

lowance for his limitations—as a fairly trustworthy one. Concerning Ireland, the reader may be referred to his two "Short Studies" on "A Fortnight in Kerry," which do not, as it happens, readily lend themselves to quotation. There is much in them, of course with which one or another of us is certain to disagree; but his account of the causes and effects of emigration is not, for that reason, any the less worthy of careful attention. Nor must we reject his view of Irish agricultural conditions, and of Celtic characteristics, as prejudiced and Saxon,—to say nothing of his very evident religious bias. The conditions are, seemingly, the result of the law referred to; the racial failings and shortcomings, unquestionably, the result to an extent not easily determinable, of the conditions themselves.

In regard to Britain, the same writer's "England and her Colonies" may be as unhesitatingly recommended, all the more because of his very decided opinions in respect of state-aided and state-controlled emigration. Nor does the fact that all three "Studies" were written nearly forty years ago in any way lessen their present value or applicability, since the conditions to which he refers have, on the whole, merely become intensified and aggravated during the period in question, and the hap-hazard policy of emigration — if it can be called a policy—continued, from that time to the present, with results that are sufficiently manifest. There have been, indeed, certain very definite, and not unsuccessful attempts to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, and the new patent law may, possibly, improve that of the English working classes, but the general state of both countries is, for all practical purposes, the same as in 1860.

Froude's account, in the last named of the "Studies" referred to, of the effects of industrialism and of townward migration on the population of England, effects which have, of course, accumulated at compound interest, as it were, since he wrote, while merely, as one might say, a dissertation on Goldsmith's text:

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
"Where wealth accumulates, and men decay":—

is, none the less, of immediate and peculiar interest to Canadians, in its bearing on the subject under discussion:—Farms or Factories? The cost in human lives, human health, human happiness—not temporal, merely—of the crowded slums, the struggle for employment, the conditions of labour, inseparable, apparently, from industrial "prosperity," is here shewn, with a measured, yet convincing clearness. It is a question, in its simplest terms, of profit and loss, and

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