

THE NOVA SCOTIAN attacked this loose banking system, and contended that paper should be issued based upon the assurance that it would be redeemable in current coin. THE NOVA SCOTIAN championed competition, and when the second Bank—the Bank of Nova Scotia—was incorporated in 1832, its charter embodied the well-defined principles of banking for which the NOVA SCOTIAN had contended. Time has justified the system, for Halifax stands in the forefront as a banking city occupying the unique position of never having had a Bank failure and never since the early days a serious run on any of its Banks.

The present generation looks upon Responsible Government as a matter of course, and can hardly conceive of a time when the people of Nova Scotia were ruled by the life appointees of the Crown. When we think of such a state of affairs, it is as of something of the remote past, that we put on the level of such ancient history as the state of England previous to Magna Charta. Yet within the memory of men still living the old order prevailed. Sixty years ago political conditions in Nova Scotia were of a most un-British character,

**FIGHT FOR
RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNMENT**

and have since been swept away by every colony having a population of British descent or nurtured upon British traditions. So completely has the old constitution been obliterated that it is difficult to make the men of to-day understand what sort of a thing it was. The people had votes and they sent their representatives to the Assembly, where they talked, but that was all they could do. They could not control the revenue, the patronage, nor could they make or unmake the Ministry. There was a second House, called the Council, consisting of twelve gentlemen appointed by the Crown and practically holding