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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Wednesday, May 4.

LONDON WEST AND THE CITY.

It is sought to show that the addition of the village of London West to the constituency of London is due to something else than a desire to equalize population, but the facts are dead against such an allegation. The two contiguous constituencies of London and East Middlesex have as present the following populations:

London	22,331
East Middlesex	22,331

Certainly the simplest and fairest course here is that taken by the Government, in withdrawing London West from East Middlesex and adding it to London, thus making London 24,196 and East Middlesex 23,654. It would not have been possible to withdraw London South from South Middlesex, which has already a small population, while in London East had been taken from East Middlesex instead of London West, that would have left East Middlesex with only 19,959, while London would then have mounted up to 27,899. It will be seen, therefore, that no better method could have been chosen than the one proposed in the bill.

The above choice explanation of the new gerrymander, so far as it affects London and Middlesex, is from the Toronto Empire, the subsidized organ of the Dominion Administration. It is just such misrepresentation of the facts as this apology for the jugglery of Sir John Thompson and his coadjutor, Mr. Carling, that makes intelligent men doubt whether the subsidized organ ever will tell the truth if a misrepresentation will suit better.

Mr. Carling and his associates may try to delude their friends in Parliament by the explanation that they "only desire to equalize populations" by leaving one-third of the people of London to vote in rural constituencies, while pitchforking a portion of East Middlesex into the city, but the facts are unassailable that the contrary effect is produced.

South Middlesex lies as near to London West as does the city. That constituency has but 18,866 at the present time, and is not likely to increase. To have added London West, with 1,915 inhabitants, to South Middlesex would have brought the population of the constituency represented by the stalwart Mr. Armstrong up to 20,781, or 1,500 fewer than is now embraced within the four wards known as "London." Instead of that arrangement, it is decreed that South Middlesex shall remain several thousands below the unit of representation, whereas London's four wards are raised above it.

No honest man can take cognizance of these facts, and assert that it is "equalization of populations" that the political gamblers were after. Whatever else they had in view, they surely cannot make any one outside of a lunatic asylum believe that. It is an inexcusable untruth.

As to the Empire's other explanations regarding the voting of London's citizens all over Middlesex, it is sufficient at present to say that London's interests and prestige have been sacrificed to aid in the schemes of political self-seekers. When other cities with less than half the population of London and suburbs have a member, and such places as St. John, N. B., Ottawa and Hamilton have two members, it should have been easily possible to so rearrange the constituencies as to give London two members, and enable the citizens of London to vote as a unit, instead of all over the adjoining rural ridings. But it was not to advance London's prestige that the manipulators aimed.

The whirligig of time brings round its revenges, remarks the Montreal Herald. When some years ago the Liberal party argued that it would be as well to have a Canadian representative in Washington as in London, the proposition was howled down as disloyal. Now the same thing is proposed by that ultra Conservative, Mr. McCarthy, and, as yet, we have heard no mention of the word disloyalty.

KINDERGARTEN EXAMINATIONS.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, has promptly responded to the request of the London Board of Education in regard to the examination of kindergarten teachers. The examinations for London and the West will be held in this city, and Inspector Carson will preside. This will save the embryo teachers considerable expense, and will emphasize in a practical way the fact that London is well adapted to be an educational center. In some measure, the city already is an educational center, because it possesses a university, divinity and medical colleges, ladies' colleges, collegiate institute and model schools, as well as good primary schools. Let us hope that the holding of these teachers' examinations is but a precursor to that full equipment of the West in educational facilities which the new Normal School will, in a great measure, provide.

TO BE COMMISERATED.

Mr. Carling is the most troubled and perplexed man in the House of Commons. He knows that he sits in a seat which was stolen for him, and he is conscious that even his own associates must despise his conduct in being a party to the rascality. The members have occasion to criticize the management of his department pretty frequently, too, and it has been made painfully evident that in regard to all matters upon which he has not been primed five minutes previously, he is utterly at sea.

POUNDED LOCUSTS OR STARVATION.

A dispatch from London says that the natives in a wide section of South Africa, including a part of the Orange Free State, are feasting on the locusts, which have destroyed the crops. The locusts are pounded into a sort of meal and cooked. To nearly all of us the eating of locusts, purveyed in any way, is repulsive; but in many Eastern lands a dish of locusts is a common meal, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that the locusts, having devoured the crops of the Orange Free State, the Free Staters should turn round and eat the locusts.

In all countries where locusts abound the natives carefully prepare them for food. The legs and wings are pulled off, the bodies are fried in oil, and are considered a delicacy. Sometimes they are dried in the sun, pounded up and used as a flour for making bread. In many towns of Arabia there are shops where locusts are sold by measure. Gordon Cumming described these insects in Africa as coming on like a snow storm, flying slowly and steadily about 100 yards from the ground. The air was darkened by their masses, and the plain upon which he stood became densely covered with them. As far as the eye could reach, they stretched in one unbroken cloud, and more than an hour elapsed before their devastating legions swept by. Cumming adds that they form food for man, cattle, carnivora and birds.

Reference is frequently made to the locust in the Old Testament, and the prophet Joel (chap. ii.) gives a graphic account of their appearance. The locusts were considered by the Hebrews and other Eastern nations, and still are by the Arabs, as the avenging armies of the Deity. The latter assert that a statement to this effect exists in good Arabic on the wings of the insect. There can be no doubt of their destructiveness; but their is some satisfaction in the fact that it is possible for the people whose crops they devour to consume them as food. When the grasshoppers (a species of locust) destroyed the crops of the settlers in Minnesota and Manitoba in 1874 no one ever thought of taking out their revenge by cooking and eating the destructive insects. But if such visitations were as common on this continent as they are in many Eastern lands a change in habits might be wrought. An Eastern man might find it just as difficult to relish some of our Western dishes as the average Canadian would find it hard to enjoy a meal of pounded locust.

THE FUNNY CRITIC.

The Hamilton Spectator quotes our figures as to Canadian foreign trade and professes to think that the lack of increase is a good sign. In 1873 we did \$217,700,000 business and in 1891 \$218,385,000.

We increased about one-third of 1 per cent. From 1870 to 1890 the United States increased her trade from \$913,000,000 to \$1,613,000,000, over 76 per cent, and over \$700,000,000. Our contemporary admits that to a "trading" nation like Great Britain increase of foreign trade is desirable, but to "a merely producing and consuming nation its foreign trade may be a measure of its adversity." What rubbish! Is the United States any less a producing and consuming nation than we are? Has her enormous and phenomenal growth of foreign trade been "a measure of adversity?" Besides increasing their foreign trade 76 per cent, our neighbors have been giving the best evidence of internal prosperity by great increase of population and wonderful development of their natural products. While we have been building vessels, and have now 3,000 on the northern lakes alone with 1,154,870 tonnage, and are adding to them faster than ever. In 1890 their mineral product had reached \$331,000,000 and is being increased \$25,000,000 a year. Their product of manufactures is given at \$7,000,000,000 by Mullhall as against \$4,200,000,000 by Great Britain. In agricultural production they have nearly doubled in twenty years. In cotton production they have doubled since the war. With a development of internal trade unknown before, they have gone on also increasing their foreign trade. How is it with us? Confessedly our foreign trade is stagnant. Is it because we are so self-sustained "as a producing and consuming nation" that we have greater prosperity than our neighbors? If so, why does our population not stay with us? Why do we still have to depend upon those neighbors to fix the value of and buy our horses, barley, beans, poultry, eggs, sawn lumber, pork, fish and other products? Why don't we build ships and dig mines? Why can't we manufacture with our cheaper labor and other advantages in competition? Why do we keep on buying American manufactured goods in larger quantities each year? Why does the Intercolonial Railway that was built to foster inter-provincial trade not pay running expenses?

The truth is that restriction is an utter and absolute failure. The United States has the greatest "free trade" market in the world, and the foreign labor and foreign capital seek its opportunities and pass us by, and we not only cannot get foreign capital or immigration, but we cannot hold our own people. Last year our export of

"HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS" TO THE UNITED STATES

was as follows, divided by Provinces:

Ontario	\$255,269
Quebec	133,989
Nova Scotia	6,861
New Brunswick	14,164
Manitoba	18,382
British Columbia	61,755
Total	\$705,400

What greater comment than this upon the professed prosperity that comes from a reign of restriction of trade and boodism? The restrictionist organs are having a hard time dealing with the logic of events. "A condition, not a theory," has now to be faced. The people are insisting upon some relief. The Ingrams may get customs office appointments, but the Ingrams are not the people. The time has come for practical action, rather than supplying places for party hacks and loud-mouthed abuse of the Grits. The policy of restriction has been tried for thirteen years. The materials for development have never been greater in any nation than in ours, but of what use are they if a prohibitive market cannot be had? It is childlike to repeat over and over again, as the organs are doing, that the Americans are our competitors in the British market; that Great Britain is our common market, and always will be for certain articles, everyone knows. But it is not, and never will be, the market for our minerals or sawn lumber. It can never be a market for our fresh fish (a very large item), or a profitable market for our horses, hay, poultry, eggs, and much of our farm product. It is not a market in which our manufacturers could hope to compete save in a very few lines. With freedom of trade of America, 85 per cent. of our trade would be with the United States, because that would be the most profitable trade to us. Our commercial life is allied to and forms part of the "destiny" of the New World, and cannot be isolated from it without the inevitable result of fighting against nature. The lesson has been learned in the school of experience by many a man who is loath to admit it, and the future will only add further proofs of our national folly.

We want free trade, not restriction; and we want free trade of America, because that is more "free trade" than any other can be to us.

TOPIOS OF TO-DAY.

The young Emperor of China is assiduously learning English, and is making good progress, too, to the great disgust of the mandarins, who attempt to frustrate his Majesty in every way.

In the Kingdom of Poland there was formerly a law according to which any person found guilty of slander was compelled to walk on all fours through the streets of the town where he lived, accompanied by the head, as a sign that he was unworthy of the name of man.

Lord Dufferin is to be installed "Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports" in June next. This office is a very ancient one, having been instituted by William the Conqueror, to protect the coast from the invasion of foreign hordes. At that time it was a most important post; but now it is little more than a name to which a delightful residence is added.

The new residence of W. K. Vanderbilt at Newport, R. I., will be a most generous and expensive affair, judging from the \$50,000 he has expended on bronze grilles for the entrance and the \$75,000 order which he has just given for Mexican onyx for interior decoration and for the creation of a Turkish bath of oriental splendor.

There are 5,000,000 bacteria in a single drop of milk, the scientists say. Now ascertain the number of drops of milk in a glassful and the calculation is simple. However, this is not alarming, for the bacteria are harmless. They only produce lactic acid, which causes the milk to sour. If there were no bacteria you couldn't make butter, and it takes billions of them to make enough to spread a slice of bread. Now, don't complain of the price of butter.

The granite sarcophagus in which the coffin of the Duke of Clarence is to be enclosed is now finished and will soon be placed in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, near the tomb of the Duke of Albany. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family are to attend the memorial service in the chapel on the day of the ceremony of placing the coffin in the sarcophagus, at which service the Bishop of Rochester and Canon Dalton will officiate.

All things considered, the greatest and the most interesting man who now lives on this planet is William E. Gladstone, and it is within bounds to declare that by far the most interesting sketch of Mr. Gladstone's personality, character, career, and methods of work that has ever been written is the brilliant article which has been published as the leading feature of the May number of the Review of Reviews. It is quite impossible to characterize this sketch in a sentence or two, and we can only affirm that no reader, old or young, will regret having obtained a copy of the Review of Reviews for the sake of this account of Mr. Gladstone. It is with a marvellous freshness and youthful vigor that the "Grand Old Man" is preparing to enter upon the stormy election campaign of the present year.—[The Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place, New York.]

The title "professor" troubles Cambridge men little or not at all. "Mr." is the favorite title at Harvard, and even the president of the university is usually spoken of as Mr.—that is when the speakers are not affecting sophomore ways. Professors from small fresh-water colleges are much surprised at this absence of professional insistence when they come for special study to the university. "It is said that 'Doctor' is particularly troublesome English L.L.D.'s when it is applied to them. Professor Freeman was very brusque to Americans who tried to call him 'Doctor.' Mr. Huxley says: 'From the time I first procured a visiting card (a proud day with even a philosopher) it has borne 'Mr. T. H. Huxley,' but I have no objection to the 'Professor,' the only thing I cannot stand is 'Doctor.' An English comment upon this is: 'He is doubtless right about 'professor.' Is Scotland is still thought a good deal of, but in England it is too closely associated with massage, ballooning and patent ornaments; but that he should object to 'doctor' strikes one as a little hard upon the medical calling.' It is particularly hard, as Mr. Huxley was some of his first honors as M.D."

EQUALIZATION WITH A VENGEANCE.

(Joseph Mercury.)
The plea for all this is equalization of population. And yet Western Ontario is deprived of two seats, when it is notoriously under-represented already as compared with Eastern Ontario. For 215 miles, in a straight line, from Ontario county to Greenville, both inclusive, there is not a constituency which is up to the unit of representation—23,000. Here is a list of the constituencies there with their population:

Brockville	15,556
Durham, East	17,053
Durham, West	15,375
Frontenac	13,446
Greenville, South	12,931
Hastings, East	18,965
Hastings, West	19,184
Kingston	19,254
Lebanon, North	19,254
Lebanon, South	14,922
Leeds and Grenville, North	13,523
Lennox	14,922
Northumberland, West	11,917
Ontario, South	18,771
Ontario, West	18,771
Prince Edward	13,592

Northumberland West is slightly under the proportion also. And yet not one of the above constituencies is touched, because almost without exception they are represented by Tories. Sir John Thompson will hear from the Liberal representatives in Parliament before that bill is passed. His reputation for justice is getting badly soiled.

MORTAR-SPOTTED SKIN

Cured in Two Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

About the first of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later, when it began to look like spots of mortar-spotted skin, and which came out in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, until, I have been fully cured. The disease had been fully cured. I began taking the CUTICURA, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I know of a great many who have taken the CUTICURA, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads, and I cannot express my thanks to you. My body is covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

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The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors Remedies, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Refiner, externally to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, cure every species of itching, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

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CIRCE, June 9, June 10

MONTECALVO, June 13, June 14

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CIRCE, June 25, June 26

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