

had been received into the London homes, and that at one time there were 3,259 children in residence in them. The whole number emigrated during the year was 503 boys and girls, neither age, sex, religion, nor nationality, nor physical condition present any obstacle to these waifs being received. In this manner, and acting on these principles, 15,600 have been saved: and of late years emigration to Canada has been undertaken, so that the Society have now placed out in Canada and in the other colonies, in all nearly 4,300 boys and girls. Several gentlemen told Dr. Barnardo five years ago that a good opening was to be had in this way for many of these waifs; and it was Dr. Barnardo's wish that he could send very many times 4,000 children to these far away homes. Lord Lorne, in commending the good work being done by Dr. Barnardo, suggested that whoever might desire to follow the good example could do so by founding in the colonies homes for the reception of whoever they might wish to send to them.

Dr. Barnardo in his address said that during the previous year his Society had dealt with 7,142 fresh cases of needy and destitute children; that in that period 4,642 boys and girls had passed through the homes; that on that day the number of these waifs in these homes was 3,450, and that during the year he had placed out in various ways 821 boys and girls, no fewer than 501 of which had been sent to Canada.

There was a theatrical display of some of the inmates of the homes, brought onto the stage of the hall in which the meeting was held, for the purpose of working on the sympathetic feelings of the audience. A number of the children, crippled in various ways, and nearly all of them on crutches, were paraded on the platform. Some of them were in the arms of nurses, some on surgical supports, some wheeling themselves in go carts, some blind, some deaf and dumb, and some hopelessly crippled. There were many speakers at the meeting, all of whom alluded to the class among whom Dr. Barnardo and his assistants worked; and of course the descriptions of the vice, wretchedness, filth and misery surrounding and environing these pitiful waifs of humanity were painful in the extreme. But these descriptions go to show the character of the exceedingly undesirable people that Dr. Barnardo is engaged in foisting upon Canada.

It is all right for Lord Lorne, Dr. Barnardo and the kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen associated with them to do all they can to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate poor of London. But it cannot be hoped that any of these waifs can ever become just such citizens as Canada desires to embrace in her population. Let England take care of them herself, we do not want them.

Dr. Barnardo was in Toronto last week, and while here gave some additional information regarding his plans and his work in Canada. He stated that since 1883 he had been conducting this immigration business on an organized and settled plan. He has now three institutions or homes in Canada, one in Peterborough, Ont., for girls, one in Toronto for boys, and one at Russell, Manitoba, where he has a large tract of land, and where he has a school for teaching dairying, preparing the children for the employment he hopes they will find in that Province. He explained that the real cause of his visit to Canada at this time was to organize and extend his system of immigration and colonization in the North-West. He stated

that since 1867 he had placed out in Canada 4,393 boys and girls, about 3,000 of which had been placed since 1882.

Speaking of this undesirable class of immigrants the London *Advertiser* says:—

"Thousands of dollars were paid in the last official year as bonuses to the professional philanthropists who make a living out of collecting the waifs and strays of the old world's big cities for shipment to this country. Who will deny that these products of the slums do not unfairly compete with our workers, especially those of the labouring class, who are least able to look after their own interests? Dr. Roseburgh, an Ontario medical expert, recently went before the Prison Commission and asserted that the inherited tendencies to disease and vice of these children rendered them most undesirable additions to our population; and Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, of Birmingham, a leader in philanthropic effort and the promotion of purity among the rising generation, informed the Commission that no matter what reforming processes these children might be submitted to, it was most unwise to encourage their immigration. Mrs. Bradley, after due inquiry, has no hesitation in attributing the increased prevalence of immorality in large centres of population in Canada and the United States to the immigration of boys and girls with the seeds of physical and moral disease inborn in them. Those who have studied the laws of heredity indorse this statement. Surely it is time that the people of Canada refused to longer countenance the giving of aid to immigration of so doubtful a character, especially when it has a further effect of unfairly competing with the workers already here."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RIGHT is right, and wrongs no one.

WILL Argenta's loss be Canada's gain?

WHEN Canadians want seals they go for them and take them.

THE Canadian beaver is an industrious animal. It is also persevering.

THE rivalry for fair Columbia's smiles is between McKinley and Blaine—some call him "Jealous Jim."

CANADIANS are not to be deprived of or driven from a legitimate occupation by the brag and bluster of a big bully.

IN the game now going on, in which the United States wants to euchre the rest of the world out of sealing rights in Behring Sea, England, as the representative of Canada, holds what may be called a strong hand—two bowers, ace, king and joker.

THE recently discovered tin mines near San Jacinto, California, which are said to be exceedingly valuable, have been sold to an English syndicate, who have large experience in the treatment of tin ores, and some of whom own tin mines near Swansea, Wales.

OUR American friends should observe that England will not compromise the interests of Canada in the seal fishery business—that before any agreement can be entered into with the United States, Canada must be consulted. This fact may have some bearing at other times when Canada's interests are imperilled.

THE Dominion Interior Department estimates the area of Canada, according to recent surveys and estimates, to be