

by an heroic change of policy. Prince Edward, one of the Provinces of our own Dominion, had to emancipate itself from similar conditions, and Quebec went through its spasm of feudalism. It is obvious that no country has a right to regard its wealth or its poverty as inherent. Bad political management can bring failure even where the soil is richest and nature's gifts are most abundant.

By a discriminating immigration policy the Dominion will delay the results of old-world methods and systems, and thus improve her chances of avoiding them. The mother country, too, will be more inclined to seriously consider effective plans for improvement on appreciating that the results of defective methods cannot be sent elsewhere. That the British Parliament and people will prove equal to their broadening responsibilities is shown by the courage of the Liberal Ministry in meeting the varied needs of a certainly difficult situation.

CREAM OF THE IMMIGRATION.

While it may be natural that some colonies should complain because Canada demands the cream of British immigration and carefully rejects the undesirables, it is not a policy for which the Dominion should be censured. It is quite proper that the various members of the Empire should face and solve their own problems. We have not achieved sufficient success in solving the unemployed and other similar problems to warrant us in undertaking a solution of problems properly belonging to other countries or other parts of the Empire. An able man out of work is a sociological problem. The physical deterioration and moral degeneracy that result from onerous conditions and insufficient food and shelter are simply the same problem massed and concentrated. It is not well that any nation or any people confronted by such a problem should be allowed to evade duties and responsibilities by shipping the human residue elsewhere.

People classed as undesirable by the Canadian immigration authorities are almost certain to do better if admitted to the Dominion than they could in the crowded centres of the old world. But that is because the Dominion has large areas awaiting settlement, and the resultant openings relieve the pressure of the unemployed and make a freer demand for labor. Service of all kinds is better rewarded, and many are able to earn a living who would be hopelessly submerged under the more crowded conditions of older countries. But the difference is due to purely accidental circumstances. It has been foolishly attributed to the democratic forms of government, protective tariffs, and the special care of Providence. The methods, systems, and practices which have brought the more onerous conditions in older countries have been faithfully, almost slavishly, copied, but the older results have not had time to develop. Under these circumstances it would seem the part of wisdom to let the older countries deal with their own problems instead of shifting them by the emigration of the submerged classes.

The conditions of the new world could be approximated in the old by opening the vacant land for homesteading. If that were done in Britain the pressure which is creating an element of the population unable to live at home and rejected by the colonies would be largely relieved. If all the vacant land of the Dominion had been made over to Governmental favorites and held idle we would now have conditions quite as onerous as those of the mother country. New Zealand, through the early adoption of such a policy, was threatened with conditions similar to those of Europe's crowded centres, but averted the danger.