

may say, "Do not drain my people away from me," and the oversea Dominions may say, "We want as many as we can get of the right kind." Thereby arises a possible clash. But there are some illuminating features.

You have in this Old Country small spaces and dense populations: we have large spaces and small populations. There is demand and supply. You have in this country a surplus of womanhood, amounting to one million and more: we have in the oversea Dominions a lack of womanhood—a lack which all deplore. Here then are millions of your population, taking year upon year, in regard to whom some adjustment might be made which would fill the great want for womanhood that we experience in the outside Dominions, and would open a career and prospect for women who, in this country, do not seem to have such openings.

In this country you have tens of thousands of children— orphan children, deserted children, children worse than orphans, who have to be taken away from their surroundings for their salvation. These count up into thousands and tens of thousands. The oversea Dominions cry for these children, and cannot get the number they want. There, again, is a ground upon which a desirable adjustment might take place.

You have in this country unemployed employables. In so far as you cannot find employment for them, let them go to the oversea Dominions with your blessing, and, if necessary, with your help. Remember, a man is not lost because he migrates from London to Canada or Australia; he is still building up your Empire there, for which you give him no chance here. There is therefore a large margin for adjustment in this class.

Going further, there is a mass of people who are not fit for employment as they stand, but hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands of whom could be adapted by a little care and treatment, and translated to new conditions, where hope would enter their hearts and an outlook be given them. To my mind, here is a class of population in regard to which the oversea Dominions and the Mother Country might well join hands, and finances too. A man out of work is in absolute peril; his fibre weakens as he knocks at every door and can find no work to do. Pick up the man before he loses heart, and if you have not a place for him here, help him to some place in the Empire.

Let me pay my tribute to the unselfish, untiring, and philanthropic efforts of many of your societies of men and women in this country, who give themselves infinite trouble and take the most sympathetic pains to save those who would otherwise be lost. They have challenged my admiration, in proportion as I have become more aware of the work they have done and are doing. I am not here to give advice to you, but I would remind you that men and women are not chattels. You cannot dispose of them as you would a shock of wheat, or a barrel of apples; they will go if they want to go, and can get money to go. Britain has to revise something in this country, I think. She must pay a better wage for competent persons and open up conditions which will give hope of future betterment to those who are now shut out, and if she does not do that she must expect to lose sons and daughters—but to lose them, if proper action is taken, thank Heaven! to other parts of the Empire where they will not be lost as elements of strength and permanence in our civilisation.

EMPIRE VIEW OF TRADE.

I think also that we should take an Imperial view of trade and production. I am not touching party policies. I am dealing simply with principles. I have not time to go into this argument, but I want to give you my thought in an illustration. Here is the British individual trader. Here is part of the British Empire—Canada—which we