago obtained grade B with a high average, and has since joined the *Congregation*, and been studying in their schools.

The St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, has at present about fifty students. In higher education, this institution is far ahead of any other Catholic institution in the Maritime Provinces. Its usefulness must not be estimated by the number of degrees it confers, because, for one reason or another, but few of its students complete its Arts curriculum, and it does not give baccalaureates to half-sledged undergraduates.

Rev. Father Biggs has returned from the United States.

Rev. B. M. Mullins, P. P., is for a time to have charge of the large and laborious mission of Ingonish, Victoria Co., C. B. Father Mullins is a promising graduate of Laval University. He has already attracted much attention by the practical character, earnestness and eloquence of his sermons.

The Liverpool (Eng.) *Times* says, that the number of Catholics in the United States at the census of 1891 will be about ten and a half millions, and the number in Great Britain, including Ireland the Colonies, must be then in the neighborhood of fifteen millions.

The attendants at the cholera hospitals in Madrid and elsewhere in Spain are all Sisters of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and their presence seems of as much efficacy as medicine. All the regular attendants fled. All these self-sacrificing women are ladies by birth, chiefly from Navarre, Catalonia, and Valencia. In an ordinary hospital the duties which fall to a Sister's lot are unpleasant enough, but in these cholera hospitals, forsaken by all, one shudders to think of all they must go through.—*The Sun* (New York.)

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod, pastor of the congregation at Mira, C. B., has resigned, owing to old age and infirmity. He will be assigned the position of *pastor emeritus*.

On Tuesday next the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, late of Fall River, Mass., will be inducted into the pastorate of Salem Church, Stellarton.

The Rev. J. M. Allan, who has but lately returned to Nova Scotia, has received a hearty and unanimous call from the Church at Scotsburn, Pictou County.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Dr. McGregor of this city continues in poor health. It was hoped that his recent trip to Scotland would have the effect of restoring him to vigor.

The Rev. Dr. McLae of St. John, preached to a large congregation in St. Matthew's Church last Sunday morning.

The Rev. T. F. Fotheringham of St. John has declined the call extended to him by a church at Colton, Cal.

Ex-Moderator Hays, of Denver, who took an active part at the last Presbyterian Council, has begun his pastorate in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, one of the strongest in the denomination, and the leading Protestant Church in that city.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has forty-five great presses running ten hours a day, sending out religious papers and books.

During the holding of a temperance service in the Methodist Church at Liverpool, N. S., some time ago, some scoundrel placed a barrel saturated with oil near the building and set fire to it.

The corner stone of a new building for the Methodist Episcopal Church Home in New York, was laid recently.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A series of mission services were lately held in St. Georges' Church, conducted by the rector and the curate. They were well attended.

Rev. N. R. Raven, A. B., has been appointed curate-in-charge of Dartmouth until Easter.

The Rev. A. J. Townend left for England on Monday in the *Siberian*. He is to be stationed at Dublin. As a lecturer and in society Mr. Townend will be much missed. He was ever ready on favorable terms to lecture in behalf of any charitable object; and his powers of graphic description made his lectures very pleasant to listen to. He was also a brilliant conversationalist.

The Rev. J. S. Parkinson is moving into residence at Londonderry. This will leave the parish of Port Medway vacant; a good opening for an active and robust young man.

The death of the Bishop of Ely leaves a blank on the bench which it will be difficult to fill. A Theologian of sound and conservative type, a deep and eloquent preacher, a wise and experienced counsellor, and of far-seeing, statesmanlike grasp of things, he has filled a useful and honored place amongst the servants of the Church of England. His last charge, delivered only a few months since, was full of prescient and sage advice for the times, and attracted much notice.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The annual report of "Registered Physicians" in this Province is not to be depended upon. A gentleman sent circulars, according to this official and published list, to all the registered physicians in the Province—some, he found had been dead for years, and others had long since left the country; the secretary, whose duty it is to carefully prepare an accurate report, perhaps is himself defunct, and the "Board" a widow.

Could the gentleman who spoke so ably and eloquently in the Nova Scotia Parliament some twelve years ago in favor of a "Medical Board," of its usefulness to the profession and benefit to the public, return and see the result, he would go back to mother earth in silent despair.

If I could find three physicians in the city who are not more or less at loggerheads with one another, I would give them a suppor. Pio upon you, gentlemen!

A class of men who give time and life itself for others, in hundreds of cases gratuitously, surely should be above petty jealousies among themselves.

A profession that persecutes its own members cannot be called a liberal profession.

The hospital war is over. In the sturdy and expressive language of the laity, somebody got "licked."

"M. D."—"Chesnuts" kindly remarked in one of his letters to THE CRITIC that "Assegaïs" had a thick skin. I shall as pleasantly say, and mean it, "M. D." has a thick head.

"Tit-Fat" has the gloves on. Is he practising on a sand bag, wind bag, or something alive?

Can't he exhume another "M. D.," and have a little fun with him?

There are more gladiators in the profession in this Province than in any other part of the world. Perhaps when we have all lady doctors, there will be more fighting, but we doubt it.

I have not heard of Dr. Angwin publicly abusing any physicians of the male persuasion, or giving her opinions in the public press on this or that subject of public interest. Ah! woman, you are too modest ever to be successful in a profession that so often gives its favors to conceited medicos.

Cliquism is bad enough in politics, but ruinous to the Medical profession

I have chided you much this time, my brother professionals, yet with all your faults my heart is with you. One should get what he most needs, and I have given it to you freely. No thanks, please!

Whether a plump, pretty arm, or a scrawny one, all the same, it costs a dollar to have it scratched; cows are now more useful than ever.

Jenner was a man of bright, cultured mind; his discovery was not from accident, but from acute observation, long and careful thought.

Napoleon destroyed a million of men, Jenner already has saved millions, and will in the future save hundreds of millions. A grain of vaccine is more potent to save than the sword to destroy.

Our French fellow-citizens, in slang phrase, "kicked" against vaccination, in consequence hosts of them have since "kicked" the bucket.

The motto of a Montreal Frenchman—"Give me death, but no vaccine!"

If this epidemic keeps on, we will easily recognize a Montrealer by his pock-marked visage.

We have seen a petition for physical culture in our schools. For heaven's sake, first give us enough of the mental. Thousands of children in this Province are growing up in utter ignorance. Rather quixotic, that petition.

ASSEGAÏS.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Mr. E. T. McKeen, of the Sydney Academy, has published a letter in which he questions the wisdom of introducing into Nova Scotia the one long school-term agitated for by THE CRITIC. He believes that the teaching profession is more likely to gain than to lose by the "infusion of new blood," in the shape of "twenty or thirty college students." He seems to approve, however, of teachers being engaged for a year from the 1st of November. This plan would effectually keep out of the teaching ranks the student teachers he would fair befriend. But in any case the entrance of a number of students into the teaching profession for five months or thereabouts, can hardly be dignified with the name "infusion of new blood."

If Mr. McK. thinks that only twenty or thirty students seek schools for the summer months, he will pardon us for saying that he is far from being fully acquainted with the facts of the case he discusses. Pictou Academy, St. Francis Xavier's, the Normal school, and others of our higher institutions have each twenty or thirty students that will take the places of regular teachers in the spring if they can get them. The rest of Mr. McK.'s letter consists largely of unsupported assertions, the proof of which we await.

The newly enfranchised electors of Britain appear to have a just estimate of what may be considered the proper qualifications of a candidate seeking their suffrages. A few weeks since, a London barrister, in addressing a political gathering in one of the Northern counties, was making what he thought to be a most telling speech. "No, gentlemen," he cried, "when I think of your great and important county, I know not East, nor West, nor North, nor South." This speech was here suddenly interrupted by an exclamation of a newly enfranchised clod-hopper, to the effect that he had best go home and study up his "jogerphy" book and "larn" something about the country.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AT SUAKIM.

Here scarce one eats and drinks enough
To keep the body and soul together;
Panting each breath in a painful puff,
How does one exist in Suakim weather?
Thermometer up to a hundred and ten,
And oven a hundred and fifteen often,
What marvel if into babies men,
Into lunatics gentles, here soften?
Boiling and burning, burning and boiling,
Simmer we all the summer through,
Dying away at the thought of tolling—
If we can live, that is all we can do.
The sea is a cauldron, the sky is a furnace,
The air alternately one or the other,
The sand like red-hot iron to burn is,
And we between them must smelt and smother.

G. G. CHALLICK.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

POETS AND PRONUNCIATION.*

BY F. BLAKE CROFTON.

The great effect which rhyme must have upon the pronunciation of the masses, and the additional obligation therefore devolving upon poets to be correct in their rhymes, have not, so far as I know, been sufficiently noticed hitherto.

It would of course be absurd to expect that in a thousand consecutive couplets every rhyme should be perfect. The spirit which made the countryman vote against Aristides, because he was tired of hearing him called just, would rise in rebellion against a poet who uniformly rhymed with mathematical exactness. An occasional jolt or jar to a canoe floating down a tranquil stream is refreshing to its occupant. It makes him better appreciate the general smoothness of the motion.

Even were this yearning for the spice of variety less widespread than it is, it would yet be undesirable that an inexorable law should abolish moderate poetic licence in regard to rhymes. It would be lamentable indeed if

"Tyrannic rhyme, that cramps to equal chime
The gay, the soft, the florid, and sublime,"

were so cruel a tyrant as to force poets to suppress every grand conceit, and every beautiful expression, which they could not introduce without a slight imperfection in assonance. The gratified fancy soothes the offended ear of the critic as he reads such a couplet as,

"O'er her warm cheek and rising bosom more
The bloom of young desire and purple light of love."

But this right of making exceptions to the rule carries with it a grave responsibility. An incorrect rhyme in a striking distich, especially in one destined to become a familiar quotation, may foster and perpetuate a popular mispronunciation. The rhyming of "love" and "move" is harmless, because there is nowhere a tendency to sound these words alike. The rhyming of "love" with "grove" is not quite so unobjectionable, because "love" is a rare provincialism, as well as the usual pronunciation of foreigners. The rhyming of "tone" and "none" is actually mischievous, because it tends to spread a very common vulgarism.

It would be a hard task to determine how far certain familiar lines have added to the vitality of mispronunciations. How far, for example, is the prevalence of one of the quaintest vagaries of his native brogue attributable to the great popularity of Oliver Goldsmith's "Traveller," of which the following is the second couplet:

"Or onward, where the rude Carinthian door
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door."

In less widely-read poems, Mrs. Browning and Owon Meredith follow suit:

"For where my worthiness is poor
My will stands richly at the door,"

and,

"Her carriage drew up to the bookseller's door,
Where they publish those nice little books for the poor."

Has the question of the far-famed crow—

"Unto his mate,
"What shall we do for bread to eat?"—

nothing to do with the frequency of another Irishism? Would any one misaccentuate "contrary" on the second syllable but for the immortal "Mistress Mary, quite contrary," of the nursery rhyme? Or is the sublime muse of Mother Goose only embodying a current error in this line, as she evidently is in the tale of Mother Hubbard's unhappy dog, which expected a "bone," but got "none." There are a few people, who, whether from ignorance, contumacy, or an ultra-Quaker view of the nature of truth, persist in sounding "wander," "wan," "war," as they are spelt. How much has the number of these persons been increased by such oft-repeated distichs as those that follow?—

"Goosey, goosey, gander,
Whither do you wander?"

and,

"His face with ago was wan
And skeletons of nations
Were around that lonely man,"

in Campbell's "Last Man;" and

"But hark I through the far-flashing lightning of war,
What steed to the desert flies frantic and far?"

* This article, which first appeared in an American magazine, has been revised and largely rewritten for THE CRITIC.

in his still more universally known "Lochiel's Warning." Other desperate assaults have been made on the orthodox pronunciation of "war;" by

"Dalton-le, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar!"

by Byron's

"Young Hussar,
The whiskered votary of love and war!"

by Mrs. Hemans'

"King Bugar,
And the Libyan klags who had joined his war;"

and by many equally redoubted champions; so that the wonder is, not that the wrong sound of the word should be heard in some northern counties of England, but that the right sound should be heard anywhere.

In a well-known hymn (not by a New Englander, despite this internal evidence), "home" is the slovenly partner of "come!":

"The year of justice is come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home!"

And "Owon Meredith," in his "Babylonian," (was it to delight his Boston publishers?) makes "aro" rhyme with "caro." The same poet is also guilty of the following:

"They (tears) fell so fast that, to hide my grief,
I borrowed my neighbour's handkerchief,"

which he puts in the mouth of a thief, it is true, but not of a thief who is speaking his native tongue, or, in other words, "slinging slang." In Mrs. Browning's "Confessions," "creatura" rhymes with "natura." The subject of "Confessions" is very solemn, and it is therefore unfortunate that this distorted rhyme should suggest anything so profane as "a drop of the crathur," the phrase in which we most frequently hear the distortion. None of the passages referred to in this paragraph have become familiar quotations, or even "elegant extracts," and the evil effects of bad example in them are accordingly reduced. Yet it is possible that some ignorant readers have been confirmed in their ignorance by every one of them, except the last, for few Irishmen who could be misled thereby can read at all.

A more mischievous rhyme is the following, both from the extreme popularity of "Locksley Hall," where it occurs, and from the frequency of the mispronunciation of "one" among respectable, though semi-educated, citizens of the United States:

"I, that rather held it better men should perish one by one
Than that earth should stand at gaze, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon."

Mrs. Hemans has another common error in this frequently quoted passage:

"Ere for glad meetings round the joyous hearth;
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voices of prayer;
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth."

What the geographical home of the impropriety may be, I cannot say; but no one can travel long in English-speaking countries without meeting persons who articulate "pour" and "tour" as if they were spelt *power* and *tower*. Probably each of these mistakes is imbedded in and preserved by several false rhymes. I recall two: the former from "Marmion;" the latter, I think, from Beattie's "Minstrel":

"And shout of loud defiance pours,
And shakes his gauntlet at the towers."
"Deep mourns the turtle in sequestered tower,
And the lark carols clear from her aerial tour."

In one poem Mrs. Browning makes "look," in another "took," the companion rhyme of "struck"—an inelegance the worst of which is that it irresistibly reminds the reader, in either case, of a somewhat quaint Hibernicism. The same poetess, in a line of her "Duchess Mary," which has an unfortunate tendency to fasten itself upon the memory—

"He would wed with his betrothed, as she loved him, as she loathed"—

and, in at least one other place, countenances a peculiarity of some educated people. Whether she shared it herself or not, it is impossible to guess, for she plays unusually fast and loose with the laws of rhyme. Thus, in one triplet of her "Vision of Poots," she has "flowings," "bowings," and "poems," in another "strown," "soon," and "town," in another "took," "struck," and "woko," in another "lull," "wonderful," and "rule," besides other startlingly false assonances. One stanza in the same poem reads:

"Its lifeless shadow lies oblique
Upon the pool—where, javelin-like,
The star-rays quiver while they strike."

The uncommon pronunciation of the italicised word, suggested here, would probably be still more uncommon had not Tennyson added his sanction of it to Mrs. Browning's:

"If straight thy track, or if oblique,
Thou knowest not; shadows thou' dost strike,
Embracing cloud, Ixion-like."

It is to be noticed that all three rhymes are identical in these two triplets.

That the once fashionable pronunciations *lay* and *jine*, for "tea" and "join," still linger—both of them with the Irish peasantry; and the latter with many other uneducated people as well—may be partly due to Pope's famous couplet:

"There thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea;"

and his still more famous triplet:

"Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verso, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine."

But for the conservative force of rhyme the obsolescent *woind* for "wound" would probably be obsolete. In the opening lines of Dryden's "Hind and Panther," in Scott's tribute to Fox's "genius high and lore

profound, And wit that loved to play not *count*," in the preface to "Marion"; twice in the most striking passage of "Rokeby" (Bertram's death); and in scores of less important contexts, "wound" occurs in resonance with such words as "ground," "hound," "bound."

The word "avalanche" is at present in a transition state; but the inevitable triumph of the Anglicised over the French pronunciation has probably been hastened by Longfellow's couplet:

"Beware the pine-tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche!"

I consider that the popular song containing the lines,

"I have tried the desert path;
I have seen the storm arise,
Like a giant in his wrath,"

is an efficient ally of those who wish to sentence the pronunciation *verawth* to death or transportation. And every such rhyme as Sir Walter Scott's,

"But Baill's voice the deed forbade;
A mantle o'er his come he laid,"

I view as partly responsible for our divided usage as to the italicised word. From such a rhyme as Tennyson's,

"We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the harbour mouth;
And madly danced our hearts with joy,
As fast we fled to the South,"

we cannot tell whether the poet himself sounded the *u* in "buoy" or not; but we may infer that he never dreamed of that complicated pronunciation which Webster prefers, and which the orthography *bucoy* expresses as closely as it can be expressed. Hood's pun about the buoy at the Nore and the girl at the Needles shows still more exactly how *he* pronounced the word. In regard to this word I am inclined to prophesy the sailors, poets, and punsters will finally prevail over the orthoepists.

There has always been a common tendency in baffled rhymers to substitute what are rhymes to the eye, for what are rhymes to the ear. Even Milton, in his "L'Allegro," makes "melancholy" rhyme with "holy."

'To be continued).

FISH-GUANO INDUSTRY.

"If we will but solemnly determine to make the most and the best of all our powers and capacities; and if to this end, we will but seize and improve even the shortest intervals of possible action and effort, we shall find that there is no limit to our advancement."

It is a geographical fact that the Newfoundland and Nova Scotian coasts cover an extent of nearly three thousand miles, and that almost half as much again of the Labrador coast is virtually annexed to Newfoundland as "fishing ground."

The Cod and Seal Fisheries constitute in point of importance the principal commercial features of the independent Island, and Codfish, Halibut, Haddock, Mackerel, and Herring, are the produce of the Nova-Scotian Fisheries.

When it is considered that the Province of Nova Scotia alone (taking the average from 3 to 4 years) exceeds a yearly yield of 700,000 quintals of dry fish, equal to 35,000 tons, hence an equal quantity of offal, which worked off, would give nearly 9,000 tons of finished guano, ready for shipment, and that the Cod fishery of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland together, foot up 2,500,000 quintals, or 125,000 tons, which could give out 31,000 tons of guano, there need be no fear that the quantity of offal can ever run short for the machinery at command, or of meeting any increased demand of the commodity. But it is more reasonable to calculate on a supply of one-third of the above quoted total yield, say about 10,000 tons, although even that quantity would call for too much outlay of machinery at first, and might be rather speculative.

The foregoing, added to the fact that the *supply* and *quantity* of guano (being the droppings of sea birds) both from the Peruvian Chincha's and Saldanha Bay on the southern coast of Africa, has so materially fallen off of late, and despite the competition of cheap nitrates, opens up an incentive to extend the substitution of fish guano as a *better* fertilizer, with a certainty of an increasing obtainable quantity of codfish, and hence of offal and waste therefrom, which treated mechanically, so as to concentrate its bulk, secures chemically its *essence* and *purity* and its standard *strength*, so that it can be blended in decimal proportions to enrich the composts and manures that are so extensively prepared and manufactured for the fertilization of lands in all European and American countries. It is well known that the offal or waste of fish properly treated as above can produce a high grade of *ammonia* and of *phosphate of lime*, and will maintain them well and fully, to meet all the mentioned requirements. It is equally well known that attempts have been made to produce a composite-guano by mixing green fish offal with peat, either charred or well rotted, and with other substances, but such has only increased the bulk, rendering the fertilizer *impure* and too expensive for export from North America. Manure from pressed fish-scrap, after expression of the oil or fat, is made to some extent in the United States, particularly from Manhadon fish, in Rhode Island and in Long Island, but that scrap (although often treated with acid) if not further worked by concentration owing to its oiliness, will neither dissolve easily, nor assimilate with the soil at once, which is the great and chief *object* to obtain.

On the coasts of Sweden and Norway, in the Drontheim Islands and particularly in the "Lofotons" where the codfisheries are very extensive, great expense has been incurred and efforts made to obtain a prime article by such mechanical means and improvements as from time to time have been adopted, and of late the concentrating system has been very successful; and the guano from those islands to the London market, *when up to the standard strength*, has realized the top rate average prices at the time being.

Some years ago attempts were made with more or less success, but on a limited scale in different parts of Newfoundland, by Mr. W. Wingfield Bonny, C. E., but in default of sufficient capital, machinery and adequate organization for the collection of the offal, his efforts were somewhat foiled, and by degrees were almost abandoned for want of encouragement.

In Nova Scotia Mr. Bonny, who had had a long prior experience on the coasts of Sweden and Norway, and who was well acquainted with the capabilities of the Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries, backed by some English capitalists, put up works at Capo Canso, increasing the machinery by degrees, as he succeeded in educating the fishermen to collect and set aside the offal at their splitting stations, thus securing work for each machine during a season, his success fully met his anticipations as to "quality" produced, but he was much disappointed as to the "quantity" of offal collected, which fell very short during three consecutive seasons, but the enterprise will yet prosper as the fishermen have learnt to appreciate the increasing income they now reap, actually out of what they were in the habit of *throwing away*!

In 1832-3, one of the principal first-class firms in St. John's, Newfoundland, after Mr. Bonny had left the Island, endowed with the laudable desire of opening up a new industry and ameliorating the condition of the fishing population, had the courage to build and fit up three distinct factories, one of which on the Labrador coast, with expensive machinery, so as to manufacture fish guano on a large scale, and in fact to establish that kind of commercial enterprise with all assiduity and diligence. But unfortunately the firm became entangled in the meshes of a designing individual, who assumed the management of a business of which it turned out he had no *practical* knowledge although he succeeded under certain representations to induce the confiding firm to purchase and sanction the erection at a very large outlay of extensive and complicated machinery which resulted both useless and *inefficient* for the object. The effect was a great disappointment, which frustrated all the hopes and good intentions, but the firm suffered its loss with manliness, and wisely shut down the works to free itself of the dishonest man who had so ignominiously deceived it.

However, nothing daunted, the same firm quite lately resolved to fit up *one* of the factories experimentally with similar kind of concentrating machines so successfully adopted by Mr. Bonny at Capo Canso, and it is hoped that a revival of the fish guano industry in Newfoundland may yet be permanently and profitably secured, and become a source of employing many of the fishing population of the Island and of inspiring them with more thrifty and diligent habits.

When it is considered that it requires fully *two* pounds and a half of *fresh* fish to make *one* pound of *dried* fish, it becomes quite evident that the quantity of *offal* and *waste* fish, if systematically collected and rendered seductive as a means of gain to the fishermen, will more than meet the requirements of any mechanical appliances for guano making in the different parts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

The collective 125,000 tons weight of *dried* cod fish annually produced, simply means more than 125,000 tons of *offal* and *waste*, there is therefore no reason why in due course of time by collecting the offal, either on the Grand or other banks, and eventually having more than one floating factory on large ships (stationed or cruising on the banks), *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia* might produce and export over 30,000 tons of fish guano yearly. Again, in addition to cod fish offal, the carcasses of seals, porpoises, sharks, dog fish, cat fish, sculping, skates, and other inedible fish which constitute "waste fish," would considerably increase the production of good guano, as it is now ascertained by careful assays that they all contain the required standard strength of ammonia and a very high grade of phosphate of lime, making a fine guano, and essentially keeping up a pure *unadulterated* fish fertilizer.

Finally, to secure a safe and remunerative business, it must be most carefully borne in mind that the *first object* and *consideration* is to have *in advance* the *certain* collection of *more* offal than the machinery at disposal can work off, this will only be arrived at by working up the fishermen to understand that they may have a chance of profit, the possible great extent of which it would be difficult to determine, but that it depends entirely on their exertions, moderate pretensions, zeal and application, to establish a fine business from which they will derive the *first* advantages whether from the Banks, which are sure to yield in *excess* of requirements, or from the shore fisheries which, however, are more or less problematical as to *quantity* any *one* season.

Mr. Bonny states that the demand for the fish guano in Europe, the West Indies, and the Southern United States of America, by far exceeds the possible supply at present, even though he had ten times the machinery at his command, but by securing a more extensive collection of offal on the Banks and shores he has every chance of a gradual greater production.

During the last two years it appears Mr. Bonny has devoted much attention in producing a fertilizer for local use and broadcast spreading, as top dressing for grass fields, and for increasing the potato, oat and barley crops in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He has evidently succeeded, as can be verified at General Laurie's Oakfield farm, in White's farm at Canso, in McNab's Island, Yarmouth, and in the Annapolis Valley, but the demand is so much above the supply, that it is intended to increase the production by additional works to meet it, an advertisement in our columns edifies our farming readers and the public in general.

Did you ever think of how much work is required to count a billion or the length of time it would take? An arithmetician makes this calculation: Had Adam counted continuously from his creation to the present day he would not have reached a billion, for it would take 9,512 years.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

In regard to THE CRITIC's comments on Mr Tormond's lecture, I would submit that the wonder is not that so many Acadian traits have altered, but that so many have not altered since the Clockmaker made his rounds and observations. The reverend lecturer never meant to deny the intellectual and material progress made by Nova Scotians in the last generation. That they are still too prone to lean upon and wait for governmental action is, however, patent to every observer.

The eloquent lecturer and preacher left last Monday for his new station, Dublin. There are some who think that his last lecture and his last sermon were his very best; certainly there were many watery eyes at some allusions in the latter. I should fancy that his fervid oratory would just suit the normal Irish temperament. May it regenerate harsh landlords and pitiless boycotters, for I shau't waste my good wishes on dynamiters.

I see that Quartermaster Clisnam, of the Scotch Fusiliers, has lately made a speech before the English Church Congress in favor of abolishing chaplains and official religious in the army. The iconoclastic *Truth* thus endorses his sentiments: "After all, our soldiers are not all children, and it must be a mistake to treat them collectively as though, in religious matters, they were so many schoolboys."

It is said that the miraculous properties of the stones and mortar of the church at Knock, in Ireland, exposes the building to serious danger of demolition from constant chipping by pilgrims; and that Knock church will soon be a knocked down church unless this catastrophe is averted by another miracle.

The following incident is transcribed from one of Sir Robert Peel's letters published in the *Croker Papers* :—

"A day or two before we went to Gopsall, Lord Howe received a letter addressed to *Lord How*, the envelope of whitey brown, with an inscription 'per railroad.' He thought it one of a dozen letters addressed to him from people who wanted money * * and was very nearly throwing it into the grate. However, he fortunately opened the envelope and discovered the letter from the Queen, announcing to Queen Adelaide her intended marriage, addressed in the Queen's own hand to Queen Adelaide, and written in very kind and affectionate terms—as full of love as Juliet.

I suppose some footboy at Windsor Castle had enclosed and directed it to Lord How.

If it had been disregarded, and had thus remained unanswered, what an outcry there would have been of neglect, insult, and so forth—and not unjustly."

Never omit to open any missive addressed to you, unless it looks like an infernal machine, in which case you may judiciously resign the opportunity of displaying heroism in favor of a friend. A schoolmate of mine had a good aunt who sent him a pound occasionally. Once she wrote expressing a hope that he would profit by a tract which accompanied the letter. Disgusted at the absence of the usual tip, my schoolmate almost resolved not to open the tract—almost, but luckily not altogether, for inside was a crisp pound note (besides some excellent advice, which would have been far more valuable, had he followed it).

Here is one of the most delightful of *Truth's* frequent comments upon justice and justices :—

"It seems that the law of England allows a man to go into his back garden and blaze away with firearms, or other equally dangerous weapons, at his neighbours' windows regardless of the consequences, always provided he has no definite intention of hurling any one. This, at least, is the only inference to be drawn from a case before Mr. Hosack a few days ago. Frederick Colson, of Roman-road, Bow, had gone into his garden to "practice" with his air-gun, and he made such good practice that he sent a couple of bullets through the window of Mr. Spath, who lived next door, and within a few inches of the head of Mr. Spath himself. As the neighbors were on good terms, Colson could not be convicted of shooting at Spath with intent to do him bodily harm, neither could he be convicted for discharging firearms in a public place; and as it seems that those two alternatives exhaust the resources of the law, Colson was discharged. Mr. Hosack hoped the case would be a warning to the prisoner and others. So do I, though I see no reason why it should be."

SNARLER.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

To the Editor of the Critic :—

Sir,—I saw in a few issues back that some of your correspondents objected to "Anglo-Saxon" being the term by which the dominant and progressive race should be known, and that the Celtic peoples had as much right to that distinction as the Anglo-Saxon. I thought that before this some one better able to refute this assertion than I am would present his statement in your columns; but as no one has done so I will endeavor to give a few reasons why I differ from those correspondents. The British or English-speaking peoples are the dominant race of the world, and it is because they are the Anglo-Saxon, Norse or Teutonic branch that they are so. Those people (for the Anglo-Saxons or Saxons, Norsemen and Teutons were the same people) were the most daring and enterprising race that has yet appeared in history, and have pushed their conquests by land and sea far and wide. Many (your correspondents among the rest) think, or seem to think, that Anglo-Saxons are to be found in England alone, or in the New England or Old Dominion states of America. This is a great mistake. The Anglo-Saxon, or more correctly the Norse or Teutonic, race inhabit

nearly all Scotland and a large portion of Ireland. Danes, Norwegians and Swedes invaded the coasts of England and Scotland for many hundred years, and established themselves in various districts at different times. There is not a record of all, or of a greater portion, of these descents, as they commenced long before the historical period of Britain. A few Norse scalds have related the deeds of their companions and themselves in their piratical excursions on the islands south of their homes. It is only the great invasions, when the fierce vikings and robbers concentrated their forces under a famous leader and took possession of a large portion of the country, that historians have given much attention to. They received a final discomfiture in Scotland at Largs; but those who conquered them were wholly of their own blood, and the descendants of former raiders who fought to preserve their acquired inheritance and repel the robber and slayer, as the Normans would fiercely strive to repulse the Danes or Norwegians of to-day did they invade France. The inhabitants of the Orkney and Shetland islands are as pure Norse as those of Iceland itself. The Danes seized and held a considerable portion of the east of Ireland, and founded Dublin. They left the Runic round towers as tokens of their occupation in different parts of the island. Afterwards the English invaded Ireland and subdued the eastern portion, or rather a part of the east, which they held entirely and called the Pale. From that point their conquest and colonization extended inward and towards the north and south. Cromwell planted the north with English and Scotch colonists, the Scotch so much exceeding the others that their speech at this day can scarcely be distinguished from the Saxon speech of southern Scotland. Yet people, knowing these historical facts, talk and write of the people of the north and east of Ireland as Celts. It is usual for a people who have established themselves in a foreign country by force to adopt by degrees the manners and habits of the original inhabitants, which the English in Ireland did so thoroughly that it has been said they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." It is most unfortunate for the peace of England and the tranquility of Ireland that this is so.

I am amazed to hear and to see in print so often of the Celtic blood of so many of Ireland's famous men. The Celtic peculiarities of Swift and Goldsmith are spoken of, in neither of whom was a drop of Celtic blood. The parents of both were English, who removed to Ireland, where their clover sons were born. The intended ironical term "West Britain" for the east of Ireland is really correct.

The Teuton is self-reliant and acts individually: the Celt looks to a leader and obeys him. The Teuton or Anglo-Saxon thinks and determines for himself: the Celt depends upon a chief to plan and decide for him. It is said by many that the United States does not owe its freedom and advancement to the Anglo-Saxons, but that all peoples have contributed to its enlightenment and greatness. This is in a small measure true. Others than Anglo-Saxons have contributed considerably to its great population, but it was the Anglo-Saxon system of government and ideas that made that possible. It was the Anglo-Saxons who brought the country from a state of nature to a cultivated and flourishing land, with such laws and institutions as to attract less favored people from all parts of Europe. Have any but the Saxons or Teutons planted successful, flourishing and growing colonies? The Anglo-Saxon emigrates to a wild and unbroken country, braves and overcomes all dangers and discomforts, and when he has subdued nature, built towns and made the country productive, the Celt goes to share in the labor which commerce makes in the towns and cities the Saxon has built. Although France is not a Celtic country, as many believe, (it being overrun and subdued by the Franks, a Teuton people, and from whom it has its name,) the Celtic race occupy the south-west wholly, the Bretons being Celts who were driven from England to settle on the French coast. The Franks who took possession of the greater part of it adopted many of the customs and gradually partook of the characteristics of the people among whom they settled. They also became mixed with them in marriage, and thus their descendants inherited the peculiarities of both peoples, making the modern Frenchman a puzzling mixture of the natures of the Celt and Teuton.

D. F.

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has shown a slight improvement over the preceding one, but is not quite up to one or two weeks earlier in the fall. Trade, however, is keeping up very well, and there is a good demand for all necessary articles. The wholesale grocery trade is, as usual, the most active, and all live merchants have their hands full with orders from both town and country.

FLOUR is again on the drop, and has almost touched bottom. The late rise did not amount to much, and was of very short duration. The demand is quite up to the supply, and this fact will tend to keep prices steady.

SUGAR is in an unsettled state—one day firm, and the next weak. Our refineries are having a large demand at present from the West, and we understand the stock of the Nova Scotia Refinery is pretty well reduced. The raw has declined nearly one-half cent per lb., but the refined has not come down to that extent as yet. The output is in much better condition than in the warm weather, and is giving better satisfaction.

TEAS are arriving in large quantities, but the market does not show any material change. The demand is tending more towards the higher grades, while common kinds move very slowly.

MOLASSES has been dull and slow of sale for some time. The stocks in the market are very heavy, and everyone appears to have as much as they can use for some time. There is always a good demand, however, for a

choice article, so that although the demand as a whole is limited, still certain brands are meeting with a ready and profitable sale.

BUTTER is arriving in large quantities from the West, and as our own product is limited, especially for a choice article, the sale of the imported has increased to a large extent. Cape Breton and Antigonish makes are worth from two to three cents less than a choice article, and as these kinds suit a certain class of trade, the demand is quite good. Cumberland, in firkins, which is supposed to be the best in the market, is almost too high for retailers, but considerable will be required for private use for the winter, and the limited quantity in the market will move off at high prices.

CHEESE.—Rates have gone up so high that there is no money in it to import, and it is more profitable to purchase on the spot—prices being one cent at least under what it would cost laid down.

APPLES.—Several carloads have recently come to hand, and all the commission merchants in the fruit line are filled up. The supply is not nearly so heavy as last year, the crop being only a fair average one, so that the market does not give any sign of being glutted.

Eggs are very scarce and high, being worth 22 cents in barrels.

FISH.—We had hoped since our last issue that we would be able to report a better feeling in the fish markets both at home and abroad, but the same depression is apparent in about every quarter that is looked to. The S. S. *Alpha* arrived from Jamaica since our last issue, and we can see no improvement in that market; the only way that improvement can be looked for is in the cessation of shipments for some time. The Cuba and Porto Rico markets, as also the markets in the Windward West Indies, show no signs of improvement. We notice one vessel cleared for Oporto with a cargo of bank codfish in bulk; it is to be hoped that the cargo may result favorably for the shippers, and that an outlet may be there found for a large portion of the catch of Bank codfish. We learn that codfish are still very plentiful on the Banks, one American schooner having arrived in this port which was fishing on Bank Quoro, and in nine days fishing from the dock took a full load.

Fish continue to come along very slowly from the coast where there must be a considerable quantity. The season is far advanced, and we look for quite a quantity from the coast, which we fear will help to depress prices in this market still more than at present. It is now very hard to sell arrivals, and prices are seriously low, still fish cannot be shipped to any market that we know of that will net the prices paid in this market. We are more convinced every day that what we stated in June was correct as to prices of fish, which was that the season would close without any advance in prices. Prices are fully lower now than in June last, and the prospects look no better; if anything, worse. Quotations are almost nominal, there are so few buyers. We quote codfish shore, tolqual, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per qtl.; haddock, \$1.00 to \$2.00; Bank cod, \$1.00 to \$2.00; No. 3 large mackerel, \$3.75; No. 3, \$2.90, No. 2, \$3.75; alawives, \$2.50; fat July herring, \$2.75; August and September split herring, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Round shore herring appear scarce, yet in market prices are about \$2.00 per bbl. Late advices from the United States markets certainly show no improvement there. There were landed at the different United States ports for two weeks previous to 6th inst., 10,147 barrels mackerel, and sales were made at \$5.50 per bbl. from pickle, which is a decline from previous sales. A steamer was to sail from Gloucester on the night of the 7th inst., to experiment with an electric light, which will be lowered into the sea to try and attract the fish which may be in the vicinity. Reports up to Nov. 6, state that the fish trade is more quiet, and the receipts from home ports show a falling off. Codfish move very slowly, large dry Bank, \$2.87 to \$3.00, medium, \$2.50 to \$2.62, Gloucester pickled Bank are selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Quite a quantity of Provincetown pickled Bank cod on the market, but none being sold, holding at \$2.62 and \$3.00. Large French cod \$3.50. Below will be found weekly summary of fish. Receipts at Gloucester, U. S. A.

Receipt of fish at Gloucester for the week ending Nov. 6th, 1885:—

| Fares | From | Mackerel. bbls. | Cod. Lbs. | Halibut. Lbs. | Hake Lbs. | Hadd'l. Lbs. | Cusk. Lbs. | Pollock. Lbs. |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 31 | Shore | 4413 | | | | | | |
| 3 | N. Bay | 535 | | | | | | |
| 24 | Georges | | 595,000 | 6400 | | | | |
| 3 | Cape Shore | | 220,000 | | | | | |
| 9 | Shore | | 22,000 | | 81,334 | 5000 | 2667 | |
| 5 | " hand line | | | | | | | 60,000 |
| 106 | " gill nets | | 24,000 | | | | | 764,000 |
| 3 | Grand Banks | | 130,000 | 101,000 | | | | |
| 6 | LaHave Banks | | 111,000 | 37,300 | | | | |
| 190 | | 4948 | 1,102,000 | 144,700 | 81,334 | 5000 | 2667 | 824,000 |

Fish imported into the United States from January 1 to October 1, 1885, Free of Duty:—

| | 1885 | 1884 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Cod and other ground Fish (cured) | 8,929,043 lbs. | 21,850,389 lbs. |
| Herring, dried or smoked | 5,291,285 " | 7,167,391 " |
| Herring, pickled | 34,121 bbls. | 43,280 bbls. |
| Mackorel, pickled | 26,418 " | 64,948 " |
| Salmon, pickled | 1,675 " | 3,034 " |

Of the above, there were subject to duty, since July 1, 1885, the following, which paid in round numbers about \$80,000:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Cod and other ground Fish (cured) | 4,780,661 lbs. |
| Herring, dried or smoked | 1,365,447 " |
| Herring, pickled | 34,779 bbls. |
| Mackorel, " | 4,855 " |
| Salmon, " | 1,513 " |

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 1/4 | |
| Granulated | 7 to 7 1/4 | |
| Circle A | 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 | |
| Circle C | 5 1/2 to 6 | |
| Yellow C | 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 | |
| Yellows | 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 | |
| TEA. | | |
| Congou, Common | 15 to 16 | |
| " Fair | 18 to 21 | |
| " Good | 23 to 27 | |
| " Choice | 29 to 31 | |
| " Extra Choice | 33 to 34 | |
| Oolong—Choice | 35 to 38 | |
| MOLASSES. | | |
| Cienfuegos | 27 to 29 | |
| Prinidad | 28 to 30 | |
| Porto Rico | 30 to 31 | |
| Barbadoes | 30 to 31 | |
| Demerara | 30 to 33 | |
| Diamond N. | 43 | |
| SOAPS. | | |
| Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb | 6 1/4 | |
| Erasive | 6 | |
| Domition | 6 | |
| Surprise | 5 1/4 | |
| Tiger | 5 1/2 | |
| Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb | 5 | |
| Yellow Rose | 5 | |
| " Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels | 0.00 | |
| Half Breed | 4 | |
| Canada | 4 | |
| Imperial | 4 | |
| No 1 Family | 4 | |
| Hermine | 3 1/2 | |
| Brant | 3 | |
| Congress | 3 | |
| Brown | 3 | |
| Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz | | |
| CANDLES, 6s and 8s | 1 1/4 | |
| DISCOUNTS. | | |
| Pilot Bread | 2.60 to 2.90 | |
| Boston and Thin Family | 6 1/4 to 7 1/4 | |
| Soda | 6 to 7 | |
| do. in lib. boxes, 50 to cases | 7 | |
| Fancy | 8 to 13 | |
| CONFECTIONERY. | | |
| Assorted in 30lb Pails | 12 | |
| Royal Mixture | 11 to 20 | |
| Lozenges | 12 to 15 | |
| 1 cent goods, 144 in a box | 10 to 10 | |
| Toys per hundred | 65 to 75 | |
| Brooms | 1.00 to 3.25 | |
| Starch, Blue and White | 1 | |
| " Lilly White | 1 | |
| Prepared Corn | 9 | |
| BUTTER. | | |
| Canadian new | 15 to 18 | |
| N S | 15 to 20 | |
| CHEESE | 9 to 10 | |
| SWISS | 22 | |
| Tobacco—Black | 39 to 45 | |
| 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 | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| No. 3 large | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| No. 3 | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| Small | 1.00 |
| HERRING. | |
| No. 1 Shore, July, No sales | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| August and Sept. | 2.25 to 2.40 |
| No. 1 Round Shore | 1.75 to 2.00 |
| No. 1, Labrador | 3.00 |
| ALWIVES. | 2.50 to 2.60 |
| CONPISH. | |
| Hard Shore tolqual | 2.40 to 2.60 |
| Bank | 1.90 to 2.00 |
| Bay | none |
| SALMON, No. 1 | 9.02 |
| 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. | 1.90 to 2.04 |
| HAKE | 1.75 |
| CUSK | none |
| POLLOCK | none |
| FISH OILS. | |
| Cod A. | .35 to .36 |
| Dog A. | .25 to .29 |
| Pale Seal | none |
| HARK SOUNDS | 45 to 50c per lb. |

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

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 grade | 5.85 to 6.00 | |
| " mediums | 4.95 to 5.20 | |
| Superior Extra | 4.50 to 4.85 | |
| Lower grades | 3.50 to 4.40 | |
| Oatmeal | 4.60 to 5.00 | |
| Corn Meal—Halifax ground | 3.10 to 3.25 | |
| "—Imported | 3.00 to 3.10 | |
| Bran per ton—Wheat | 20.00 to 22.00 | |
| "—Corn | 18.00 to 20.00 | |
| Shorts | 22.00 to 24.00 | |
| Middlings | 23.00 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 48 " | 70 to 80 | |
| Peas " of 60 " | 1.10 | |
| Corn " of 56 " | 84 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 | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| " American, clear | 15.00 to 15.50 |
| " P. E. I. Mess. | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| " P. E. I. Thin Mess. | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| " Prime Mess. | 11.00 to 11.50 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails | 11 to 12 |
| " Cases | 12 to 12 1/2 |
| Hams, P. E. I. | 13 to 15c |
| Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl. | |

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| No. 1 Wool Skins each | none |
| Season lot | none |
| Salted and dry | 20 to 40 |
| Short Pelts | 20 |
| Wool—clean washed per pound | 20 |
| " unwashed | 18 |
| 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 | 30 to 35 |
| Lambskins | 25 to 50 |

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

LUMBER.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Pine, clear, No. 1, per m. | 25.00 to 28.00 |
| " Merchantable, do do. | 14.00 to 17.00 |
| " No 2 do. | 10.00 to 12.00 |
| " Small, per m. | 8.00 to 14.00 |
| Spruce, dimension good, per m. | 9.50 to 10.00 |
| " Merchantable, do do. | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| " Small, do do. | 6.50 to 7.05 |
| Hemlock, merchantable | 7.00 |
| Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| " No 2, do do | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| " spruce, No 1 | 1.10 to 1.30 |
| " do do | 1.20 |
| Laths, per m | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| 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 | 40 to 55 |
| Turkeys, per pound | 14 to 15 |
| Geese, each | 50 to 55 |
| Ducks, per pair | 60 to 70 |

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 |
| Wethers, best quality, per lb. | 4 |
| Lambs, (10 lbs. and upwards) | 4 |

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| APPLES, Gravensteins per bbl. | 2.10 to 2.60 |
| " No. 1 | 1.75 to 2.50 |
| " No. 2 | 1.34 to 1.80 |
| Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) | 6.00 to 7.00 |
| Bananas, Jamaica | 1.25 to 2.25 |
| Lemons, per box | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Cocoanuts, per 100 | 4.50 to 5.50 |
| Onions, (barrels) per lb. | 2c to 2 1/2c |
| Grapes, Almeria, kegs | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Foeberries, per bbl. | 3.50 to 3.65 |

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

HIS HAIR WAS RED.

(Continued.)

"What do I think of her? Perhaps you don't know she is my cousin," I answered.

"Oh, yes, I do; that's why I ask. You ought to know something about her. Is she a humbug? Is she the sort of girl to lead a man on and then throw him over? That's what I mean."

And then, to my amazement, he proceeded to state that he had made up his mind to marry Miss Noville; that she had given him to understand that his attentions were not disagreeable to her; and that he wanted to know whether she was the girl he had taken her for, or nothing but a flirt. "Because," he concluded, "I do hate a flirt."

I always try to say pleasant things both of and to people when I can. I gave Florry a rather better character than she deserved at the same time pointing out to my companion that he was really jumping to conclusions in a rather too impetuous way.

"Oh," said he, "I'm not impetuous. I don't for a moment suppose that she would take me to-morrow, if I asked her; and I don't mean to ask her then, nor for a long time to come. I tell you, because you are a friend of mine" (he had known me just four days), "and because I don't see the use of keeping secrets from one's friends; but of course it's quite another thing with her. I only asked you tell me the truth about her so that I might have the chance of pulling myself up before it was too late."

I began to wish with all my heart that Red-head had kept his confidences to himself. The plain, unvarnished truth was that Florry was about the most irreclaimable flirt of my acquaintance; but it seemed a pity to say this; for she was not well off, and I had found out that Percival was a man of considerable property.

On the other hand, if I allowed him to infer that she was all his fancy had painted her, he would probably ere long have an unpleasant shock; in which case the chances were that he would murder us both. I therefore took up a high tone. I said that in matters of this kind a man must use his own powers of observation and choose for himself; I really could not accept the responsibility which he sought to impose upon me. Furthermore, I didn't think it was quite the thing to give private information about a lady's disposition, as though she were a hunter put up for sale.

He made me rather ashamed of myself by grasping my hand warmly and saying that I was a good fellow. Did I think, now, that Mrs. and Miss Noville could be persuaded to pay him a visit at his place, in November? And would I come, too? Without vanity, he might say that he could promise me as good pheasant shooting as there was to be had in the county. I said yes to that without much hesitation; for I reflected that, if Florry accepted him there would probably be no flare-up, until after the marriage, and that if she didn't he couldn't blame me. And so we walked back to the house upon the best of terms with one another.

I suppose Percival had no great difficulty in making his peace with Florry. Her second string was still out shooting, and to quarrel with the only available man at hand would have seemed to her a wanton waste of opportunity. She allowed him to monopolize her for the rest of the afternoon and evening, and he was proportionately cheerful and gracious to those about him. But on the following day she thought, no doubt, that it would be only fair to give the other man a turn. At all events, she went out riding with the other man; and nothing more than that was required to convert Percival once more into the semblance of a wild beast. All day long he did his best to pick a quarrel with one of us, but was baffled by our obstinate politeness; and I dare say we should have managed to get to bed without a row if poor old Toogood had not made a most unlucky slip of the tongue at dinner.

"I can't see anything to admire in her," said he, referring to a lady whose claims in beauty happened to be under discussion. "I never could admire a woman with r—"

He came to a dead stop, and turned a great deal redder than the locks which he couldn't admire. It is true that he recovered himself rather cleverly by saying "round shoulders" in a loud voice; but this emendation came a great deal too late to be of any use to him. Already the children had exploded, one after the other, and were rolling about on their respective chairs in agouies of merriment; and the rest of us were preternaturally unconsciously; Mrs. Toogood was fanning herself nervously; and Percival, with a white face and blazing eyes, was crushing biscuits to powder between his fingers. The awkward moment passed, however, as all moments, awkward and otherwise, do, and there was no reason why it should have been ever alluded to again. But poor, dear Toogood, is one of those infatuated people who never make a false step without subsequent uncalled-for floundering. No sooner had the ladies left the room than he actually began to apologize for his stupidity. "My dear fellow, I'm sure I beg your pardon most sincerely. Can't think how I can have been such an dolt as to let it slip out. The fact is, that at the moment I had quite forgotten that you were here."

I don't suppose that our amiable host was ever before in such imminent danger of having one of his own decanters hurled at his head. Percival was lit. . . quivering from head to foot with passion, and it was evident that he went through a hard struggle before he would trust himself to answer. When he did speak, it was to say in a low voice, "If you think you are going to get a rise out of me, Mr. Toogood, you'll be disappointed. But I don't see that I am bound to put up with insults of this sort, in any man's house, and I shall leave yours to-morrow morning."

Toogood is the most patient of men; but his patience was probably exhausted by this time. He didn't say, "You may go the devil," as I

really think I should have done in his place; but he made no apologies, nor did he beg his guest to remain on. He sat silent and rubbed his head.

Later in the evening Percival came into the smoking-room and offered a sort of apology; upon which, as a matter of course, he was urged to reconsider his decision about going away. But this he declined to do, alleging that he had other reasons for wishing to leave without loss of time; and, to tell the truth, he was not very much pressed to stay.

II.

Shortly afterwards I wrote to Percival, saying that I was sorry to say that I should not be able to avail myself of his hospitality. To this he returned no answer, and I soon forgot all about him. My next meeting with him did not take place until some six months later, when he turned up unexpectedly at Cannes, whither I had betaken myself, after wintering in Egypt, in order to see the Novilles, who were living in a hotel there.

I was half-dozing in an arm-chair by the open window, one morning, when I was startled by a tremendous shindy going on in the courtyard of the hotel, below me. I went down-stairs at once; for I rather like a row (when I am not called upon to take part in it), and the first thing that I saw was my red-headed friend engaged in an angry altercation with the landlord, while a group of grinning waiters and porters stood around, keeping well beyond the reach of his umbrella, with which he was describing energetic circles in the air.

"You chattering idiot!" he was bawling out, "si vous n'avez pas shomber, pourquoi diable télégraphier to say that you had!"

"Monsieur, je vous assure—" began the landlord, deprecatingly.

"Je vous assure that I'm not going to stand here all day. Avez-vous shomber ou n'avez-vous pas? Oui ou non? Répondez!"

Here the hall porter interposed. "Very good rooms on the second floor, sir; au premier it was impossibilit  d'en avoir."

"Then pourquoi diable didn't you say so before? Here, carry up the luggage, you beggars! Porty bagage—vite! Look sharp!"

The noisy little procession came clattering upstairs—first the landlord, relieving his feelings by calling Percival opprobrious names in an undertone; then the waiters; then the porters with the luggage; finally Percival himself, growling like a distant thunderstorm. On the first landing he became aware of me, and looked a good deal more surprised than pleased at seeing me.

"Hullo!" he said, "I didn't know you were here."

From the emphasis which he laid upon the pronoun I was led to conclude that he had known that the Novilles were at Cannes; and this, it subsequently appeared, was the case. I had not long resumed my interrupted siesta when there came a thundering rap at the door, and immediately my friend stalked in "to tell me," as he said, "all about it." He dragged a chair up to the window, seated himself astride upon it, and began a rapid explanation, sometimes frowning and sometimes smiling at me over his folded arms while he talked. It seemed that he was as much bent as ever upon espousing Florry Neville. He had tried to forget her, but without success; "and when I saw that fellow's marriage in the paper the other day," he concluded, "I made up my mind to lose no more time, and started for Cannes at once."

"What fellow?" I asked, in some bewilderment.

"As if you didn't know!" he returned pottishly. "Why, that man whom she threw me over for down in Suffolk, of course. I know there was no chance for me so long as he was in the way."

At the risk of being pitched neck and crop out of the window, I could not restrain a roar of laughter. "My dear fellow," I said, "it's ten to one that Miss Neville doesn't even remember the name of that individual. You must either be unwarrantably particular or very easily discouraged."

"I'm not easily discouraged," he answered. "As to my being particular, that's quite possible. I wouldn't give a fig for a man who was not particular where his wife was concerned."

"His wife! This is taking time by the forelock with a vengeance," I remarked.

"Oh, well," he said impatiently, "it's the same thing." And then, by way, no doubt, of showing me how particular he was—he requested to be informed what had brought me to Cannes. He was kind enough to say that he quite admitted my right to be his rival; only he was anxious that there should be no misunderstanding about it. He begged, therefore, that I would treat him as a friend and speak openly.

I hastened to assure him that he had nothing to fear from me; that I hoped to remain a bachelor for many years to come; and that, if ever I did marry, my cousin would assuredly not be the favored lady who would be asked to share my joys and sorrows. But I believe he was only half convinced, and indeed, from then to the end of our acquaintance, he never ceased to regard me with a greater or less degree of suspicion. Percival was the sort of man who would have been jealous of his own grandfather rather than not have been jealous at all.

He found plenty of people to be jealous of at Cannes, where Florry's attractions were widely known and appreciated, and I felt quite sorry for the poor fellow when I saw how cruelly she treated him. For the first few days he had it all his own way. Florry seemed to be, and I dare say she was, delighted to see him. She rode to a picnic with him, she allowed him to take her out for a sail on the bay, she sat with him in the garden in the evenings, and, in short, lifted him up into a seventh heaven of bliss. Then, of course, she abruptly kicked him out of it. There was a man named Lacy who was at that time among the most devoted of her slaves; and when Percival had had his innings, it was Lacy's turn to score. To do Florry justice, I must say that there is no sort of deception about her proceedings. She is very pretty, she is capital fun, and she is an adept at what I should call the hard-hearted style of flirtation;

but, as her sole aim and object is to amuse herself, she does not make much pretence of caring about one man more than another, nor does she attempt to disguise her liking for variety. Her admirers, if they are sensible men, understand this, and regulate their conduct accordingly. Lacy, who was a quiet, easy-going fellow, understood it, I suppose, well enough; but poor Percival didn't understand it at all, and the agonies that he suffered when he was left out in the cold were pitiable to witness. He was at Cannes altogether about a fortnight, I think, and I am sure I don't exaggerate when I say that he must have lost a stone's weight in that time. His face grew quite haggard and lined, his eyes had an unnatural brightness as if he did not sleep well at night, and—most portentous of all—his vile temper seemed to have been completely cast out of him. At dinner, one evening, a waiter upset a plate of soup over his shoulder, and he got up meekly and went off to change his coat without saying a word.

In common humanity I felt bound, at last, to direct Florry's attention to these symptoms, and to warn her that Percival was not as other men are. "Poor dear old Carrots!" she said. "And so you really think that he has grown thinner? How nice of him! It will be a long time before you will allow any woman to reduce *your* weight, Charley."

I said I humbly hoped it might be a very long time indeed. "There is a great deal that is delightful and original about Carrots," she went on pensively. "Sometimes I am almost inclined to give him what he wants, and become Mrs. Carrots."

"And won't he lead you a life if you do!" thought I to myself; but I only said, "you'll have to make haste about it then; for if he goes on wasting at his present rate of progress, there'll be nothing left of him at the end of another month."

Perhaps Florry was alarmed at this prospect; for she now took Percival into favor again, and began snubbing Lacy, who didn't seem to care much. Lacy appeared to me to hold wise and philosophical views of life, and to accept the pleasures of dalliance for what they were worth. When Florry smiled upon him he basked in her smiles with perfect contentment; when she frowned, he wrapped himself in his own virtue and took a hand at whist, while his lady-love and his rival wandered about the garden, enjoying the scent of the orange-blossoms and the balmy breezes of the Mediterranean, and the moonlight, and all the rest of it. Other things being equal, I know which of the two men I should have chosen for a husband, if I had been a young woman, and the choice had been offered me; and in this case other things were about equal; for Mrs. Neville informed me that Lacy was very well off, and had excellent prospects. She also confided to me that she was dreadfully frightened of Percival, and wished to goodness he would go away. "A red Othello!" she said; "I couldn't bear to think of my daughter's passing her life with him."

I don't know whether Florry was beginning to think seriously of passing her life with him; but it soon became evident that she did not intend to pass the whole of her time with him at present. After a day or two, Lacy was whistled back; and others beside Lacy had their share of encouragement. Then, just as Percival was upon the point of despairing utterly, he, in his turn, was recalled; and so the game of see-saw went on. See-saw is as good a form of amusement as another, so long as you remember where you are, and have your feet ready to touch the ground when your end of the plank goes down. You then descend gently and rise again in a graceful and dignified manner; and this was what Lacy did. But if you imagine that your seat is a steady one, you are apt to bump Mother Earth suddenly and heavily, and to be carried aloft again with ridiculous plunges and total loss of balance; and this was what happened to Percival. He took it all, as I have said, with wonderful submission. I suspect that Florry must have given him a hint that, despite appearances, he was really the favored suitor; at least, I cannot account in any other way for the fact that he never once proposed to punch Lacy's head.

But a rude awakening was in store for him. There was a good deal of gayety of a mild order going on at Cannes, and the Nevilles were constantly dragging me off to balls given by one or the other of the English people who had villas in the place. I am not very passionately fond of dancing myself; so I generally contrived to slip out and smoke a quiet cigar in the garden while the others were scuffling about and making themselves hot indoors; and I was enjoying myself in this way one evening, when Percival came out of the house and flung himself down upon the bench beside me.

I had the privilege of seeing him dance once—his performance much resembled that of the proverbial bear upon a hot plate—and I at once conjectured that Florry had sent him about his business, and that he had sought me out with a view to pouring forth the pent up bitterness of an overcharged spirit. But that, it seemed, had not been his intention. He was rather dejected, but not at all wrathful, and, although he talked about nothing but Florry, he did not mention her by name. He spoke, in a subdued and somewhat pathetic tone, of women generally, and laid down the proposition that their conduct was not to be judged by the standards which are supposed to govern the actions of men. A woman's love of admiration, for instance, was something outside our experience. We were too coarse and too matter-of-fact to enter into it; and he was persuaded that we often in our haste condemn girls as flirts who didn't at all deserve that name, but were merely indulging in a very natural and innocent pastime.

"You see, Oliver, a woman has precious few amusements, when you come to think of it, and I don't see why we should grudge her those that she can get. I shall never forgive her for being one of those selfish brutes of husbands who won't let their wives go into society, and who look black at them if they speak to another man.

(To be continued.)



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MINING.

OIL.—While excavating on the site of Foshay's old hotel, Bridgewater, N. S., the workmen were surprised to discover the gravel saturated with a kind of oil. As yet its quality and quantity are not known. It is said to burn well, and a gentleman who visited the spot assures us that in his opinion the discovery will lead to other and more important finds. From our own knowledge of the locality, we should doubt the existence of oil in large quantities in that vicinity. It will probably turn out to be nothing more than a pocket of vegetable oil. In the Lake Ainslie district, C. B., it is well known that oil does exist, and those interested in it will probably some day understand the failures in searching for the wells. The discovery of good oil in Nova Scotia would prove a bonanza to the holders of the property and be of great advantage to the Province at large.

Mr. W. D. Dimock, Canadian Secretary of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, is doing his best to have the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia fully represented at the great Colonial show. Coal and gold are to occupy an important place. Iron ore, pig iron, and manufactured steel are to be exhibited in large quantities. It is thought that the mineral show will prove of direct practical benefit to the Province.

The Canadian Club of New York should start a museum in which specimens of the mineral wealth of this country could be placed, so as to be accessible to those interested in mining living in the great American metropolis. By so doing, they would make the spacious Club rooms more attractive, and confer a direct benefit upon those still resident in the land of the "mayflower" and the "maple-leaf."

Mr. Dolorin of Boularderie Island, C. B., recently found, while digging a cellar, a pot of old gold French coins to the value of \$2,600. The coins were probably hidden in the locality by one of the early French inhabitants. The lucky finder has certainly "struck it rich," and will in consequence be more than a "dollar in."

The work at the Salmon River gold mine was very brisk during October. Messrs. Edward and Kent Archibald and Mr. C. F. Mott are to be congratulated upon the success of the month's operations. Five hundred ounces of gold will, after paying all expenses, leave a broad margin for profits.

The coal trade has not been as brisk during the present season as expected. Several of the Cape Breton collieries are working on half time, and the out-put will fall short of that of last year. In the Pictou collieries, work has been somewhat more active, but the trade has not been as brisk as anticipated. In the Spring Hill Mines, Cumberland Co., a large quantity of coal has been raised, and sold at fairly remunerative prices. It is thought by mine-owners that the royalty upon coal bears unjustly upon this important interest, and it is proposed to organize a movement to have it removed.

The mineral belt of old Virginia is about 15 miles in width. Many valuable lodes of iron, copper and gold are found within the belt. From the leads owned by Commodore Stockton, there has been up to date taken out gold to the value of \$3,000,000.

The copper belt of North Carolina is forty miles in length and ten in width; thirteen veins from three to ten feet in width have already been discovered, and the prospects are that the mines will prove as valuable as those in the Lake Superior district.

Precious stones are frequently found in curious places. Not long ago, a South Carolina farmer, having killed for market a fine Brahma rooster, discovered in its gizzard a fine and valuable emerald.

The extent of the gold fields of Nova Scotia is not generally known. They stretch along the Atlantic coast from Yarmouth to the Straits of Canso, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, and cover an area of about 7,000 square miles. Gold was not discovered in the Province until 1858, although Sir Charles Lyell proclaimed its presence in 1842. Some of the mines have proved very rich. The most prosperous operations in the Province are now being carried on by the New Albion Company at their Montague mines in Halifax county. What is needed for the development of other mines is more capital. The production of all the gold mines in Nova Scotia in 1884 amounted to 16,059 oz., 18 dwts., 17 grs., being an average of \$2.40 per day, for each man employed.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Zenith zinc mine is situated eleven miles north of the White Sand or Maggot River, which empties into Nepigon Bay about six miles east of McKay's Harbor. Development work was commenced on it last summer and continued all this season by a party of sixteen miners besides canoe men and packers engaged in the transportation of materials and supplies from the lake shore to the mine. Various comparative analyses of the ore have been made which show it to carry from 46 to 54 per cent. of metallic zinc. The ore of the mine is zinc blende containing a small percentage of iron and traces of copper and lead. Furnace tests have been made which prove it to be a good commercial ore. Among miners this class of zinc ore is known as "Black Jack." The property was developed by Mr. Thos. A. Keefer, one of the owners. The development work is still in progress.—*Mining Review.*

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MINING.—Continued.

Mr. Editor,—I notice in a recent issue of *The Critic* that the Montague mines are again to the front, and I appreciate fully what you have said about undeveloped properties. In the first palmy days of Montague, I hold several areas in the district, upon which I expended in prospecting some \$800. I believed that I should ultimately find a paying lode, but my capital having run out I was obliged to give up work. Several months later I was offered \$7,000 for the property, but supposing from the fact of the offer having been made that I was the possessor of untold wealth, I refused the offer, stating that I would not sell out my rights for less than \$25,000. It is needless to say that like many others I was obliged to allow my lease to lapse. I have at present no direct interest in mines, and merely write this to warn those holding them to take a good offer when it is made, and let others have a chance to make some money, otherwise they may find, all too late, their fancy price nothing but a fancy.

Yours,
A DISAPPOINTED INVESTOR.

Mr. Editor,—Operations on the Reeves property, recently purchased by I. R. Kinney & Co., of Yarmouth, commenced on Wednesday the 3rd inst. with Captain Foreman Hatfield as manager, and John D. Fraser, Pictou, mining foreman. Ten miners were put to work and as many more will be required. Reeves' mine promises to be one of the best properties in the Province. A gold bearing lead yielding five ounces to the ton was struck by the previous owners in two places. As soon as the preliminary work is completed, steam power will be employed to do the hoisting and pumping. The pumping gear is being manufactured by Messrs. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow. A house, sixty by thirty, for the accommodation of miners is in course of erection, and other buildings and general preparations are being rapidly pushed forward.

Yours,
A MINER AND SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Editor,—Six years have elapsed since I last visited the mines in the Oldham district, and I was agreeably surprised that mining in that locality was being vigorously pushed, and that preparations were being made which indicated the intention of the owners to persevere in their undertaking. In years gone by the Oldham mines have made good returns to their owners, but owing to the lack of experience and proper machinery the work was not prosecuted continuously. I have always felt certain that gold in abundance was to be found in Oldham, and I was therefore much pleased on visiting the place last week to observe the new life and activity which prevailed on every side. The old mines which were abandoned years ago are now being successfully operated. By the new method of separating the gold from the quartz, a saving of from ten to twenty per cent. is effected. The new labor-saving appliances for hoisting the ore and pumping the water from the mine have been adopted, and I believe that mines which formerly merely paid running expenses will now yield a profit of fifty per cent. Oldham will soon again be reckoned as one of our best mining districts. Messrs. Hardman, Donaldson, McDonald, and McDouell are practical men, and thoroughly understand their business. Mr. Hardman has recently erected a roomy dwelling for the accommodation of those engaged in working the mines, and has also had built for himself a comfortable residence.

R. F.

The following are the returns from the gold mines received up to date, for the month of October.

Kemptville bears off the palm in having the largest yield per ton. Salmon River takes the lead in the amount of gold secured.

| | Ton. | Oz | Dwt. |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Rawdon..... | 142 | 388 | 10 |
| Kemptville, Yarmouth..... | 33 | 146 | 5 |
| Salmon River (Dar's Hill)..... | 937 | 498 | |
| Lake Catcha..... | 160 | 107 | 16 |
| Caribou..... | 239 | 137 | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 136 | 120 | |

England is a representative gold money country, yet official statements for 1884 show that there is in circulation in England \$95,000,000 in silver and in British India \$1,037,000,000 in silver, a total of \$1,132,000,000 in silver currency. As England coins, establishes and authorizes this currency, it might be suggested that she possibly may have some interest in whatever tends to depreciate the value of a metal she is compelled to purchase so largely.—*Mining Review.*

Exportation during the past week of \$340 in gold and \$237,889 in silver from New York, is not a very strong proof that the calamities predicted by the enemies of silver are likely to occur.

The annual output from the lead mines of the United States now reaches \$40,000 tons.

Gold has been discovered on the Chinese side of the Amoor river, and thousands of Siberian gold-diggers have gone to the spot.

An English geologist of great learning and much experience, who, some years ago, spent a year and a half in this Province, and for some time made Sydney, C. B., his headquarters, estimated that our coal and iron mines are worth £28,000,000 sterling. The value of our gold mines he believed to be enormous, but said it was impossible at that date to say even approximately what they are worth.

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Also.—A Large Shaft House and Blacksmith's Shop Building, and a Dwelling House. Also, the "TOUQUOY PROPERTY" comprising Lease 79, containing 48 Acres, West of the "Heatherington" Property, and 24 Acres under Lease No 194, adjoining on three sides the celebrated "Lake" Property of Messrs. Gladwin, Stuart, and others.
Tenders will be received up to 15th December, 1885, and can specify offers as to each separate Lease and group of above Properties and Effects.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, bona fide offers will have consideration, if contemplating a substantial Cash part payment.

B. G. GRAY.

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A VOICE FROM THE CLERGY FOR PUTNER'S EMULSION.

Pugwash, N. S., Feb. 10, 1882.

DEAR SIRS,—I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation your justly-esteemed Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil has earned for itself throughout this extensive country. As a remedy of general utility in the household, it is inestimable, and in cases of over-taxation of mental or physical labor, to which the clergy are exposed in the ordinary performance of their parochial work, no one can have an idea of its efficacy before giving it a trial.

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 respy.

R. F. BRINE.

Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrew, Wallace, and St. George, Pugwash, N. S., Co. Cumberland.

AGRICULTURE.

THE ISLAND BELVIDERE FARM.—Some few days ago the writer visited said farm, owned by Christian Mullor, on the Collegeroad. It is one of the finest farms in the country; compact, cheaply fenced, as the south and west sides are bounded by the LeBrn Creek. It is fenced by rails, boards and wire, and in first rate condition; every rod of it is cultivated and free from stones. The dyke and upland is all first quality and in a high state of cultivation. I would judge from the look of his farm, it would be hard to find Mr. Mullor's equal as a farmer. He has two orchards and a new one lately set out, and most of the trees are loaded with fruit, particularly in the new orchard, as he calls it. I saw them picking apples and packing them for the English market. All the different kinds were very fine; but one kind in particular took my attention—the Northern Spy truly was the best I ever saw.

I went with him to the potato field, where they were digging potatoes, and it was a pleasure to see the field with scarcely a weed in it, as most potato fields you see, from the want of good cultivation, show too many. It was a beautiful sight to see the large, clean, white Burbanks covering the ground between every other drill. The yield was large, I should think three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. From there he took me to his turnip and mangel field. Such a crop I don't think I ever saw growing. Lots of purple-top Swede turnips measuring from twenty-five to twenty-eight inches in circumference, and the mangels quite equal in weight.

Mr. Mullor then took me to his two barns, both well filled and double boarded and convenient, with cellar for his roots, and a long shed built against the rear of the barn or stables to receive the manure, and keep it from the rain and snow. This I think wise, and would advise all farmers to adopt, as the rains must bleach and waste manure lying outside and not covered. In one of his stables stood three pairs of fat oxen. I call them fat, although he told me he was working some of them. They are very neatly of one size, should think they would weigh from thirty-two to thirty-four hundred pounds per pair. There was one pair of Jacob's oxen which deserves special mention. They are so much alike in color, well-made and large. I think it would be hard to find another stable in the county that could show six oxen as fine and large. Mr. Mullor's farm shows thrift and order—a place for everything and everything in its place.—*Amateur, in Windsor-Courier.*

PROVIDING WARMTH FOR STOCK.—In an experiment conducted by Prof. Sheldon, of the Kansas Agricultural College, last winter, in feeding 10 Berkshire pigs, of which 5 were kept in a warm barn basement and 5 outside, it was found that 2877½ pounds of maize feed to those inside gave an increase of 604 pounds in the weight of the pigs, and 2844 pounds to those outside gave an increase of but 478 pounds. During the coldest period the pigs in the barn ate 1086½ pounds of maize and increased in weight 189 pounds, while those in the outside pens 997 pounds, and increased in weight but 87 pounds, thus showing that during this period the pigs in the outside pens expended one-half of their food in defending themselves from the cold.

THE POULTRY YARD.

- Provide gravel, it is the teeth.
- Provide ventilation, it is health.
- Provide sulphur, it prevents disease.
- Provide lime and bone, they supply a want.

The moulting hens should by all means be separated and kept in yards by themselves. It would also be a good plan to put the young growing pullets with them.

Select the best shaped and largest eggs from the best layers for hatching. The best absorbents to strew under the floor and under the roosts are dry muck, plaster of paris, and road dust.

Clear coal oil will, if properly applied, cure the most cases of scaly legs. It is also sure death to lice, and may be safely used on fowls and chickens of all ages, except sitting hens and very young chicks and turkeys. There is nothing gained by mixing the oil in grease or sulphur.

One of the best topics for chickens, and probably one of the simplest, is to keep a handful of old rusty nails—the more rust on them the better—in each dish from which they drink. The rust is the oxide of iron sold by druggists, and the home made is as good as the sale article.

Hens are in effect mere egg mediums, and to keep these mediums in good running order we must keep up the thrift and health of the organs. The first thing to produce this is cleanliness of quarters, comfortable lodging places, and nutritious food. Fowls are filthy birds as far as their appetites are concerned, and will consume uncleanly food, and drink from dirty, stagnant water, but they are cleanly about their bodies, and nice to a fine point. The better we keep our hens the richer and larger are the eggs.

Clean up the hen house, and get it in good shape for the cold weather. Fix everything in good order so that there will not be any changes made early in the spring, as it is very desirable to have the hens sit early and bring off early broods of chickens. Early hatching is the foundation of success in breeding poultry of any kind. Late hatched pullets seldom amount to much the following season, and are not fit to breed from, as they are not well developed. Their eggs will not produce as strong, healthy chicks as those coming from older hens.

Mix your cooked food once a day fresh. Don't give poultry soured meal dough and stale messes. Corn is best feed in the "cracked" state. We take the cracked corn as it comes from the miller, and sit it through a coarse sieve. This gives us all the fine mealy parts that are left in the preparation separate from the larger or coarser particles. This meal we scald; the other we feed out dry. It is excellent for chickens, and is much better for adult fowls than whole corn, as it is easier digested, and they eat it more slowly.

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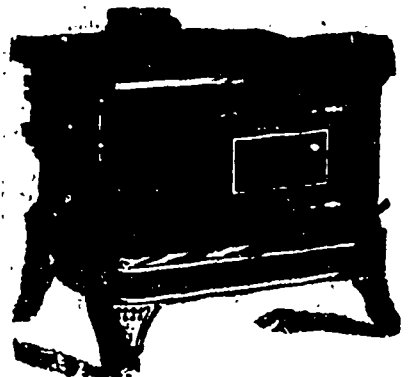
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DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I write you under feelings of intense gratitude for your Spirometer and other instruments and medicines, which have entirely restored me to blooming health. I was given up to die of consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of ever recovering myself. Lost my voice for fifteen months. All the symptoms of consumption present—so much, so, indeed, that our family physician and others gave me up to die. The change of treatment came in time to save my life; and it is for the benefit of others who are afflicted as I was that my name is allowed to appear in public print. I can heartily recommend the treatment to all who wish to be saved from the grave.

Yours truly,
MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

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CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street.
HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885.

To **DR. WASHINGTON**, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel:

Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT," with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended.
H. G. WILSON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
Gaspereaux, P. O., N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was falling fast, could not walk upstairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 45, increasing from general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks.
LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

Reference—Mr. Davidson, merchant tailor, Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER,
No. 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.
N. WASHINGTON M. D., Throat and Lung Specialist, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirometer and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was, to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly,
CART. Wm. SALTER.

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| COMPANY. | Net prem. Inc. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Aetna | \$114,884.98 |
| British America | 100,035 10 |
| Citizens | 228,497.02 |
| City of London | 188,636.65 |
| Commercial Union | 306,475.90 |
| Fire Insurance Association | 134,630.31 |
| Glasgow and London | 265,629.87 |
| Guardian | 143,517.89 |
| Harford | 135,369.34 |
| Imperial | 205,141 67 |
| Lancashire | 206,467.59 |
| Liverpool and London and Globe | 213,168.00 |
| London and Lancashire | 93,115 62 |
| National of Ireland | 45,981.16 |
| Northern | 183,746.81 |
| North British and Mercantile | 323,170.60 |
| Norwich and Union | 92,430.65 |
| Phoenix of Brooklyn | 42,487 02 |
| Phoenix of London | 225,619 45 |
| Quebec | 69 974.70 |
| Queen | 226,031.50 |
| Royal | 531,307.31 |
| Royal Canadian | 248,220 61 |
| Scottish Union and National | 51,033.23 |
| Western | 331,617.93 |

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