

fore mentioned, and that this is no country for the frivolous, the idle or the dissipated. People of this sort usually blame the country for their want of success, instead of blaming themselves, as they ought to do.

Another class, very much smaller than the foregoing, that might emigrate to this country with advantage are the small tenant farmers, who are to be found in various places of the United Kingdom, particularly in the southern and south western parts of England, and over nearly the whole of Ireland. Such people usually acquire habits of thrift and industry, with tastes higher than those of mere labourers, and with capitals varying from one to three or four thousand dollars. They would make the most desirable settlers we could have, and by coming here they would lay the foundation of success and independence for themselves and families. I was much among this class of people in different places, and made myself acquainted with the wants and difficulties common to their situation. I found among many of them a strong desire for definite and reliable information respecting Canada, and there is good reason to believe that with proper exertions in diffusing such information, valuable results might be obtained.

In order to understand the true position of small tenant farmers, at the present time, it must be borne in mind, that the tendency of an advancing agriculture, involving as it necessarily does, the employment of expensive implements and machines, is to consolidate farms; that is, to make a large farm by uniting two or more smaller ones. This practice is still likely to continue, till farms under one or two hundred acres will be rarely found anywhere. The reasons assigned for this policy are that on large farms a more systematic and economical course of agriculture can be carried on thereon than on small holdings, and that better and comparatively less expensive buildings can be erected. Whether these changes are in the interest of the British people and their agriculture or not, I shall not now take upon myself to express an opinion. It must be apparent on the slightest reflection, that they materially affect the social condition of a considerable number of the rural population, and that while farmers are increasing, the number of farms is constantly diminishing. In this state of things young men of intelligence, industry, and perseverance, possessing small means, have no opportunity of rising in the world as farmers; the most they can ever expect is to attain to situations as foremen, shepherds, &c.; and thus the line of separation between the capitalist or employer of labour and his dependants, becomes gradually wider and more sharply defined.

The agricultural population of Britain is considered, in point of number, to be stationary, and in some places actually diminishing, while the manufacturing and mercantile community is rapidly increasing. The now general application of improved implements and machines, and the recent introduction of steam power, naturally

tend to promote better cultivation at a cheaper cost, and to abridge rather than increase manual labour.

In this state of things it is obvious that but few of the sons of British farmers can follow the pursuits of their fathers; the majority must either emigrate or seek employment in some of the large centres of manufacturing and commercial industry. Each of these methods is adopted; thousands annually emigrate to the colonies or the United States, but a far greater number find employment of some kind or other in the large towns, and generally at wages much higher than they have been accustomed to in the country. Railways, which now intersect the country in every direction, furnish an immense amount of employment of various grades, that were unknown a few years ago.

Canada also holds out inducements to mechanics and persons generally connected with the building trade, especially such as have an aptitude to turn their hand to more than one of the several allied branches of industry. The demand for skilled labour in this country is of course limited within comparatively small bounds, but ordinary carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., will usually not only meet with employment at remunerative rates, but if industrious and enterprising, will have a moral certainty of ultimately becoming the employers of labour themselves. I consider that the prospect of rising in the social scale which all new countries more or less hold out to the intelligent, sober, and industrious working people in all pursuits, to afford one of the strongest motives to emigration. It is curious to observe in a young country with what facility and success some people can turn their hand to new branches of industry; a thing—the thought of which would never have entered their minds at all in the country they left. Some of our most successful farmers had little, if any, practical knowledge of the art in the old country, and they often turn to very great advantage their ability to use ordinary tools in constructing or repairing farm buildings, waggons, implements, &c. In the older settled districts of this province the division of labor becomes of course more distinctly marked; but in new settlements the aptitude which enables a man to turn his hand with facility from one kind of work to another, though not absolutely essential, is unquestionably among the surest and most powerful means of success.

Another class may be mentioned, that would, with the exercise of ordinary judgment and care, be materially benefitted by emigrating to this country, such as possess large means, and have children to put into business. The latter can be done here with much greater facility and with more encouraging prospects of success, than falls to the ordinary lot of young men in England. Capital, too, can be safely invested here that will yield a much larger return than is usually obtained in the old country. Persons of this class could readily select in the neighbourhood of our towns and cities, picturesque and salubrious sites for the erection of resi-