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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 Colonial office has, it appears, issued a notice respecting the use of the title of Honorable by Colonial Legislators, laying down the rule that it is only allowable under certain conditions within a Colony, no right existing for its use in another Colony or in the Mother Country. It strikes us that the Colonial office must be hard up for something to do, and this is not only very small peddling, but wrong in principle. So long as a cabinet minister, senator, or other, is entitled to the use of the distinction in his own Colony, he is entitled to the designation elsewhere. It appears to us that the Home Government might, with almost as good reason, decline to recognize the titles of foreigners or the rank of Colonial Militia Officers, which latter is never questioned in England.

The resignation of the Irish Viceroyalty by Lord Londonderry has opened up the question of the expediency of abolishing that office. It would certainly seem that without a Parliament a Governor is an incongruity. If such an office is necessary for Ireland, why not for Scotland? But now that a Secretary of State has been instituted for Scotland, analogy distinctly points to a similar rule for Ireland, so long as she remains without a Parliament of her own. If that were conceded a Viceroy would be more in place. Suggestions have not been wanting of the appointment of a Royal Prince, and the Prince of Wales has had the greater prominence in them, on account of his known views on the subject of the desirability of some royal residence in Ireland, but we rather incline to think that any discussion of the question will tend towards the abolition of the office.

The British Government is not doing itself much credit by the severity with which it is dealing with the chiefs in the last Zulu revolt. Dinizulu, the son and successor of Cetewayo, after drifting into hostilities with the English, surrendered himself to the Cape authorities on the advice of Bishop Colenso and his daughter. He has now been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, his uncle, Undabuko, to 12 years, and another chief, Tshingand, to 12 years. These sentences, if carried out, would mean nothing less than death to the freedom-loving Kaffirs. There seems to be something in the South African atmosphere fatal to British judgment, and this episode, denounced by the whole British press, is only one added to the long list of blunders which have made that country a synonym for disaster and disgrace to the British arms and to British diplomacy.

P. E. Island is the greatest horse-breeding Province in the Dominion of Canada. In 1886 its breeders exported \$100,000 worth of horses. In 1887 they increased the amount to \$200,000; last year the value of the horses exported was over \$300,000, and by the present outlook this year will exceed any previous one. Horse-breeding is receiving more attention in New Brunswick this year than ever before.

The Summer Carnival committee is evidently going ahead and doing its part. Considering the importance of this festival, and the amount of money it must necessarily be the means of distributing in the city, it behooves every Halifaxian to take a lively interest in the arrangements. We trust and believe that nothing will be left unthought of. It is curious, however, that a great number of people seem to be unaware of the date fixed. It is from the 5th to 10th August.

As we fully expected, M. Pasteur's nostrum for the Australian Rabbit Pest, by inoculating the troublesome animals for the chicken-cholera, is a pronounced failure, but an ingenious gentleman, who seems to possess the exceedingly useful quality of practical common sense, has suggested that of the vast numbers caught in various ways all the females be destroyed and the males turned loose again. For various natural reasons there can be little doubt that this method, extensively and persistently carried out, would operate with great effect in diminishing the destructive hordes of rodents.

The death of Major Short, of B Battery, in the midst of his brave exertions at the recent great fire at Quebec, demands more than an ordinary passing notice. Major Short was one of the most distinguished and in every way accomplished officers in the small regular forces of Canada, and also one of the bravest and most open-hearted of gentlemen. No call of duty or charity ever found him unready, and if his valuable life is now lost to his country, he leaves behind him a record of untarnished honor. Major Short was buried (together with Sergt. Wallack, also dead) and several of his men, in the ruins of some houses they were blowing up to stop the progress of the fire. It is understood that Colonel Montizambert would shortly have resigned the command of B Battery, on account of failing health, in which event the loss of Major Short, who would have succeeded, will be very strongly felt. The feeling of sorrow at this untimely loss is universal, as is that of sympathy for those he has left behind him.

A correspondent of a country contemporary takes the occasion of the death of a young lady under the "Faith Cure" system, of which so much has been said lately, to make some remarks which seem to us to be sound and common-sense. A Faith Cure organ, called the *Interpreter*, and published, we believe, in New Glasgow, wrote as to the case:—"We do not know what her trouble was, but understood that the Doctors had more than once operated upon her side, taking therefrom water and accumulated matter, probably from the lower part of the lung. Praise the Lord, we don't need to know anything about the disease; He who healeth all our diseases knows all about it; if the lungs are all but gone, He who made them in the first place can renew them at will." The sad sequel to the above was, as the doctors anticipated, the death of the young lady, which took place a few weeks ago. The inculcation of a doctrine which precludes the use of proper means for the cure of diseases seems to us, as to the correspondent alluded to, neither sound sense nor sound orthodoxy, and there is reason to fear that many such cases may and do occur under its influence.

At the last half yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway in London, there were some things said by the Chairman, Sir H. W. Tyler, in his report, that should interest owners of coal mines in Nova Scotia. Referring to the price of fuel, he stated that if they (the Grand Trunk) could have got their coal at the same price as the Pennsylvania Railway, it would have been a saving of £216,000. It never seems to have entered the heads of the Grand Trunk magnates, that by opening up more direct rail communication with Nova Scotia they might be able to save this sum. No, they took another method of cheapening Nova Scotia coal in Montreal. Further on in his report the chairman, in speaking of new branches constructed, showed how this was accomplished. "There was the United States and Canada Railway, which was 22 miles long, in connection with their Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway. They would have considerable traffic by this line, especially of coal to Montreal. This line had also much cheapened the price of coal that came from Nova Scotia." Sir Henry also referred feelingly to the Grand Trunk "having been pulled up before the Inter-State Commission for cutting coal rates between the United States and points in Canada." If Sir Henry would only show half as much interest in benefitting Nova Scotia as he has in helping the States, his reward would have been quite different.