

be taxed just the same as all other property is taxed. This will relieve the burden of taxation upon the working classes and increase the inducement for young men to become mechanics instead of professionals. Withdraw the bonuses and gratuities paid by the State towards the support of these exclusive schools, and let them be supported by those who are benefited by them. This will make it impossible for such large numbers of young men to be educated at the public expense. No fear but what the demand for professionals will always be fully supplied. A more healthy sentiment would then grow up in the community, and physicians would not have to starve their families for the sake of keeping up fine residences and imposing appearances; there would not be so many straggling shysters among lawyers; there would be fewer clergymen looking for vacant pulpits; there would be fewer educated young men seeking positions as teachers in country schools at two hundred to four hundred dollars a year salary; and there would be more good mechanics and workingmen and farmers in the land.

This overcrowding of the professions and overproduction of professionals is a nuisance which ought to be abated.

IMMIGRATION.

SPEAKING of the assistance rendered by the Government to objectionable immigrants, the London, Ont., *Advertiser* says:—

Another branch of the assisted passage question to which the attention of the workingmen with families may well be directed is the bonusing of pauper children, collected and sent to Canada by such professional philanthropists as Dr. Barnardo. Over 1,000 of these waifs were sent into the Dominion last year, and a greater number are expected this season, as a result of the encouragement granted by the payment of a bonus for each child landed. The collectors of these unfortunate children, crime and disease-tainted as many of them are, can hardly point to the fact that Canada does not already have a large enough population of this description and to spare. Not only that, but thousands of the best class of our young men and women annually cross the border to look for employment, at remunerative rates, denied them here. Now, we have no objection to immigration. We have no objection to the Government at Ottawa expending a reasonable sum to set forth the merits of Canada, though we would have greater faith in a trade policy that rendered it easy for the people to earn a living, and thus make every newcomer an advertising agent. But we do protest against public money being taken to pay bonuses for the shipment to Canada of either pauper men and women or their offspring, collected from the slums of old world cities. We have a country good enough to command the best class of immigrants if it is rightly governed, and such a class, self-supporting, frugal, able to pay their own way, will always be welcome in any part of the Dominion where they may choose to cast their lot. Men and women of the description that require to be bonused and are so poverty-stricken that they need to have meals bought for them while *en route*, are not wanted here, and under no consideration should the professional philanthropists be subsidized, as is the habit at present, to send their collections of pauper and crime-tainted children into the country.

We are pleased to have the *Advertiser* at one with us in this matter. This journal has always combatted the policy that encouraged the immigration into Canada of paupers and those who are not likely to become valuable and wealth-producing citizens. A greater outrage never was perpetrated upon a

community than that controlled by Dr. Barnardo, of London, whose great aim seems to be to gather up the waifs and off-scourings of the slums of that great city and to dump as many of them upon this country as it can possibly receive. Without exception these waifs are tainted with either physical or moral leprosy, or both, which prevents their ever becoming valuable citizens; and it is high time that the professional philanthropists of the Barnardo stamp should be made to understand that Canada wants no more of such moral filth and degradation as they have been sending here for many years past.

The immigration policy of Canada should be modified so as to not only discourage the inflow of paupers and those of criminal antecedents, but to prohibit it absolutely; but to encourage the coming of those who can and intend to make good citizens. In carrying out this policy, the proposing immigrants should be made to understand that those of them who are not skilled artisans were to go to the rural districts where their services would be in demand in agricultural pursuits at remunerative wages; and those charged with the matter should see to it that this understanding was carried out, and that the immigrants were not allowed to stop off in their journey in any of the cities through which they might pass. The farming sections of Canada are in great need of labor, and this need should be supplied as far as practicable from the immigrants arriving in the country. In the cities there is no demand for unskilled labor, and every addition to the number but adds to the distress of the unfortunates there assembled, and tends to the lowering of whatever wages may be there currently paid, as well as adding to the charge on the community for supporting the indigent poor. Therefore the authorities should see to it that no aid be given to unskilled immigrants except with the understanding that they be carried to the rural districts, there to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The *Advertiser* is decidedly wrong, however, in intimating that "thousands of the best class of our young men and women annually cross the border to look for employment at remunerative rates, denied them here"; or that such emigration, if it exists is due to any fault in the trade policy of the country. Census bulletins recently issued in the United States show that the trend of population there is constantly towards the cities, and that the proportion of population living in cities as compared with the population living outside the cities is rapidly increasing; and we are all aware of the fact that in all the large American cities there are thousands of people out of employment. This is also true of Canada, for there is no disguising the fact that, while there is a large and constant demand for farm labor, and while there are unnumbered millions of acres of excellent farming lands in Canada now unused, the cities are overcrowded with idle people who find it impossible to obtain work therein. If this condition were peculiar to Canada or the United States, in which the peculiar trade policy the *Advertiser* alludes to prevails, and if it did not prevail in other countries, notably in Britain, where an entirely different trade policy obtains, then the fling at protection which the *Advertiser* makes might be justified. If protection induces emigration from a country, as the *Advertiser* intimates it does from Canada, will it kindly indicate the character and the destination of the emigration from the United States, if there is any. If protection induces emigration, does free trade induce immigration? Certainly neither of