

Canada and the morality of the people, object to having Dr. Barnardo inflict upon us the scum and offscouring of the London slums.

We are told, too, that Mr. Justice Killam, in commenting upon the presentment of the Brandon grand jury, told them that with good care in the selection of the lads and proper regulation of their importation there ought to be but small cause of complaint. Aye, there's the rub. The Empire protested, it tells us, against the Barnardo scheme of Canadian Government inspection at Montreal, and therefore the good care in the selection of the waifs, and the proper regulation of their importation that Judge Killam speaks of, must be left with Dr. Barnardo. It is exceedingly kind of the Empire to espouse the Barnardo cause, and to sneer at the generally entertained opinion that there is such a thing as heredity, and that children born in crime and debauchery and vice will most probably inherit and display such characteristics. A strong sentiment prevails in Canada against the importation of the waifs Dr. Barnardo gathers from the slums of London; but the Empire thinks it knows better what the country needs, and tells us we have room for them. It has a glimmering idea that Dr. Barnardo does not deport his proteges to Canada because the bulk of public opinion says they are wanted here, but because thousands of people are ready to open their arms to them for the sake of the orphan and the waif. In other words the Empire desires it to be proclaimed that the mothers of Canada, who have sons and daughters whose moral welfare is their first concern, are just languishing with open, outstretched arms, to receive into their bosoms, and into the sacred retreat of their homes and firesides, these offsprings of vice and wickedness, not that they will ever become of value to Canada, but because they are what they are. Surely the school boy editor has full swing in the Empire sanctum. Dr. Barnardo is on his defence before the world and the Empire is his champion and special pleader.

In discussing this question, the London Advertiser, claiming that Canadian children should be our first care, says:—

Dr. Barnardo has again rushed into print in the British papers, defending his professional philanthropy in shipping the waifs and strays of the old world slums to Canada. He protests that the boys he sends out are not likely to turn out bad, as other children of the slums have done—in fact, he says he knows that they have not misbehaved to any extent. How can Dr. Barnardo know what comes of his proteges after they leave his hands? He has sworn in a court of justice, in the only case where official investigation was forced, that he gave away the boy to a man unknown to him, whose place of residence in Canada he had been unable to discover, and he had to acknowledge, after a long search, that no trace of the boy could be found. Whether or not these children of the slums make good citizens is always an open question. Their early environments are ever against them. What Canadian taxpayers, many of them with boys who cannot find remunerative employment, object to is the paying of their good money to encourage the importation of this at least doubtful class of newcomers. This is the reason for the protest of the Brandon, Man., grand jury, set forth in a part of the country where one would have thought the boys and girls from the old world slums would have been welcomed, if anywhere. Public money should not be paid to bring in any class of workers to compete with those already here in these dull times. But it may be urged that we have no waifs here, and that it is easy to provide for "the submerged tenth" of old world rich cities. Never was there a greater mistake. In every place of any importance in Canada we have our very poor and neglected

population. We have orphan boys and girls in need of homes, and many who are not orphans unable to get a reasonable start in life. Why, then, should we encourage any class of workers to come to us unless they have sufficient energy and sufficient means to come at their own expense and to go to that part of the country where they can provide homes for themselves?

The British Government have inflicted a heavy blow upon a most important Canadian industry, but in defence, they say, of their own interests, by excluding all Canadian live cattle from their own country on the ground of their being tainted or afflicted with a disease; and the Canadian Government have established a similar quarantine for the same reason against live cattle from the United States. This is in accordance with the law of self preservation; and the general opinion is that these Governments are doing nothing more nor less than what they should do. Is it possible to select heifers from herds of cattle known to be infected with pleuro pneumonia and introduce them into fresh pastures and among healthy cattle, without dire consequences resulting therefrom? Would it be wise to do so? Would not a man be considered a fool if he should do so? Is it not the duty of the Government to prevent such a suicidal act? Undoubtedly. And is it of more importance to prevent contagion among our cattle than among our children? We know for a certainty that for many generations past the progenitors of the waifs Dr. Barnardo is continually foisting upon Canada were, as they are now, the victims of both moral and physical disorders that have tainted and corrupted the blood and the intellect alike. And this is the poison that the Government and the Empire are assisting and encouraging Dr. Barnardo to inject into the veins and arteries of Canada.

#### WHICH FOR CANADA?

It is well worth the while of the working men of Canada to observe the situation in the United States. We there see an object lesson which teaches us that history repeats itself, and that like causes produce like results. Canadian workmen should judge for themselves, while they remember that work and wages are the capital of the workman.

In 1852 free trade, for the first time in the history of the United States, became a party issue, upon which the Democrats acceded to the control of the Government. From then until 1842, under Democratic free trade, there was but little employment for workmen other than the slaves in the southern states; very low wages prevailed, soup-houses were established at which to feed idle and furnishing workmen and their wives and children, and bankruptcy was general and wide-spread. The people were bankrupt, the States, most of them, were bankrupt, and the National treasury was bankrupt.

In 1842 the Whig party—the party that advocated protection—again came into power. The soup-houses were closed, factories opened, plenty of work at good wages, and prosperity was a guest at the firesides of American workmen.

In the period of 1850 to 1860 the Democratic party and their free trade ideas again ruled the country. During that time the war of the rebellion was incubated, the object being to extend the southern system of slavery into the territories and embryo states. As before there was but little employment for free labor, wages were very low, soup-houses were re-established for the benefit of starving workmen and their