

has some excellent qualities as a studier of character. His Nassau sketches are both picturesque and pleasing. In Sculpture, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Frith, and Mr. McCarthy, as usual, make a good showing. On the whole, as we have said, the exhibition is a success.

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Professor Ashley, in his paper on the "Canadian Sugar Combine," noticed in our last issue, said: "So it is with competition. It gave England forty years ago cheap cloth and cheap cotton. It gave it also a huge, miserable and discontented working population that brought it to the verge of a social revolution." This we took to refer to Free Trade, which was introduced rather more than forty years ago, and which gave England cheap cloth and cheap cotton. In the same paragraph, Prof. Ashley had twice treated free trade and free competition apparently as convertible terms. It seems, however, from a letter received from him, that in this passage he did not mean free trade, but free competition generally; that he distinguishes the one from the other; and that he means to speak of "Competition," and not of "Free Trade." We must beg leave therefore to correct what we said. We should, however, be prepared to deny that anything in the way of commercial or industrial legislation, done forty years ago, had produced a "miserable and discontented population." There has been, we submit, from that time not only a vast growth of national wealth, but a growth almost equally vast of the area of comfortable living. The inverted commas in our paragraph were misplaced: they ought to have been after not before "free trade."

If there has been delay on our part in dealing with the case of Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper the blame rests partly on those gentlemen. They chose, or perhaps one of them chose, instead of addressing a remonstrance to the editor of this journal who might at once have attended to it, to send