

directing their attention to the disposal of their pauper youth by shipping them to this side of the Atlantic. It is necessary that we should ask ourselves what influence this is to have on the future of our country. Certainly adult paupers are not desirable on any grounds. If we are to accept them at all it must be out of pure generosity, and with the consciousness that we are to be responsible for their support and supervision. It seems reasonable that if we take good citizens from foreign countries we should be prepared to take a fair proportion of poor ones also. But at present we are getting more than our share of the poor ones. In our prisons and poor houses we have as many foreigners as natives, whereas in the total population the foreigners are only one in six. Under these conditions some restrictive measures are certainly called for. As regards pauper children the case is somewhat different. So long as their constitutions are not hopelessly broken, their moral natures not black at the core, and their blood not poisoned by disease, there is always a possibility of their being converted into good serviceable citizens. Even this, however, is a work of labor, for to take them out of their former poisoned life, however short, and start them safely on the road to good citizenship requires intelligent and careful attention. The work is a good one, however, and praiseworthy in every respect when well done, for it rescues whole lives from the pit of social degradation, and, so far as the rescue is perfect, does no harm to the rescuer but rather good. But we all know that very many, if not the majority, of these pauper children carry with them inherited tendencies both physical and moral which no training however careful can eradicate, and which may do more harm eventually to the community receiving them than good to the individuals received. Not a few of these imported paupers have turned out to be veritable plague spots in the physical and

moral life of the community. We have already so much of the evil element among us that we cannot afford to receive a very much larger infusion of bad blood. What makes the matter more serious is that the process is still in its infancy. Hitherto chiefly good citizens have emigrated, and well it is for the new countries that it was so. Now the poor ones are beginning to leave, and those without even that much spirit are being sent. If now we admit all men freely we shall soon be overwhelmed with paupers and criminals, especially since the United States has shut its doors against the worst ones. There is urgent need then, if we are not willing to be pauper ridden for ever, that we should adopt and enforce some restrictive measures as regards the adult off-scourings of other nations and at least selective measures as regards pauper children.

MR. Horsey, in the course of his somewhat rhetorical valedictory, touched on one or two in themselves rather important points. In urging the claims of the medical graduates to a separate convocation at the close of their university examinations, we think he took reasonable ground. The Senate, by providing such a convocation, would not only confer a benefit upon the medical graduates, but would lessen considerably the amount of work to be got through at the final convocation. There is a possibility of convocation's "linked sweetness" being too long drawn out, even with arrangements for the utmost despatch possible. With such a long programme to be carried out, even its variety fails to keep up the interest, and the gallery, having fired off at an early stage in the proceedings all the *bon mots* which it had prepared for the occasion, is reduced to the merest commonplaces. If, then, the medical part of the proceedings could be got through with at an earlier date,