

to affirm that we don't like them or that they are well enough off without collecting this debt from us. The Privy Council say they have a grievance. The High Court of Parliament has power to redress that grievance. What would we say of an ordinary court of justice which would say to a suitor, 'Yes, true we have jurisdiction in your cause, true you show a grievance, true it is our function to remedy it, but we don't like you and your opponent is our friend.' The point to be insisted upon, in season and out of season, is, in my opinion, the deplorable effects likely to be produced upon the public conscience by sanctioning any course at variance with the compact at bar. I suppose it would be too much to ask you some time to print *in extenso* Scene III, Act I, 'Troilus and Cressida.' No one reads Shakespeare now, but perhaps some of your readers will read this scene, which is the noblest argument in support of authority to be found in our language."

The Cattle
Question.

The Canadian Gazette of London points out that by persisting in carrying his Permanent Exclusion of Live Cattle Bill Mr. Long has put a severe strain upon the loyalty of many of the supporters of the Ministry, while the Bill violates the cardinal principle of the new Colonial policy. The Gazette goes on to say that the "Canadian Government has shown clearly enough in the vigorous protest which was put into the hands of members just before the debate that even as a protection against disease the Bill is quite unnecessary, and that the existing law provides rigorous means of preventing the risk of contagion. The opposition, it will be noted, came from the representatives of English as well as Scottish constituencies, while the front Opposition bench made a strong protest against this wanton attack upon Free Trade principles and a valuable Colonial industry. The opposition will, we may expect, be renewed when the Bill is in committee, with a view to exacting from the Government some exemption of Colonial cattle from the operation of the measure under due precautions. Meanwhile it is to be noted that Mr. Long made a significant statement in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the admission of cattle from New Zealand. He had, he said, no reason to doubt the statements made to him by the New Zealand Government as to the absence of disease in the Colony at the present time, and in the case of any vessels coming direct to the United Kingdom from the Colony with cattle he would be prepared to consider the question of landing without the necessity of slaughter. We welcome the admission; but if Mr. Long will believe the New Zealand Government, why not the Canadian Government? His Bill would permanently exclude all Colonial cattle—a nice climax to the new Colonial policy. Mr. Chamberlain was not, we note, present in the House of Commons during the debate on the exclusion Bill."

A Ridiculous
Measure.

The Canadian Gazette has also something pointed to say with respect to Mr. Millemay's Bill for the registration of dealers in foreign and Colonial meat and cheese, and the marking of such produce. The opponents of the Bill were not able to prevent "the second reading but they did prevent the reference to a Select Committee, and so we may perhaps see no more of the ridiculous measure this session. Even Mr. Ritchie admitted that the provisions of the Bill were not workable, and many members saw in it—as they see in Mr. Long's Cattle Bill—a veiled Protectionist measure. It is also a Bill altogether out of line with the new Colonial policy, for it treats Colonial and foreign produce alike. It seems as though the friends of the British farmer, in and out of the

Government, were intent upon defeating the whole object of Mr. Chamberlain's sympathetic attitude towards the promotion of the trade of the Empire. During the debate Sir A. Acland-Hood is reported to have said that 'a very large proportion of foreign and Colonial cheese was adulterated with fat and even more deleterious compounds.' The Agent-General for New Zealand promptly denied that there was any justification for the charge so far as New Zealand is concerned; and Mr. J. G. Colmer, writing to The Times on behalf of the Canadian Government, says:—"I may state, what is not, perhaps, generally known, that Canada sends more cheese to the United Kingdom than the rest of the world together. In the Dominion there is a law against the adulteration of cheese; and only a few months ago, in your own columns, conclusive evidence was given of the purity and excellence of the Canadian article."

The Death of
Major C. Jones, R.A.

The Army and Navy Gazette contains the following appreciative notice of the late Major Charles Jones, of the Royal Artillery, who died at Constantine, Algeria, on the 6th March:—"Major Jones was regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the corps, and devoted his great abilities to the higher science of artillery. The youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, of Toronto, Canada, Major Jones, who was born in Toronto in 1840, and educated at Upper Canada College, entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1858, where he greatly distinguished himself, and although taking a high place on the list of graduates he elected to serve in the Royal Artillery. He remained but a short time as a subaltern in his battery, for his abilities as a scientific officer were soon recognized, and having passed the advanced class became secretary to the Ordnance Select Committee. Shortly afterwards, whilst still a subaltern, he was appointed captain-instructor at the Royal Arsenal. It will be remembered by many old artillerymen how he courageously opposed the introduction of the bronze gun and its system of rifling in a lecture which was at first proscribed by the authorities at Woolwich, since it was regarded as too presumptuous on the part of a mere subaltern to condemn an accepted idea, and to venture to give an opinion on the 'Future Armament of our Artillery.' However, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge asked to see his MS., was struck with the power and weight of his representations and ordered that the lecture should take place, His Royal Highness being present at its delivery. The country was thus saved from an enormous outlay on a gun which subsequent experiments proved to be valueless. Major Jones afterwards became experimental officer at the Royal Gun Factory, and retiring from the Service in 1880 joined Sir William Armstrong's firm as a member of his scientific staff, and for some years rendered invaluable service. He contributed largely from time to time to important scientific questions of the day and was one of the original and most consistent advocates of breechloading artillery. His death at the comparatively early age of 55 may be attributed to incessant work which weakened a constitution naturally robust. He went abroad with his wife and family in November, to spend a portion of the winter in Algeria and was returning to England, *via* Italy, when he was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs whilst driving in his carriage and died shortly after reaching his hotel."

An Interesting
Case.

Some of our readers may remember an ecclesiastical case tried in Osgoode Hall rather more than a year ago, which excited an unusual degree of interest. It was the case of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (an offshoot from the