

bad feeling towards the aristocracy of Britain. They are, as a whole, as noble a people as are to be found. But the comforts of the poorer classes are of more importance than the plethora of the rent-rolls of the most excellent of men. We hope that the tide of emigration which cannot fail to set in shortly, may be partly directed to our own shores. Canada can find room for as many as are willing to come and work. We need say nothing to the promoters of emigration in our Province as to the duty incumbent on them to give all facilities to Mr. Arch and those whom he represents, to bring as many as possible to our shores. They are alive to the importance of the movement. Even though in the first instance better lands should be had for settlement, there is little doubt but that later we shall find some who, by reason of our superior position for markets and trade, will find it to their advantage to settle among us. These shores, so well situated for manufactories, with plenty of coal convenient, might become the seats of industries established by the manufacturers of England who may be induced to leave their native land where the prices of good food are higher far than rule here, and where there is plenty of room to turn, and fresh air to breathe, and free institutions to satisfy the most radical and advanced politicians of the age.

A story is told in the *Penny Journal* we believe, of a rustic, who meeting a good natured fairy, got the sprite to cause wages to go up to double with her wand, not, however, without a warning that the increase would do no substantial good. This, of course, workmen would by no means believe. So the next day the news went forth that the price of work was doubled; and at the end of the week the cottagers were all rejoiced with an amount of wages which they were quite sure would make them comfortable. The wife went to market with her money but was troubled to find that everything had advanced in like proportion—potatoes, beef, beer, apples, plums, etc., had all taken a start as well as wages, and so when the basket was unpacked it was found that no more of the necessities and good things of life were forthcoming than would have been purchased with the former wages, if the other things had also remained at the old figure. People are beginning to find out the truth of the fable. Always as the price of labour advances other prices advance too, so that it may be affirmed, with considerable assurance, that the labourer is little better off with a dollar or two a day than he was when prices rated from three-pence to six-pence a day. The mere fact of advance in wages then is nothing to the workman, unless you keep down the price of bread and meat. This may be done for a time, and exceptionally, but ultimately the two will balance. Here, action and reaction are equal.

Trades Unions may for a time keep up the price of labour at unnatural levels, but their tendency will be first to increase the value of the article which their members are employed in produc-