

use of monopoly is the only thing that can ever give their monopolies permanence. Experience will bring them to this conviction much sooner than legislation will be able to devise adequate means of public protection against trusts. With justice acknowledged and exercised as the true principle of monopoly management, what has the public to fear?

Referring to the protective tariff, Mr. Hadley thought that its existence unquestionably stimulated the growth of oppressive trusts, such as the sugar trust. It also served to exaggerate the fluctuations of competitive prices. Iron and steel, for example, could vary in price all the way from the lowest rates at which American furnaces could be kept going, to the rates at which imported metal which has paid a high duty competed with the home product.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

ANY association banded together to form a link social and political must do good and promote a better knowledge between us. Such a society is another help towards the spreading of an atmosphere of sympathy, and that means good will towards co-operation. Co-operation means the power to push the fortunes of each country as that country may best desire it. It is to be hoped that no Home or Colonial Federationist will drive his hobby so hard as to introduce arguments for local and domestic "reforms" on the lines of Federation. This would be one of the greatest barriers against the adoption of his gospel here. Where Federation does not exist in form, it is much to be desired in preference to isolation and separation. Where the people have constituted the more complete form of a united constitution, there they would not wish to have what they would consider "foreign" forms of "disintegration" thrust upon them at home because it was wanted for the Empire at large. It does not follow that because Australia has not yet got a common army, that Britain should have each of her races at home adopting a separate tariff. We want to go on as we are, one land. Canada and Australia desire the same. Canada has managed to compose her inter-colonial differences, and does not examine in detail the portmanteau of a British Columbian, nor does New Brunswick say she can't get on without having her railways of a different gauge from those of the French Province of Quebec. There is no doubt that Australia will soon see that there is an advantage in a common gauge, if not immediately in a common tariff. She already sees that for a common defence some power is necessary to insure cohesion and unity in command, and she has nobly come forward to aid in the heavy burden of the defence of her extended coast-line. Too much praise cannot be accorded to her statesmen for the early recognition of her duties in this respect. No doubt by-and-by she will be able herself to build the vessels which shall aid in her defence, but for a long time to come we can do it cheaper for her. The cost of the maintenance of dockyards and building establishments under Government control is immense, and it will be some time before the energies of her manufacturers are turned in a direction that would make it profitable for her to do much war-ship building on her own coasts. It is the same with the cost of maintaining consular or other representatives. The work is cheerfully done for her by the Imperial servants. So, too, with Canada. In her case, although the population is larger than that of Australia, the Treasury is much poorer, and her people have been so heavily engaged in making the country stronger, as well as richer, by the construction of public works, that it is only gradually that she can afford much for military or naval preparation. She has, however, the nucleus of an army, and nothing but further training and more complete organization is necessary for the magnificent body of militia she can always call out. She has, too, in the Kingston Military College an institution for the instruction of officers, which is absolutely admirable, and much needed in Australia. The cadets find berths easily in other services than that of the art military, and can be relied on as a body always available in case of need. Were such a federal institution established by the Australian Governments, one great hinge for the proper working of federal feeling and organization would be at once established. It is of the highest importance that this College, when once founded, should give officers only to a federal army, at the call of the Federal Council or Government alone, and that no men, whether officers or privates, should be allowed, once a Federal force is established, to call themselves Provincial forces, but that they should all be Federal or Dominion troops. It was the reverse of this policy, it was the fear of offending the separate colony pride, that led America, when her Federal Constitution was first settled, to allow each State to enrol militia, that made the great Civil War possible, and it will assuredly again breed trouble, unless altered by an amendment to the Constitution. Canada saw the fault, and has remedied it, and every militia man looks only to the Federal Government for orders. Whether the forces so created shall be called out for defence in time of Imperial war, whether volunteers shall be encouraged for service outside of the Home Government jurisdiction are questions for the future. If England is always to defend the colonies, as I hope she always will, the equivalent hope may be expressed that to the best of their power the Colonial Governments will assist her in her need in the same way. It is in this direction that in the future some understanding will be arrived at. It is the first and longest step in the consummation of a real federation. But

the desire for these matters must be felt by the colonists, the need recognized, before England can properly urge more than discussion and consultation. If Australia manages to do that which the statesmen of America and Canada were able to do, and for which her statesmen should be equal, and found a Union, then another stumbling-block in the way of federation will be removed, for we shall have a representative of the Dominion of Australia, as we have a High Commissioner representing Canada. The High Commissioner has since the creation of the office been a statesman in the closest touch with the Federal Government. His value as a representative, placed on equal terms with the British Plenipotentiary when foreign treaties have to be adjusted, has been amply proved, and the united Australian States or Provinces will find that such a representative is necessary. His appointment would make the formation of an Imperial Council more easy. But in saying this, I speak only words I have heard from Australians competent to judge. There is no doubt that some participation in Imperial Council must be arranged for in the near future. The Conference summoned two years ago was of great service, and it may be repeated with advantage. It would, however, be well not to repeat it too often. Perhaps once in every three or four years it might be arranged that such a Conference should take place, and that questions and desires which had in the meantime become prominent should be talked over. There is but little doubt that the range of items on which we at present in Great Britain levy some slight duty could be extended to the advantage of our colonies. Articles of common use and manufacture do not rise in price under a small duty. It is the more elaborate articles, requiring costly machinery for their make and transport for a distance before they are consumed, that are raised in price by a tariff. It may be possible for the Labour Unions in the several countries to name those common articles which could be supplied within the Empire, and on which we need not be dependent on the foreigner. New South Wales might join Britain in this, but it is to be remembered that foreign retaliation in the exclusion of goods must also be borne in mind, and any list of articles asked for as dutiable should be considered with the greatest care, and conjointly by the delegates appointed to their conferences. Let us back to the utmost of our power the desires they may express, believing that any little sacrifice will be repaid a hundredfold in the continued close alliance of our strong brothers across the sea.—*Daily Graphic*.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

THE Russian people have been so long possessed by the belief that they are entitled to lead and guide and control, if not actually to incorporate, all the Slavonic races, and to drive the Mussulman out of Europe, as to regard any cessation of their progress to this goal as a mere temporary pause, to be followed by more vigorous action when a suitable opportunity arises. A revolution in Serbia or Bulgaria, an insurrection in Macedonia, would create such an opportunity. Now a revolution in Serbia may happen at any moment, may happen without any direct promptings from St. Petersburg, because the elements in Serbia are in unstable equilibrium. So the causes for an insurrection in Macedonia are never absent, nor is the propaganda of Russia agents needed to create them, because the disorders and wretchedness of the country under Turkish misgovernment are chronic. The Austrian Emperor and his military *entourage* and the Magyar Ministers who now, expressing on this point the general sentiment of their countrymen, prescribe the international attitude of the Dual Monarchy, know all these facts, and deem the conflict inevitable. The position of the Magyars in the midst of a Slavonic population would be untenable if Russia had absorbed the Ruthenians of Galicia and established her influence over Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania. Hence the Magyars, and the Hapsburgs, who now lean on the Magyars, think their existence involved in holding Russia back within her present limits, in maintaining Austrian predominance in Serbia, and keeping Bulgaria at least neutral. Being the weakest and the most internally distracted of the three Empires, Austro-Hungary feels the strain of continued preparation for war most severely, and is most likely to be driven into premature action by her fears. More than once of late years she might have taken up arms but for the restraint imposed by Germany, without whose approval she dare not move a soldier. So now, through all South-Eastern Europe, hardly an educated man can be found who does not look for a Russo-Austrian war within the next four or five years at furthest. A Western observer thinks that as the tension has lasted so long already, it may last still longer; but he sees that the passions and the interests, real or supposed, which lead to war, do not lose in intensity; and he therefore concludes that that which may happen at any time will happen some time before long. We have spoken of Germany as a restraining power. This she has been, this she probably means to continue. But it must be remembered that the feeling of sullen dislike between Germans and Russians, discernible for many years past, has grown apace of late. Among the Russians it rests partly on a feeling of personal jealousy on the part of native-born officers and civil servants towards those who, while only half Russian, absorb many of the best posts, partly on an idea that Germany as a State is the only real rival of Russia, the only obstacle to her progress. Among the Germans it springs from the belief that Germans are ill-treated in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and that this is part of a deliberate plan to root

out the German speech and habits and religion; nor has the ostentatious friendliness of the French to Russia failed to deepen these feelings. In both Germans and Russians there is a race-antagonism similar to, and stronger than, that which has alienated Irishmen from Englishmen, which disposes each people to believe the worst of the other, the Germans to despise the Russians for their supposed want of cultivation, the Russians to detest the priggish arrogance of the Germans. This mutual repulsion, whose strength surprises us English, who have no hatred for any Continental nation since we left off hating the French, has become a powerful factor in the open alliance of Germany with Austria, and in the tacit alliance of Russia with France. Although Germans and Russians have not been in arms against one another for nearly eighty years, and have within that time had no serious ground of quarrel, there is as much bitterness now in Germany against Russia as against France. The hostility of Frenchmen and Italians to one another is no more reasonable and scarcely less menacing. Italy has been for years spending large sums on the fortification, not only of her Alpine frontier to the west, but of the roads which cross the Apennines from the coast between Genoa and Ventimiglia, in preparation for an attack by France in that quarter. There is fortunately no sign of anything approaching *casus belli* between the countries; but neither people would recoil from the prospect of a war with the other.

When these various sources of danger are reckoned up, the prospects of a long-continued peace do not seem bright. Europe, and especially South-Eastern Europe, is so full of inflammable material, that any match may cause an explosion. For present alarm, however, there is probably less cause than there has often been during the last ten years. France and Germany are unquestionably pacific in their wishes and purposes. Russia may be so, and if Austria moves it will only be because she thinks the dangers of waiting to be greater. The very vastness of the scale on which wars are now conducted makes rulers feel not only how ruinous a reverse may be, but how great may be the losses attendant even on victory.—*Speaker*.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY

BE CAREFUL OF HEALTH.

It is always wise to take all reasonable precautions against sickness, but it is now an absolute necessity to be specially careful of health because of the general prevalence of the peculiar epidemic that is afflicting the whole civilized world. The casual cold or sore throat, or pains in the head, back, or limbs which ordinarily would create no concern and involve little danger, now require instant and careful attention to guard against serious illness and more than possible death. Three-fourths of the very many fatal cases, here and elsewhere, have been caused by neglect to procure medical aid or by returning to business when danger was supposed to be passed; in many instances a sudden relapse has been speedily fatal, and all because it is hard to understand that what seems to be a trifling illness can be so perilous to life. It is needless to discuss the cause of the present almost universal epidemic. The ablest medical scientists are not agreed as to its source, and that question can be left to those who are most capable of discussing it, but its varied symptoms and its strange fatality are known to all, and it is now also known to all that most of the many deaths are directly traceable to the want of that simple but severe care that is indispensable to safe recovery. There is safety only in the promptest medical treatment and extreme care to avoid exposure when the epidemic begins its work. A sore throat, a sudden cold, pains in the head, back or limbs, or general lassitude, without any acute symptoms, clearly indicate that the disease is at hand, and much suffering as well as grave danger may be avoided by immediate application of properly prescribed remedies and absolute avoidance of even ordinary exposure until the disease is entirely mastered and normal vigour restored. Two days of proper treatment with close in doors at home, where there is no exposure to varying temperature, will arrest most cases of the epidemic, while two days of neglect after the symptoms are evident may cause a violent spell of sickness and probable death. It seems absurd to healthy and vigorous knock-about men and women to shut themselves up because of what they have always called a slight cold or a little pain in the head or limbs; but many thousands have given their lives as the penalty for treating an uncommon epidemic in the common ways of treating such symptoms; and the large list of victims will continue until people learn that this is no common illness, and that it calls for quite uncommon remedial efforts. The necessity for the plea we make is plainly verified in every community, and all should accept the admonition to exercise the greatest possible care of health while the epidemic prevails.—*Philadelphia Times*.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF EPIDEMICS.

EVERY epidemic carries in its train curious exaggerations of many well-recognized characteristics, and these frequently call for appreciation and for treatment almost as much as the disease in which they originate. Perhaps one of the most striking of these mental perversities is to be found in the idea that the epidemic is to be treated by "common sense," or by *nostra* which have been largely advertised, or by specifics which are known to the laity mainly through their frequent mention in the daily press. Those suffering under this delusion feel that it is wholly unnecessary to seek skilled assistance, and they boldly dose