

think it would be much more just to do this than allow farmers to be injured, or allow the labourers to suffer very great hardships for the want of proper shelter and firing. If this was provided for by the Board of Works, or the contractors for the works, the labourers would be better disposed, because they would feel that some care was taken for their comfortable living. The works cannot be executed without them, and we are persuaded if more care was taken to provide for their comfort while executing the works, they would conduct themselves much more satisfactorily, and advantageously. We cannot on the present occasion point out how this might be done, and perhaps we should not attempt to do so.

We are however satisfied it could be done, and we believe it would be a great inducement to the labourers to conduct themselves properly. The Canal cannot be constructed without the labour of these men, and as they cannot procure houses to lodge in on the line, shelter and firing should be provided for them as a necessary of life, whatever wages they may receive beside. If this provision was made for the labourers they might then be kept under proper regulation, and prevented from committing any trespass. It would be greatly for the advantage of the labourers and for the whole community, that some measures of this nature were adopted on all public works, that comfortable lodging and firing should be provided for those employed. This would, at all events, check the necessity of stealing wood. When men think that circumstances justify them in appropriating any thing that does not belong to them, it leads them on into bad habits, and into a disregard of the right of property. The men should see that their comfort is cared for, when their labour is required. It is not sufficient that they receive a certain amount of wages, however liberal that may be, if they have only the open fields to lodge in, or such miserable sheds put up by themselves, as we have seen them obliged to spend a Canadian winter in, and these sheds they may carry away at any time they are discharged from work.

We do not impute any blame to the contractors for the work, for these matters, and we introduce the matter only to bring the subject under the consideration of the proper authorities. It must have a very demoralizing tendency that men employed under the government should have no shelter or firing provided for them, but as they will procure it wherever they can find it, we know that it is most injurious to the farmers. The labourers should be told "We want your services—we have provided you comfortable lodging and fire, and we give you besides so much wages, and we expect in return that you will do your duty, and conduct yourselves properly while employed." By the present system, the labourers are set to work where there are not houses for them to lodge in; they receive a certain amount of wages—and they may find lodging and shelter under the next tree or in a ditch, and firing from the next wood or fence—no matter

who it belongs to. We candidly say we could not expect that strangers separated from home and kindred, in a strange land, would be very particular in their conduct under such circumstances. There are reciprocal duties between the employer and employed which must be fulfilled on the part of the educated party first, by way of example to the other party.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

We have had a considerable quantity of rain in the beginning of the month, and exactly that sort of weather that would produce rust in the wheat crop; but to what extent the disease has been produced, we cannot exactly state. One farmer informed us that he had sown on the 20th April, the common four months wheat of the country, and though not much injured by the fly, it was destroyed by rust, and that he had sown in the same field in an advanced period of May, some of the newly imported three months wheat, and that it was free from both rust and fly. We have wheat of the latter variety some on the 24th and 25th May, which is free from rust and from fly. If all farmers were to reserve such varieties of wheat as have proved to escape both rust and fly this year for seed the next year, and to sow no others, we might be sure to raise full crops of wheat again in Canada. We believe there is a sufficient quantity of suitable wheat now in the country for seed next year, and we would strongly urge farmers to use it only for seed. It is needless to offer any remarks on the sowing of fall wheat, as that should be sown before now, if possible, but where not sown now, we would recommend that it should be put in before the middle of September or not at all. On summer fallowed land it will succeed best, and if it were possible to apply even twenty bushels of lime to the acre, it would amply repay the farmer the cost of the lime.

It is much to be regretted that lime is not more employed in agriculture in Canada. There is no substance that could be applied to the soil which would produce more of the improvement required for good crops of wheat and barley. The cost of the article should however be much lower than at present to encourage farmers to make use of it.

We want some of that public spirit here that will urge forward these matters—and establish kilns of proper construction for burning lime to be furnished to farmers at a moderate price. It is a great mistake to suppose that attention to such matters would not be productive of general benefit to the country—but this appears to be lost sight of. The quantity of wheat raised in Canada this year will be considerable, and it is most encouraging to know that this valuable grain can be produced. The barley crop was excellent, and will be got in generally. We do not suppose that there was as much sown this season as the last, as there was much more wheat sown, and we rejoice at it—as the latter is the only grain we export. Peas are as good a crop as we have seen while in the coun-