

has been committed in this matter, which, in its results, will tend to cast discredit on the National Policy, which may suffer far more severely from this mistake of its leaders than it can from the assaults of its opponents.

OWING to the radical change in the sugar policy of the United States, we expected that a large reduction of the sugar duties in Canada was inevitable. We did not believe, however, that there was any political necessity for such a radical change as has been made, nor that the financial position of the country warranted the abandonment of over three million dollars of annual revenue; nor could we have imagined that nearly the half of this loss of revenue would be allowed to fall into the hands of three or four sugar-refining companies. The maintenance of the former policy would have been attended with less harm than the present one. Government has already been compelled to abandon some public works, and to refuse its accustomed assistance to others, whose utility it has acknowledged and whose claims it has admitted, for the sake of an empty cry of "free sugar"—and still, sugar is far from being "free."

ARRANGEMENTS for the great exhibition to be held in Toronto from September 7th to 19th, under the auspices of the Industrial Exhibition Association, are now in full swing, and everything points to its being the most successful of the many successful exhibitions ever held: in fact, the number of entries have been so numerous that nearly all of the available space has been allotted. The new horticultural hall will be a prominent feature of the exhibition this year, and also a building which the C.P.R. is erecting, to be used exclusively for the exhibit of the products of Manitoba and the great North-West. A large staff is now at work painting and repairing the buildings. In the main building a new floor is being laid wherever required, and Mr. Chambers, the caretaker, has within the past few days opened a magnificent new greenhouse and conservatory. Arrangements have been made by which the C.P.R. will run a track along the road-bed of the old electric railway, thereby enabling exhibitors to unload their exhibits right on the fair grounds. Mr. Hill, the manager, is sparing no pains to add to the attractions, and many new features will be added this year.

THE belief in alcohol as a source of inspiration has so declined of late years that people will receive, without surprise, Alphonse Daudet's declaration that drink makes him incapable of writing or conceiving a line. The general belief is that it creates a feeling of strength, physical and intellectual, which on trial is found to be delusive. Thus it is said that Wilkie Collins once drank wine pretty freely, and found himself in a splendid mood for work. He sat down and wrote for several hours, carefully put the precious manuscript away and went to bed. In the morning he read what he had written, found it pure rubbish, and threw it into the fire.—*Toronto Globe*.

This is an acceptable definition of the difference between Wilkie Collins and the *Toronto Globe*. Judging from the character of its editorials, one is led to the irresistible conclusion that, like Collins, it drinks pretty freely, and while under this seductive influence it thinks itself in splendid mood for work. This influence, we imagine, is long abiding, and under it very much of the *Globe's* work is done: but, alas! unlike Collins, it never discovers that what it has written is generally

pure rubbish, and instead of throwing it into the fire, as Collins did, it fires it up the spout into the composing-room.

SWEDEN is going to take steps to prevent the emigration of her young men to America for a while. She is being stripped of her effective population, and realizes that something must be done to keep her people at home. It should be noted that the Swedes make good citizens in this country. Did anybody ever hear of England trying to keep her pauper element at home?—*St. Louis Miller*.

A constant stream of paupers is pouring into England, and a constant stream of emigrating Englishmen is pouring out of that country, and all because England believes in free trade in paupers as well as in everything else. The paupers who are pouring into England are the very dregs and offscourings of Europe, thousands of them Jews who have been expelled from Russia. This most objectionable class of immigrants elbow and crowd out the native English workman, and these, in turn, are forced to emigrate and seek in newer countries the living which has been denied them at home. If England erected a barrier to prevent this immigration of paupers, there would not be such an emigration of Englishmen. But then the traffic supplies business to English ships: and one of the chief objects of the free traders there is to keep these ships busy.

DURING the six months ending June 30, 1891, the imports of refined sugar into the United Kingdom from the United States aggregated 525,250 hundredweight or 58,828,000 pounds, valued at £441,342, or 16s. 9½d. per hundred-weight, or \$3.70 per hundred pounds. At the same time American refined sugar cannot be bought by American consumers for less than \$4.25 to 4.50 per hundred pounds in New York. It was announced in the Toronto papers last week that a wholesale grocery house in this city, unable to obtain full supplies of refined sugar from Canadian refiners, had imported a thousand barrels of such sugar from the United States. These importers are shrewd business men, and it is fair to suppose that the American refiners would not object to sell sugar for export to Canada at as cheap a price as they sell for export to England; and if this sugar was bought at even the price current in London—say \$3.70 per hundred pounds—and the Canadian duty paid thereon—eighty cents per hundred pounds, it could be laid down here in Toronto quite as cheap or cheaper than Canadian sugar. It should cost no more to refine sugar in Canada than in the United States; and if American refiners can afford to sell sugar in London for \$3.70 per hundred pounds, Canadian refiners should afford to sell their product to Canadian consumers at the same price. The difference indicates the profit greater than what the American refiners make.

THE Finance Minister has given notice of a resolution to give effect to the Government's policy on the beet sugar question as mentioned in his budget speech. A few days ago in discussing the budget Mr. Foster asked that the beet sugar matter be passed over *ad interim*, until he was prepared to make an amendment thereto, and the resolution which he now proposes to submit in the place of the previous one is to the effect that the promised bounty on the manufacture of sugar, from beets grown in Canada, be extended for two years instead of for one year, as originally suggested. Only this and