

directed, or, in other words, how these emigrant labourers may be made of most benefit to themselves and the country.

There are three modes in which the wants of the country and the different capacities of the emigrants require that they should be employed: first, as agricultural labourers; secondly, on public works; thirdly, by being settled on lands. In the emigration of every year it will be found that many labourers are well adapted to one or other of these divisions, and but little to the rest; and as the country requires labour in these three divisions, if the emigrants be distributed according to their peculiar habits and aptitude for each kind of labour, they will then be employed so as to be of the greatest benefit to themselves and the community.

The employment of emigrants as agricultural labourers was discussed in our last number, and a plan was proposed in which farmers might employ labourers to their mutual advantage in those numerous cases where the former, though requiring labour, is unable to pay for it in cash. The advantage of employing labour in agriculture is greater than in any other way, because it directly produces wealth in the increased produce of the soil, and whatever facilitates such employment is important to the country, deficient as it is in cash, and yet possessing abundant means to command that scarce commodity, if the requisite industry be rightly applied. Every plan that contributes to this end, assisting the farmer to procure a labourer, and the labourer to obtain employment, is a public benefit; and a diversity of plans is required, in order to meet the exigency of every case. Where cash can be had, it is of course to be preferred; but to employ labour in agriculture on any thing like a scale adequate to the country's wants and capabilities, some such plan of payment in produce must be adopted.— This kind of payment prevails generally among the farmers in the United States. It does also to some extent in Canada, but we wish to shew that it is capable of far more extensive application, and that it is only by thus applying it that we can expect that greatly increased prosperity which our agriculture may attain.— We are aware that there is a difficulty in the way, arising from the high rate of wages which emigrants have often assumed to be their due. Men not only unacquainted with the peculiar kind of work that the country requires, but also

unacquainted with farming altogether, have asked wages equal to men practised in all that a farmer here requires. We think, however, that this evil may be removed by spreading correct information among the emigrants, for by following such a course they put it out of the farmer's power to employ them at all.— There cannot be a greater absurdity than for men who cannot plough, nor mow, nor even drive a team, much less use the axe to any effect, to insist on the highest wages that are given to thorough farm servants. Unless these unreasonable pretensions be abated, it is vain to expect any general and continuous employment of emigrants by our farmers; for they had better be without additional labour than buy it too dear.

The next mode of employing emigrants.— that is, on public works, will depend on whether the Legislature determine on prosecuting such works. If they do, employment will be furnished to a large number of emigrants. This, however, is not the consideration that will induce the Legislature to proceed with them.— This must be decided by other reasons, of which not the least will be the probability or certainty of obtaining funds for this purpose. The Legislature will be new, and what policy they may choose to adopt in relation to public works is yet unknown. There are some works that should be completed, and they should be followed up by others; but so much uncertainty hangs over the whole subject, that we cannot found any argument thereon. Labour on public works is well adapted to large classes of the emigrants, and will retain many thousands in the province who will otherwise leave it; but how far this demand for labour will be furnished we must leave undecided at present.

There remains the settlement on land. And here we are met by the most contradictory assertions as to the utility of such a plan; one party throwing out inducements to believe that all the vacant lands in the Province may speedily be settled by emigrants; and the other party as stiffly asserting that emigrants can do no good on wild lands, and that the attempt to settle them thereon will only be ruinous to them, and of no benefit to the province. That men should differ so widely on such a very plain question, and one that has the evidence of a host of facts to decide it, is somewhat singular, and would be unaccountable, were we not