is more sunshine in Canada than in most other places in the world, and this has a visible effect upon the physique and the mentality of her inhabitants. They work faster and accomplish more in the allotted time with less fatigue than in most other countries. Complaints have been made by workers going to Canada that they have been expected to do more than normal work. This is because in the Dominion conditions, climatic and otherwise, induce and even impel the quicker operation of manual labour. This is also seen in domestic and household arrangements, and there is no more capable woman in the world than a Canadian housekeeper, unless it be a British housekeeper who has learned Canadian methods.

This is seen also in the character of the children, be they Canadian born, or from British homes. The energy and vigour displayed are at once the admiration of mother and the hope of father. One recalls with pleasurable pride the several successful experiments of taking to Canada children who in the British Isles manifestly sumer from lack of fresh air. There is abundance of fresh air in Canada, and, like Canadian ice, which is worth a good deal in winter and worth more in summer, there is always a good supply.

Successful Training of Immigrant Children.

The children going from these shores to Canada to the number of several thousands a year—and I wish there were tive times the number—are taken Overseas under trained escort, and in every case they go to a Receiving Home of some recognised institution, so that the policy of the Government is secured in so far that no child shall be "emigrated" unless that child goes from a Home to a Home.

Canada has made great efforts to deal satisfactorily with the problem of immigrant children, and has succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Indeed, there is no more glowing phase in Canada's history than the reception, development, training and success of immigrant children from Overseas. The official records on file in London enable British statesmen to point with pride to the movement which has been of such advantage to Canada and of such conspicuous advantage to the children themselves.

These children are not "institutionalised"; on the contrary, they are placed in what is, after all, the best training school for children—the home of a good man and a good woman. These homes are not listed indiscriminately. They have been investigated and selected, so that not only the home, but the individuals included in the home, shall be such as will provide a desirable environment for the upbringing of the child, and no one can gainsay the advantage of a lifetime that a child enjoys from being brought up in a home of that character.

Canadian System of Education.

Such care is shown in the selection of the foster home that hardly in two cases a year have children to be removed from