

which the distant fields are seen as in a picture. It is the home of the rag-picker and the tramp, silent and awful as a city of the dead—silent as the grave of sunken capital should be—silent and undisturbed as when, in the middle of a summer's day, 3,000 workmen streamed slowly from the place never to return.

Causes of Emigration from Canada.

Our English readers will doubtless be startled at the heading of our present remarks. That a country competing for the surplus population of England and the European continent should be loosing any considerable portion of her own population may at first sight be matter of surprise. A little explanation we think will show, that however great the advantages which our country offers to certain classes of settlers, there will always be more or less emigration until the various classes which compose the population are fully and profitably employed. While Canada offers great inducements to agriculturalists as well as to those tradesmen and mechanics who carrying their box of tools along with them, can engage in business wherever their services are required, she offers as yet little encouragement to that class only suited to engage in the mill or the factory. Of this class of people there will always be a certain number in every community, and even with our present tariff there are many branches of manufacture, in which capitalists could engage with advantage to themselves as well as to the community. Probably the greatest hindrance to the establishment of manufactures in Canada has arisen from attempts to establish them by Bank accomodation or other borrowed capital. The first tightness in the money market brings them to a stand, costly buildings fall into decay and expensive machinery becomes worthless. All this has repeatedly come under our notice while the manufactures themselves were in active demand. The British capitalist must not conclude that because one man without solid capital and it may be with little knowledge of the business, has failed of success, there is not a promising field for the skilful and enterprising.

Our present tariff gives a large amount of protection to Canadian industry, and it may appear strange to those accustomed to regard protection as an exploded doctrine, that the tendency of public opinion in Canada is towards still greater protection to Canadian industry. The reasons of this are to be found not so much in our relations with England as in our relations with the United States. According to the trade returns for 1856, our imports from Great Britain were £4,553,233, and our imports from the United States £5,676,127. Whatever advantages England may possess in many kinds of manufactures, it is clear that Canada is as favourably situated as the United States, whether as regards the cost of labour or of the raw material. Now, while a large proportion of the above imports from the United States consist of American manufactures we find that the total amount of Canadian manufactures exported to the United States was only £39,833. Along the whole boundary line between the two countries we see the Americans selling their wares in our markets and collecting vast sums of money even in the hardest times, while our manufacturers are excluded from their markets. Why is this? Not because our people are not equally enterprising. Not because our