WEEK. THE

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1893.

THE WEEK:

lota 🎵

sphate

j agre

for pre

relievi

m a dé

excelled a pice

plication

ations

BOL

RIN .

s

VOL X

Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts.

titus: One year, \$3: eight months, \$2: four beatt, 31. Subscriptions payable in advance. How beat advance of the second s

He advertisements charged less than five lines. A divertisements charged less than five lines. A O. TYLER, Manager Advertising Depart-if Jordan Striet, Toronto.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

CONTENTS. TOPICS AGIT-SEARING PAGE 939 T U. Frih. 944 941 The POR FLURNS LOIS Saunders. 523 La Lois Saunders. 523 La Larres F. W. Frith. 946 Larres Z. 947 C RULIO 953 TTOKE RECEIVED

which, contributions, and letters on matter which is a standard of the editorial department should be the may be supposed to be connected with the

CURRENT TOPICS.

the first deportation of a Chinaman United a Chinese Legislation of San United Street Chinese Legislation of San United States took place from San to at an . Couple of weeks since. had a couple of weeks since. and from that port on the charge of the prosection that port on the charge the prosection of the United States contrary the provisions of the Geary Act. We the provisions of the Geary Act. to bot know what was the nature of widen or by what authority or on widence the verdict was given. Whether the verdict was s-Whether this is the beginning of a different to is in-hereiv pro forma, with reference to hypequent course of action, is not If the former, it is certainly a small the former, it is certainly a survey of the former, it is certainly a survey of the former of the fo the stands of Chinese in the prowho are in it contrary to the provisions of the Geary Act, and thousands more are coming in every week despite those provisions. It is computed that the cost of deporting each Chinaman will be about thirty-five dollars, so that anything like a literal carrying out of the law would be a very expensive matter. It is probable that next in order on the repeal list, after the Sherman Silver Act and the McKinley Tariff Act, will be the Geary Chinese Act.

The fact that, notwithstanding the powerful influence and money of the Street Railway Company and the absence of any ϵ ffective check upon fraudulent voting, a considerable majority of votes was given against a Sunday car service, leaves no room for reasonable doubt as to the wishes of the majority of the citizens of Toronto in the matter. No candid person can question that had the usual safeguards against dishonest voting been available the majority in favour of the quiet Sunday would have been very much larger. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the friends of a Sunday service will accept the verdict and suffer the matter to be in abeyance for some years to come. If otherwise, let all honourable citizens insist that when another vote is taken it shall be at such time and under such conditions as shall make it possible to use all proper means, including the closing of saloons and due punishment for bribery and impersonation, for obtaining a fair and truthful expression of the will of the citizens. Those members of the Council who are responsible for permitting an interested corporation to provide funds for the performance of a civic function, and for making possible such things as took place at the polls and elsewhere on Saturday, merit the severest reprehension of all friends of morality and should be relegated to private life at the earliest opportunity. opportunities and temptations to chicanery and fraud in civic and political affairs are sufficient under the strictest precautions. Those who adopt unnecessary measures, giving free scope for dishonourable practices, incur a very serious responsibility.

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the internal difficulties connected with the staff and management of Ontario Agricultural College, and the rejoinder of Professor Shaw are not edifying literature. If we accept the finding of the Commission as a full and fair report, the wonder is how such a state of affairs could

have been tolerated for so long a time, and permitted to culminate in a Government investigation. The charges of garbling, colouring and suppression of evidence so boldly made by Professor Shaw in respect to the Commission are very difficult of credence, but they are such as can scarcely be passed over in silence by those interested. The want of harmony, to speak euphemistically, existing between members of the College staff and others connected with the working of the experimental farm, as revealed by the report and no less clearly in Professor Shaw's effusion, would, if permitted to continue, destroy the efficiency of any institution. Nevertheless, it is difficult to avoid the reflection, on reading the report, that it is seldom that the fault in such cases is so nearly exclusively on the one side as it is there made to appear. Many, we dare say, may be inclined to question whether the interests of this important public institution might not be better served by a still more complete renovation of the staff than that recommended by the Commission. Be that as it may, one moral is very clearly taught, though it is one which has been so often inculcated by experience that the wonder is that a new experiment should have been necessary to demonstrate it in this case. That moral is, it is almost needless to say, the necessity of having every such institution under the management of a single head, fully responsible to the country for its efficiency, and clothed with powers commensurate with his heavy responsibility.

No. 40.

It is difficult to understand on what grounds Mr. Gardner and his colleagues on the British Board of Agriculture can justify their refusal of the request made on behalf of the Canadian Government, that they send veterinary experts, at the expense of Canada, to search for what Canadian veterinary surgeons have utterly failed to finda single case of pleuro-pneumonia among The British Board may Canadian cattle. have valid reasons for their refusal, which we have been unable to think of, but in the absence of such it will be difficult to show that our cattle dealers have not been harshly, not to say unjustly, dealt with in the matter. Viewed in the fairest light in which we are able to place it, the thing looks like this : Mr. Gardner says, "We have found a case of pleurc-pneumonia amongst the cattle sent over from Canada; therefore the disease must exist in Canada ; therefore we must in self-defence include