

rate of wages, 12s. per week, the labourer can provide a greater quantity of both food and clothing for his family than he has been able to do for the last 30 years.

With such advantages arising from emigration, it is natural to enquire whether it should not be encouraged by some legislative enactment. To this I am at the present time decidedly adverse. I cannot but think that the principle upon the present system works as fast as either the parent State or its Colonies can bear, and that the check occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds to forward every applicant is a very useful one. Forty to fifty thousand persons have annually emigrated to Upper Canada alone, during the last two years, and have found good employment and comfortable habitations. As the field is enlarged, more may be admitted; but the greatest evil and misery would arise, were so large a number sent at any one time, as to be unable to obtain a proper provision. If any law were passed to enable Parishes to raise funds for this purpose by mortgaging their rates, I should fear that in many instances a contest might arise between the authorities and the paupers, respecting their right to this assistance, and thus add another to the almost endless difficulties created by our poor laws.

By the present plan which has been adopted by this parish every object has been gained. A liberal subscription has covered those expenses which do not come under the head of parish relief, and the food and clothing which must have been supplied in some shape or other, if the parties had remained at home, have been provided by the parish. Thus the poor have had the advantage of both funds, and not feeling that they could claim a right to either, have thankfully received the provision made for them.