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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 PRICE OF BREAD—There is considerable complaint about the Union bakers of Halifax retailing bread at 6 cents per loaf over the counter and 7 cents from the van, while the non-union men are selling at a cent less. The low price of flour would make it appear that the union men are reaping an abnormal profit, and that they had combined merely to keep up prices, but this they deny, and state that they are making less now than formerly.

CHURCH UNION.—The General Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, which met last week for the first time, will doubtless have an important influence upon the future of the church in this portion of the continent. The strength of the church will inevitably be greatly increased by the uniting of all the various and widely separated branches, and the desire which church leaders have so long expressed for union and consolidation will no doubt result in the practical work of gathering the scattered churches in a fraternal union.

THE LACK OF VENTILATION.—It is hard to understand why it is, when nature has amply blessed us in the matter of pure and fresh air, that there should be so great a predisposition to lung trouble among our people. One of the most apparent causes, however, is quite overlooked. Our houses are frequently poorly ventilated, our schools and our offices are in the same condition and in the sleeping rooms of almost the whole of our people bad air is constantly fed to the lungs. The marvel is not that there is so much consumption among us, but that there is so little, when the carelessness which our people manifest towards ventilation is considered. Our churches in particular are too often unhealthy places of resort. If by chance the sacred edifice has been ventilated during the week the morning services may be bearable, but in the evening when the foul air of the morning is still floating around, when a few hundreds of people breathe the stagnant air, and when the gaslights are turned on, the physical discomfort of the would-be worshipper is very great. There should be a great reform in the matter of ventilation, especially in church ventilation. When our church architects have given useful thought to the matter and perfected a practical method for driving out foul air and introducing fresh air our clergymen will be astounded at the amount of interest and energy which their people will manifest in what is now too often a merely perfunctory service.

NEXT.—Quite a number of our Provincial hunters are enjoying the usual fall sport, but we have not as yet heard of any who have had the luck of Lord Delamoro, who is now in Africa. He and his companion have already bagged (1) twenty-one old and four young elephants, four cheetahs and one leopard, as well as an assortment of wart hogs and antelopes. After a record such as this the wildest of our local hunting and fishing stories are paled into obscurity.

VISIBLE HISTORY.—A movement has lately been set on foot in Upper Canada for the purpose of exhibiting interesting relics of the early life of Canada. There is already a most interesting collection of ancient articles at Ottawa, and it is probable that before long there will be a similar permanent exhibit at Toronto. In our own Province there is no such exhibit, nor, so far as we are aware, has any determined effort been made to make a collection of antiquities. It would be most interesting and instructive if such a collection were made and placed where it might easily be reached by the public. The cost of collection need not be great, for many would willingly give their curiosities to a museum of this kind, and it would not be difficult to obtain old household furniture, old clothing and the various interesting belongings of the early settlers of our Province. A collection of this kind, if placed at Annapolis, near the old fort, would be a source of interest and delight to the summer tourists as well as to our own people.

TROUBLE ON THE ISLAND—Prince Edward Island has been decreasing in military glory for many years. It had once a military district all its own, but these palmy days have long since fled, and now General Herbert has expressed his intention of combining the forces of the Island with those of New Brunswick, with headquarters at Fredericton. N. B. The Islanders could scarcely have been attacked on a more tender point. They are a clanish lot, and have kicked steadily since Confederation whenever there was an incursion shown to regard their Province as a part of a whole, and they hotly resent Gen. Herbert's action on this as well as other grounds. To our mind the Islanders have a genuine grievance. If the militia is incorporated with that of N. B. the *esprit de corps* of the P. E. I. militiamen will speedily vanish. If the stores of ammunition, etc., are removed to Fredericton as is now proposed, the safety of property and of life will not be assured. During the winter months the peaceable citizens have no protection against a possible rising of rioters. It is not many weeks since three hundred and odd sailors chose to attack Souris through sheer wantonness. Had it not been for the Souris company of artillery, who were called out to disperse the rough gang, serious trouble would have ensued. There have been many able and prominent leaders drawn from the Is and militia, and on sentimental as well as practical grounds the opposition to Gen. Herbert's scheme will be well supported. As Senator MacDonald and Mr. Louis Davy, M. P., are pledged to intercede with the Minister of Militia, there is a chance that Gen. Herbert's last edict may be revoked.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNORS.—It is with a general feeling of regret that the people of our sister Province see Sir Leonard Tilley retiring to private life, but the appointment of his successor has reconciled many of Sir Leonard's warmest admirers to the change. The Hon. John Boyd, like his predecessor, is a self-made man. In his early life he had but few opportunities for self improvement, and the little school education which he was able to obtain terminated in his eleventh year. Even as a lad he was the support of his widowed mother. He began the dry goods business as a cash boy, and such energy and skill did he evince that he rose within a few years to the position of book-keeper and buyer for his firm. In 1854 he became a partner in the well known house of Daniel and Boyd, which has since enjoyed a prosperous career. In 1877, when the great fire swept St. John, Mr. Boyd, although a sufferer to the extent of many thousands of dollars, was one of the foremost to encourage the distressed citizens and to urge them to rebuild. In 1880, when he was appointed Senator, there was much general satisfaction expressed, and time has proved that the appointment was a wise one. Mr. Boyd has been most energetic in his efforts to aid all charitable and educational work in St. John. As a member of the school board he has been an indefatigable worker, and for many years has been a most efficient chairman of the board of trustees. It is a matter of congratulation to Nova Scotians that the popular wife of the new Governor is a native of Weymouth. Her father, Corono P. Jones, and her grandfather, Judge Jones, are both well known throughout our Province. We offer our sincere congratulations to the new Lieutenant-Governor and to the lady whose influence has no doubt contributed in no small degree to the Hon. gentleman's successful career.