

men, farm hands, tradespeople and laborers ; we want servant girls and factory hands, and skilled laborers of all kinds." And they are wanted by thousands throughout the country. But the greatest want exists among the farmers. Not many years ago the farmers in Upper Canada could not afford to employ help on their farms. The land was new and only partially cleared, and the farmers were poor. Now it is different. The country is cleared, the farms large and well cultivated, and the farmers wealthy and anxious to employ labor, but it is not to be had. During the summer months—the busy season—help must be obtained by some means—large wages are offered—larger than the farmer can afford—and laborers flock out from the cities, only to be employed till the very earliest moment the farmer can do without them. Where I am writing (at the residence of my brother, a farmer,) I am told, on the best of authority, that in this Township alone, (Lobo,) a very small Township, employment might be obtained for upwards of three hundred men, at from \$80 to \$100 yearly, with board and lodging, a much higher rate of wages than any given to the agricultural laborer in England, and yet less than what the Canadian farmer has now to pay for a few months in the summer.

That our whole system is wrong, or there is gross mismanagement somewhere, results but too plainly show. But I am of the firm opinion that a plan is feasible whereby this emigration through the country might be stopped, the people who now slip through our fingers retained and provided for, and many thousands more annually induced to leave England for the Provinces. And to this end a change in the present principles of management, and a more vigorous action on the part of the Emigration Department, must necessarily tend.

I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir,

Your most obed't. serv't.,

JAMES LYNCH, M. D.