

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
(SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.)

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

{ VOL. 1,  
No. 470

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	8, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Old St. Andrews	8
—Now That It Is Dead	8
—“Pastor Felix”	8
Theodore Roberts	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Obit-Chat and Obuckles	5
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Poetry—My Old Rag Doll	8
Love Found a Way	8
Congressman Pickler's Continued Story	8, 9
Book Gossip	8, 9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Second Class to Euston	12, 13
Draughts—Checkers	17
Mining	14, 15, 16

## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY:

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

**MONKEY TALK.**—One of the most curious expeditions ever made in the name of science has been brought to an end by the arrival of Prof. Gaenier at Liverpool. The Professor has been living for three months in the heart of the African forest. He has been attended only by a trusted servant, and together the two have been content to lock themselves into a great iron cage and from that safe shelter to study the habits and language of the monkey tribe. The Professor has long believed that there was a monkey language which might easily be learned by man, and he reports that he has by means of his phonograph recorded the sounds made by his curious visitors, and that he has been able to find the counterpart of the expressions in the French language. To substantiate his claims the Professor has brought back with him two large apes with whom he can converse, and who can converse with him. One of them indeed is said to have picked up a number of French expressions which he uses with ease. It would be interesting to know the way in which the civilization of Europe will strike these denizens of Darkest Africa.

**THE NEW FEVER TREATMENT.**—A new treatment for cases of enteric fever is being widely discussed among medical men. Under the former methods of treatment the mortality in fevers of this kind has ranged from seventeen to thirty per cent., while by the new or Brand system the mortality has been reduced to seven and five-tenths per cent. The treatment is a simple one but requires skilled attendance. It consists of a series of tub-baths. The patient, whose temperature rises to 102.5° F., is placed in a portable bath-tub filled with water at 70° F. A dose of whiskey is given to prevent chilling and then for a quarter of an hour the patient is vigorously rubbed over the entire body. This over he is only dried, placed in bed, covered with a sheet, given a drink of milk and malt and left in the restful sleep which is almost sure to follow the treatment. The baths are frequently repeated. In light cases three or four a day are found sufficient, though in bad cases a course of six or eight a day is not found too much. It is claimed that by this new treatment many of the worst phases of the disease are corrected, that there is no stupor, delirium, and above all there is no wasting of the body. Should the new treatment be generally adopted it will revolutionize the appearance of the fever-patient who is convalescing. The gaunt, emaciated body, the low condition of the vital powers will become a thing of the past, and the patient under the new treatment will emerge as rosy and in as good condition as if he had just returned from a summer holiday.

**THE HOME OF THE BLACK-LEG.**—There is not only a literature, a grammar and a history dealing with the study and nature of criminality, but there is also a geography of crime in which the student of the dark science finds it well to verse himself. The criminal region of the world is in the south-easterly portion of Europe among the restless Danubian Principalities. The nations who feel most keenly the result of the constant plottings are Germany and Austria, who are alike powerless to interfere. The city of Bucharest is undoubtedly the centre of more intrigue and actual crime than any city of Europe or America, and although Paris, New York and London have at times been famous for their “crooks”, their achievements do not bear comparison with those of Bucharestians. A constant stream of pickpockets, sneak thieves and swindlers issue from this infamous city, and because of this vile blot on our civilization the whole world suffers.

**SHOULD POCKET THE PURSE.**—Supt. Byrnes of the New York Police Force has little sympathy with the women who are constantly making complaint to him of street robbery. He says that his imagination can conjure up no more certain temptation to a hungry or desperate man than the sight of a woman's helpless, tightly-gloved hand loosely grasping a large, handsome and apparently well-filled purse. The present mode of carrying in a public manner so tempting a prize is much to be deplored, for the thief is afforded an excellent opportunity and the woman is, in most cases, unable to make any resistance. About twenty years ago it was customary for women to dress much more gaily on the street, the silk street gown was always to be seen, and diamonds and all kinds of jewelry were deemed proper accompaniments. The newspapers of that day are full of tales of street robbery. Watches were stolen, breast-pins cleverly thieved, and even earrings were wrenched from the ears of their wearers, but as the fashion changed in favor of a quieter garb the rate of thefts was also speedily diminished. If women could but be induced to keep their purses out of sight in their pockets, or if pockets have become obsolete, in the puffs of their immense sleeves, Mr Byrnes thinks that there would be fewer complaints of street robbery laid before him.

**ELECTRICITY AS A GO BETWEEN.**—Some of the men who have been making a study of the problem of transforming the soft, rutty roads of the country into satisfactory hard roads, have decided that the expense involved is too great and that under the present system it is impossible to put and keep the roads in thoroughly good order. They note, however, the condition of the inhabitants of the State of Illinois, where, in almost every city or town of 4000 inhabitants, the electric street cars are at work. These roads are not merely city services, but they stretch from the city to the small outlying villages, and afford an easy mode of transport coming to the farmers, while at the same time the freight cars of the line carry in the country produce to the market. The idea with many of the road agitators now is that a system of electric railways should be mapped out for each state and that convict labor should be employed so that the usual expenditure of road building may be diminished. As all the outlying towns and villages would thus be brought into immediate connection with the centre market, the farmer would be spared all the inconvenience and expense to which he is now put on account of the impassability of the roads. The promoters of the scheme are more confident than we must confess are we ourselves, that they have found the only and true solution to the ever-present road problem.

**THE NEED OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.**—While there is a general and increasing interest shown in university extension there has been for some time but little interest shown in the rudimentary work which should be done in night schools. In every city and town there is a certain illiterate population over school age who desire, or who could be made to desire, educational privileges, and yet in almost every instance where a night school has been opened by which these needs may be met, the result has been unsatisfactory. One serious difficulty in schools of this kind is that the pupils are so ill assorted that the rough street element is allowed to creep in and become a constant centre of disturbance, that boys of schoolable age and boys who already possess the elementary education which the school can give are admitted, and that the ignorant working lad or man for whose benefit the schools were primarily established, cannot profit by the rapid instruction which appears sufficient for the two last classes of students. The schools to be effective should be made up of carefully selected scholars who are in need of the simple course of instruction, and an effort should be made to give careful individual work to each pupil. The ordinary course of instruction and the methods in the public schools cannot be adopted in the night schools if the best interests of the pupils are to be considered.