

At a glance it will be seen that all these are necessary for each other, but the law of supply and demand is an absolute barrier to the unlimited expansion of any but the last class. To the farmer is given (alone), by natural law, the power of unlimited numbers, (if he be the owner of the soil,) the only penalty he incurs is perhaps diminished profits or luxuries. His living cannot be assailed as he himself produces it. This can be said of no other avocation.

I have assumed that the farmer owns his land and is not burdened by mortgage or debt. This unhappily is not the case, but will disappear under improved methods. Even in this case he is not so bad off as are all the other classes, and our comparison is not weakened by admitting this condition. By the way a very interesting paper would be "why is debt the normal condition of the great bulk of the human family?" by some close observer, taking our province as a basis of comparison.

The professional classes, (I need not enumerate the score of varieties,) have been inclined to assume positions of superiority and this has been unhesitatingly granted, justly so when the merits of the individual deserved it, unjustly so when the mere position was supposed to represent merit.

Head, as opposed to *Hand* work has been considered the more honourable, and so it is in fact for, in other words, intelligence is the power which directs the unthinking labour of the world, whether it be the steam engine or the navy; and I think it is well that this point be thoroughly understood as well as conceded. But of this again.

The professionals rarely amass wealth by their professional labour, but where competition is not too keen they have a competence which is apt to be jeopardized by the many untoward incidents common to all. The working classes are in precisely the same position as the preceding, though their society circles rarely touch.

The third and fourth classes represent those who have the prospect of wealth as they make their profit from the labour of others, and the wealth is only limited by the number of those they can profitably engage. But what are the facts? Of the millions who engage in commerce, mining, and manufactures, how few there are who attain a competence or can pass their lives in moderate comfort. Competition is so keen—chance of profit means chance of loss—and loss always comes to each.

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