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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Zoophilist*, though at first doubtful, appears now to view as almost certain the discovery of a remedy for hydrophobia, which may at last supercede M. Pasteur's horrible processes, and deliver from the agonies of his torture chambers future generations of hapless dogs, rabbits, and guinea pigs. A Dr. Peyraud has presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris a very important paper on rabies, and obtained a patient hearing when he formulated the good effects of injections of essence of tansy for its cure. It is to be inferred that Dr. Peyraud's remedy has been the subject of successful experiment, and the Academy has appointed M. Trasbot to carefully examine the matter and report to them.

According to *Truth*, and M. Labouchere is probably usually correct in his accounts of court life, the Duke of Edinburgh has been making himself obnoxious to his royal mother by the strong attitude he has—in common with the German section of the family—thought fit to assume in condemnation of the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife. The Queen, who is pretty much of an autocrat in her family, imperatively summoned him to Balmoral, to explain how he came so far to forget himself as to presume to censure a marriage with which she herself is perfectly satisfied. The Duke will probably not have the sympathy of the public with him under the wiggling he will by this time have undergone, which will probably add fuel to the dislike the British people have so long felt to the continual German alliances.

In 1891 all the Canadian bank charters expire, and the Dominion Legislature will be called upon to consider the very important issues involved in the question as to the terms on which their renewal may be granted. All financial and commercial men should bend their minds to this subject. This is not the first time we have advocated the United States system, under which banks are required to deposit with the Government United States bonds to the amount of not less than one third of their capital stock, for which they receive circulating notes equal to 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds transferred. The note holder having this Government security is protected from loss in the event of failure, and the notes are current in every part of the Union. There seems to be no reasonable objection to the adoption of so sound a system for Canada—a system which would also obviate all the annoyance of discount on notes, not only within the Dominion, but probably also in the United States.

It has been suggested that the Government should invite the delegates to the Congress of American nations to visit Canada. As this has not been done, and as it seems to be thought it is not likely to be done, it has been further suggested that the Commercial bodies such as the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and other cities, should invite the Central and South American delegates to visit this country and judge for themselves of the practicability of extending trade relations between those countries and the Dominion. The suggestion would seem to be worth, of serious consideration.

It is well remarked by the *Week*, apropos of Mr. Mowatt's speech on the occasion of the presence in Toronto of Mr. Laurier, that one thought suggested by the facts of his (Mr. Mowatt's) wonderfully successful career is, that while Ontario has been made free of the support of a costly upper house, her legislation has in no instance given countenance to the old idea that legislation without that supposititious check must necessarily be prone to rash and hasty experimentation and mischievous blundering. "The bearing of this fact," it is observed, "upon the possibilities of other Provinces and of the Dominion in the way of greater simplicity and economy of legislation, is obvious"—a remark in which we entirely concur.

Some discussion is raised in Educational journals every now and then as to the best methods of acquiring modern languages, their relative importance in an age when the tendency of thought is towards such training as will best fit youth for the practical battle of life, and the time consumed and wasted where old-fashioned methods of teaching are still in vogue. That the old style of learning languages is not the most efficient or speedy does not now admit of a doubt; and from what we have seen we are disposed to think much more highly of such systems as the Berlitz, in which words and idioms are indelibly impressed on the memory, and a grasp of easy colloquialism is secured, leaving, as it seems to us, only the construction of verbs to be mastered in private study.

Entering as we do to-day upon the sixth year of the publication of THE CRITIC we can fairly congratulate ourselves that this journal has won for itself a distinctive field in provincial journalism, and has made itself felt upon the side of patriotism and love of home and country. With the steady and continued growth of our circulation, and the hearty encouragement of advertisers seeking value for their money, we hope to push THE CRITIC forward until it becomes the welcome weekly visitor in ten thousand Nova Scotian homes, and is read with equal profit and pleasure by fifty thousand intelligent patriotic bluenoses. Many of our subscribers have done us a favor by recommending THE CRITIC to their neighbors, and by sending us in the names of new subscribers, and as one good turn deserves another, we hope they will do so again, and thus aid us in making THE CRITIC what it aims to be—the greatest family newspaper in the Dominion.

A correspondent writes:—"I like the tone of THE CRITIC and long for the day when we shall have a political leader in Nova Scotia who is actuated by such patriotic sentiment as you have outlined, but would you give your readers some inkling as to which party such a man is likely to belong, and how are we to know him?" These are pertinent questions, but we have no hesitation in answering them. The coming leader in Nova Scotia and for Nova Scotia need not in Dominion politics identify himself with either party, he only needs to convince the people of this Province that he is honest in his determination to make the best interests of the Province his first and last consideration to insure a support that will command success. As to the means by which such a leader can be recognized, we would say that he must wear the badge of patriotism, have faith in this Province, and be willing, come what may, to devote his best talents to the promotion of her interests of her people.

Reports continue to be persistent that China is seriously contemplating some measure of retaliation for the treatment of the Chinese in the United States, and it is said that the Emperor and his privy council were deliberating on a memorial demanding the expulsion of Americans in Chinese employ, and greater restrictions upon American merchants and missionaries in treaty ports. Although it is improbable that at present Chinese forces could withstand Americans in any but overwhelming numerical proportion, yet it is certain that China has begun to realize the power of her wealth and great population, and has lately given so much proof of a growing adaptability to civilized and advanced methods of warfare that it will not be long before she is acknowledged as a power to be reckoned with of no mean order, while she is evidently fast gaining confidence in her strength and resources. There is a report that she also contemplates strong remonstrances against recent Canadian anti-Chinese legislation.