

life. Someone should give us a history of impostors, from Perkin Warbeck downwards. It is wonderful, and the instances to which I have referred as falling under my own notice were among the proofs of it, how in these democratic communities of ours we are caught by the name of a lord.

IMMIGRATION.

Of the destitution and suffering with which the charities have had to deal in past years not a little has arisen from unsuitable immigration. The subject of emigration seems to have entered on a new phase in regard to this whole continent. The people of the United States, whose boast it has hitherto been that they opened a home to all who needed one, have become alarmed at the influx, both on economical and political grounds, and have begun to think of closing the door. So far as Canada is concerned, most of us, I believe, would say that there is nothing to fear so long as emigration is left to itself. A man is not likely of his own accord to leave his native country and pay his passage across the Atlantic without good reason for believing that he will find employment on the other side. It is when emigration is subsidized by Government or solicited by steamship agents that the danger of mistakes and suffering begins. No assistance, I understand, is now being given to immigration, either by the Dominion Government or by the Government of this Province, though the Provincial Government helps the immigrants on their arrival to find work. The result is, I learn at headquarters, a marked improvement in the description of immigrants, hardly any of whom of late have been cast upon charity on their arrival. The demands upon the St. George's Society and other national societies of late have also been somewhat lighter. An alarm is still sometimes raised about the action of boards of poor law guardians in England, who are suspected of harbouring designs of dumping their pauperism on Canada ; but no facts of that sort have