

vest of 1885 one man and a team of horses will be capable of doing the same amount of work that ten ordinary men would have done in the days of the old-fashioned cradle.

The Binder,—the Mower,—the Horse-Rake, have so far usurped the place of hand labor that the demand for "hired men" in the older districts must be much smaller than in former years. These things being so it would seem that if we are to have immigration at all it must be encouraged to seek the newer sections where circumstances do not yet permit the introduction, to such a large extent, of farming machinery. This, we think, is the solution of the whole matter. While in the towns and cities, and to some extent in the rural districts adjacent to them, the labor market is well supplied there are thousands and thousands of acres awaiting the coming of strong hands and resolute hearts to win them from the dominion of Nature, and cause them to contribute to the support of man. To say that Canada does not want immigrants is absurd. To say that she will have none except those who come with a certain amount of money in their pockets is almost as absurd. That it would be a good thing if every man who sets foot upon our shores with the intention of making Canada his future home should be able to command from £100 to £1000,—goes without saying. But are we to reject men, otherwise desirable, because they are poor? Not so. The men who made this country what she is were for the most part, men of small means, or of no means at all,—men whose fortunes lay solely in their strong hands; who embarked upon the work of making homes for themselves with the knowledge that they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. The same conditions that existed in Canada sixty years ago exist still. There are forests still to be cleared, farms waiting for their owners, new townships to be peopled, schoolhouses to be built, towns and villages to be brought into being, where, at the present moment, the maples and the pine trees of half a century ago are growing.

If Canada is to expand—if her resources are to be developed she must have men; men of course of the right stamp, even if they are poor, and if it be necessary in order to obtain such men, that some assistance should be given them, then we have no hesitation in saying that it ought to be given, and given cheerfully.

While we are in full accord, therefore, with

the contention of the working-men of Toronto, as set forth in resolutions passed at a meeting in St. Lawrence Hall in February last, in so far as they relate to certain classes therein designated we cannot go with them to their full extent. Paupers we certainly do not want—people, no matter of what calling, who prefer to gain a precarious living in hanging round our towns and cities, rather than strike out for themselves into the country we have no use for. Much less do we wish to be burdened with the crime-polluted off-scourings picked up by steamship companies and emigration agents to be shipped across the sea to Canada without a thought other than their own profit. We have far more than enough of such people already, and that any company should be permitted to fill the steerages of their vessels with wretched creatures, vicious, diseased, crime-smitten, bearing in their faces the clearest evidence of their condition is most infamous. That the Government should knowingly be a party to such a transaction is, of course, out of the question. That the Government has assisted many people to come to Canada who should have been left at home is doubtless true, and we think it time that indiscriminate aid of this character should cease. But that an honest, hard working, intelligent farmer's man say in England, who, by reason of low wages, is not able to obtain money enough to bring him to Canada, where he wishes to take up land and make a home for himself—that such a man should be compelled to remain a farm laborer all his life, and perhaps go on the parish in his old age, for the want of the small sum necessary to bring him here, said sum to be paid back within a reasonable time, will surely not be argued by any fair-minded working man in this city or this country. Canada wants such men—wants them every day, thousands of them, and we are quite sure that our people, as a whole, will never grudge the money worthily expended in promoting this class of immigration.

REBELLION.

Monday, the 30th of March, will long be remembered in the annals of Toronto as perhaps the most exciting day in the history of the city. Long before daybreak on the previous Saturday morning, messengers were hurrying through the streets bearing the unwelcome tidings, that the half-breeds in the North-West, instigated by Riel, had risen in rebellion; that a collision had