

tions of an increased revenue are hollow, and that agriculture is suffering from depression. The remedy which it proposes is simple, a further increase of the Customs duties. The physicians in the good old times, whatever your malady might be, bled you. If you grew weaker under the loss of blood they bled you again; and so on till they had cured you of all maladies forever. Is it not rather surprising that at this time of day there should still be people who think that taxation is a source of national wealth, and that if a country when highly taxed does not grow rich you have only to tax it more highly still?

—Sir Charles Dilke has followed up his “Greater Britain” with “Problems of Greater Britain” in which he deals with Canada. He has not been here for some time. That his impressions are not fresh, appears from some little slips, such as the statement that in the House of Commons the seats are not divided down the middle, as in the English House, but are “placed in circular form after the pattern of Congress,” and a remark on our architecture made evidently before the improvement of house architecture in Toronto. He has got himself posted in events up to date; but it is easier to get posted in events than in their real character and bearing. Nor is it difficult to divine the general source of Sir Charles Dilke’s information. His account of Canadian institutions is such as would be furnished by an Ottawa Pundit, and his general account of us is such as the Canadian High Commissioner might give at a Conservative dinner party. All is prosperity. Confederation is a complete success, the C. P. R. has thoroughly welded us into a nation, Sir John Macdonald reigns in all hearts through the general enthusiasm in favour of the National Policy, there are hardly any annexationists, and “scandals of corruption are almost unknown.” The last compliment comes in aptly with the Rykert case and with the inklings given in connection with it of the methods by which parliamentary majorities are really gained.