

nothing more. When Mr. Foster intimated last week that he would make a change in this beet sugar business his friends and those who advocated the substantial encouragement of the beet sugar industry, felt encouraged to hope that something that was not delusive and unsatisfactory would be offered, but we regret to say that in this they are painfully disappointed. This extending the life of the bonus from one year to two, instead of withholding it entirely, is like the method of killing the dog adopted by the kind-hearted man who, to save the dog's feelings, began to take his life by cutting off his tail piecemeal. If Mr. Foster intends encouraging the beet sugar industry let his promise of bounty extend over ten or fifteen years. If he does not intend to encourage it, why hold out delusive hopes?

TEACHING must be a fairly remunerative profession among our neighbors across the line. Were it otherwise, 20,000 teachers could not stand the expense of visiting Toronto and remaining here for a week. Many of them have come great distances, and though they had special rates, their travelling expenses must have been considerable. We doubt very much if a proportionately large number of Ontario teachers could stand any such outlay. Considering the importance of their work, the great majority of Canadian teachers are paid very small salaries. In the payment of teachers, preachers, judges, missionaries, theological professors and several other kinds of useful people, Canadians are decided economists.—*The Week*.

It is a mistaken kindness for Canada to establish and maintain institutions of learning wherein teachers, preachers, judges, missionaries, theological professors, etc., can be, and are, turned out in numbers far exceeding the demand, and who are afterwards compelled to labor for pittance that an ordinary mechanic would decline. It is true Canadians point with pride to their universities and colleges, and tell how much money they cost; but they do not consider the other cost wherein, because of these very educational facilities maintained at public expense, so many young men are lured to them, in the hope that, by becoming professionals, they may escape the necessity of earning their livings by mechanical trades. The country schools in the back concessions are supplied with teachers, educated in these institutions, who are glad to obtain three hundred dollars a year, or less, for their services.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Montreal *Herald* says that "carefully collected reports show that during the three spring months last passed so many as, if not more than, 20,000 men, women and children passed over the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, North Shore, Delaware and Hudson, Vermont Central, South-Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Atlantic and St. Lawrence (G.T.R.) railways from the seigniorial parishes of the Province of Quebec to New England alone." Five per cent. or so of these, he says, may return next autumn to hibernate in Quebec, and others will, at a later date revisit their old homes to induce those who remain to join them, but few return to stay.—*Toronto Mail*.

The "carefully collected reports" of the United States Government show that the correspondent of the *Herald* is a monumental liar. According to the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, in a tabulated statement showing the number of immigrants arrived in that country during that year, after giving the number received from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Denmark,

Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Belgium and China, the number received from "all other countries" which would include Canada is stated at 12,589. This term "all other countries" includes British, Spanish and the other West Indies, all British North American possessions including Canada, Mexico, all the States of Central America, all the States of South America, all the States of Asia except China, all of Australasia, all of Oceanica, and all the unenumerated islands of the seas. Admitting that one half of all the emigrants from these "all other countries" were from Canada, the number would be only a little over 6,000 persons. The *Herald* which at first gave currency to this ridiculous yarn, and the *Mail* which repeated it, both know that the "carefully collected reports" of the *Herald* correspondent were entirely false and misleading.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from French River, Ont., complains that lake navigation on Lake Huron has become dangerous because of the great number of saw logs and boom timber floating about thereon; that American tugs are towing Canadian saw logs to American ports, there to be cut into lumber, and carried by American schooners to Buffalo, Tonawanda and other American ports. The timber grown in Canada furnishes the American tug, the American saw mill and the American vessel with material to work on. The Canadian schooner has no cargo; the Canadian saw mill no work. A tree is cut down and manufactured into saw logs and towed across the lake free of duty. When the saw log is cut into lumber by the Canadian saw mill there is a tax on the buying and selling, and so it comes to pass that the lumber merchant cannot sell his lumber, nor the Canadian vessel get a cargo. To this the *Globe* answers by enquiring how matters would be helped by re-imposing the saw log export duty, and so augmenting the American tax on Canadian lumber: and declaring that unrestricted trade between the two countries would be the panacea for the evil complained of. The *Globe* has never yet explained what it means by "unrestricted reciprocity," for it knows such a thing to be utterly impossible. But its correspondent will no doubt perceive the shallowness of the *Globe's* suggestion regarding augmenting the American duty on Canadian lumber when it is seen, as the correspondent states, that no lumber is being manufactured in Canada for export to the United States. The saw logs, which are being cut in Canada for the American market are the property of the Americans, and all that Canada has to show for the transaction are the stumps upon which the logs grew. Canadian mills are idle at the demand of the McKinley tariff. This condition is a shame and a disgrace to Canada, and should be rectified by a re-imposition of the export duty upon saw logs. We could be no worse off, and, if the lumber were not cut in Canada, the trees would remain on the stump. Impose the duty.

CONTRAST the excessive protection granted to the few sugar refiners of Canada with the treatment accorded to the sugar industry, which, with proper consideration, might in a very few years be developed to an extent of ten times the importance and public advantage which the mere refining of sugar can ever attain. For every ton of refined sugar manufactured from home-grown beets, fully eighty dollars would be expended, as compared with ten or twelve dollars per ton in merely refining