

patriotism, if by patriotism be meant what the Manchester school of politicians by implication define it to be—a regard for the material prosperity of Great Britain, considered apart from her Colonial Empire. But this is far too narrow a ground to place the question upon, even when the Mother Country alone is taken into consideration. Surely the material prosperity of any country is of vastly less importance than the moral and intellectual status of its inhabitants, even if it did not depend so directly as it does on this latter; and surely the increase of the aggregate material wealth of any nation is of vastly less consequence than the allotment of a larger average share to each member of the community, thereby furnishing the means for elevating the standard of life, and for the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the race. This tacit assumption, that rapidity in the increase of the gross wealth of the community is the true test of the prosperity of its condition, involves a most egregious fallacy, and one fatal to the attainment of anything like true views on the intricate questions propounded by Political Economy, and as we shall hereafter see, we find it constantly cropping out in the arguments of those who defend the importation of Chinese labor into America. Material wealth is not the *summum bonum* after which a nation ought to strive; nor is the ratio of increase of wealth the only, or even the most real criterion of advancing civilization. And if this is true of wealth as distributed, how much more will it be found to be the case when account is taken only of the growth of the wealth of the whole community, without any regard to the average share secured by the individual members of society.

We have already remarked that the objections to increased emigration prevalent in certain quarters in England, even if admitted to be perfectly valid from some points of view, rest on too narrow a basis to have much force. There is another and a greater Britain than the one bounded by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Many centuries ago the southern part of Italy was called "Græcia Major," as being the home of a larger number of Greeks than Greece herself. Following the precedent thus set, Sir Charles Dilke designates the British Colonies collectively by the title of "Greater Britain." There are some who would cut the cord which binds these communities to the mother land and cast them adrift on the political sea; and naturally enough we always find those who regard the