

Now the remedy for all this is to give to farming occupations that distinction to which by their importance to the general welfare they are entitled,—as they are unquestionably the first in point of utility let them be regarded the first in point of respectability;—let practical farmers assume and qualify themselves to sustain a higher position in the community than they have hitherto been content to appear in—let them feel that although their hands may bear the evidences of honest labor and their cheeks be bronzed by exposure to the sun and the weather, yet their pursuits are not incompatible with the highest moral and intellectual attainments—that education is no less necessary, both with respect to the proper and profitable management of their own business, and the elevation of their class among the other classes of the community, than it is to any of those other classes; and, without degrading their own employment by transferring the energy and ambition that may appear among them, or the educational advantages they may have it in their power to bestow on their children, to other employments, let them confine them to their own, and by thus raising their own character raise the character of their avocations.

We therefore say to the Farmers, study to improve your own minds as well as your lands; in proportion as you attend to the former, will you find yourselves enabled with more ease and better prospect of success to attend to the latter. Embrace every opportunity of educating yourselves and your families; and be careful never to admit the impression that knowledge of any kind is of no use to him who cultivates the soil. Impress upon the minds of your children that the calling in which you are engaged is most useful; and honorable because it is useful, and that by their prosecuting it honestly and industriously, and having at the same time a due regard to the improvement of their minds, they may occupy a station in life than which none can be more productive of happiness, none more virtuous in itself, and none more capable of contributing to the comfort and welfare of the community at large.

¶ Unavoidable circumstances has prevented the publication of this number earlier in the month. Having now procured the Heading of this paper, for which it was delayed, after the next number the *Farmer's Manual* will be ready for distribution during the first week in every month, so as to render the information which it may contain as far as possible suitable to the season.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—We will be pleased to receive intimations from persons residing in the various sections of this and the adjoining Provinces, who are willing to have their names enrolled in the columns of the *Farmer's Manual* as Agents in its behalf.—To such we will send a number of Copies for them to dispose of for *Cash*, and allow them 10 per cent. for their trouble.

Mr. Jardine, of the City of Saint John, has lately received from Greenock two Mares, a Cow and a Calf. They are said to be of the Ayreshire breed, and will no doubt ultimately tend much to improve the breed of cattle in the Province.

[For the Farmer's Manual.]

In offering the following remarks to the public in a series of letters, it is the chief intention of the writer to call the attention of the youth of the country to some useful purpose, to which he would invite the well known energies of the industrious classes of his fellow countrymen.

Born and educated in this Province, the writer must acknowledge his predilections for his native soil, and having reared a family in it, he cannot fail being deeply interested in its prosperity,

It is intended to confine the following remarks more particularly to the Mercantile, Mechanical, and Agricultural pursuits, but more especially to the latter, (the writer's favorite occupation).

It is common for young men to look forward with much anxiety for a future settlement, and remain long in doubt as to which is the most eligible profession to adopt; and it is not only a common but a very prudent method for them to avail themselves of the experience of their predecessors.

Let us then first turn our attention to the prospect of the Merchant, although at the present time it is with a gloomy foreboding that the picture will bear but a dull comparison to one which might have been drawn on that subject four or five years ago. It has been affirmed by a writer on the subject, in a Mercantile Town in one of the western States, that among those who had attempted to obtain a living by buying and selling in that town for many years last past, ninety seven out of a hundred had failed, and three only had succeeded. This is, indeed, a far more distressing scene than has ever been witnessed in New Brunswick; but it is a melancholy fact, that for the last seven years, more than fifty in the hundred have failed. Which way then, young men, shall we turn our attention? Have you a good trade? If so, thank God and your friends for it; it is a valuable property—may give full scope to your native talent, and ample reward to your energies.

Let us then consider the truly respectable *Mechanic*. On this score there is much cause of exultation—no failure worth mentioning, but every reasonable encouragement in this Province. Provisions cheap and plenty, wages liberal, materials abundant, and protection from foreign competition hereafter to the extent of our Legislative power. Every complaint that could be made by the Mechanics of New Brunswick on the score of protection has been most respectably attended to by our Legislature, and there is no doubt but a suitable remedy for every grievance may be applied.

It should here be remarked that with reference to there having been no mechanical failure worth mentioning, that it is believed that mechanical failures have originated in man's trusting to man to too great an extent, and the same case may also apply to most of the mercantile failures, but when a mechanic trusts to a kind Providence and his own exertions he need not fear failing in New Brunswick. But Mechanics may properly be divided into three classes.—The first find employment by which they obtain a living; the second obtain a competency, enabling them to maintain and educate their families respectably; and the third acquire eminence in their profession, and frequently affluence in their circumstances.