



to have done, is honorable for any man to do; and he who does his work best is entitled to the highest honor. With our admirable system of Common Schools and our Agricultural College, there can be no excuse for the ignorance of the present or future generations of farmers' sons.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK IN NOVA SCOTIA.


N accordance with a suggestion of the Board of Agriculture, and a recommendation of the Agriculture Committee of the House, the Legislature of this Province at its last session voted a sum of \$10,000 for the importation of stock, with a view to improve the breeds of horses and cattle in the Province. The Journal of Agriculture, published at Halifax, states that after much consideration it has been determined to purchase both horses and cattle in England, and to defer the final arrangements for the importation till December. It is found that there will be facilities for having the animals brought out in a comfortable manner very early next spring, in time for use next season, so that the advantages of a fall importation will to a certain extent be secured, without the risk and expense of having to keep the animals over winter in the Province. It is probable also that the Board of Agriculture will add to the sum voted by the Legislature such surplus sums as can be spared, after providing for other requirements.

THE YOUNG MAN'S DELIBERATIONS.

N a certain town at the West there was an intelligent young man of the age of twenty years. His parents were very respectable, but poor. They had exerted themselves to give him a good English education. He had a natural fondness for books, and he availed himself of vacant hours to improve his mind by the study of useful books. He had no inelination to waste his time in the many diversions and amusements so congenial to youth generally. He looked on life as a reality, a labor, a race, a conflict, a battle with various opposing powers. He was willing to embark in the competitions of business, in the strifes for mastery, in running his chance for final victory. But the question was repeatedly pressed on him, What could he do? What particular vocation should he choose? and what probability was there that his choice would be a happy one? He was fully

aware that the occupation he should select would give complexion to his whole subsequent life. He, therefore, felt that calm and serious deliberation was eminently proper. He looked abroad over the town in which he lived, and over the land where he dwelt, and considered the various pursuits of mankind. He thought of the cultivator of the soil, and balanced in his mind the advantages and disadvantages of this occupation. He thought of the mechanic and the perplexities of his business. He now directed his attention to the merchant, and failed not to discern the uncertainties of success in his occupation. He then took into consideration the professions of law and medicine. His mind quickly perceived objections to these professional pursuits. And so in the range of his cogitations he brought before his mind various other pursuits in life; and he examined them with close attention; and none of them were free from objections. For a long time he could come to no certain conclusion what he should do or what course in life he should pursue.—Finally he was brought to decide for himself. "I will," says he, "be a farmer. With health and labor and economy I can get a living. If I once enter on this occupation, I will pursue it; I will make it the main business of life. I will adopt a few plain principles of action to be pursued in all my business. These are strict honesty, uniform kindness, a high regard for integrity, industry and frugality." And thus he began with small pecuniary means, carried out in practice the principles of action which he adopted at first, was successful in business, acquired a competency and became a man highly esteemed in society. Now let young farmers follow such an example.

A PATRIARCHAL FARMER.

OWLES, of the Republican, wrote from Chico, Cal., of the farming operations of Gen. Bidwell, M. C.:—"Gen. Bidwell became the owner of one of the famous Spanish grants in the richest part of the valley, and has a farm of 20,000 acres; 18,000 are under cultivation. His crop of wheat in 1863 was 36,000 bushels from 900 acres of land, or an average of 40 bushels per acre. The general average of the valley is 52 bushels. Of barley and oats, his other principal crops, he usually harvests 50 bushels to the acre. His garden and orchard cover 200 acres.