

fruit farm tells me that the result has been altogether good. "A neighbour of mine," he says, "keeps his men at work as long as he can. They are often up at four; they do not get any rest time at breakfast, nor a full hour at noon. The consequence is they are tired all the time. On my place, we start at five, take a full hour at breakfast and another hour at dinner time, and knock off again at five, after which there's nothing to be done except the evening milking. The work is better done, and the men are satisfied."

"I have never had any trouble about help, and I have three men who have been with me for eight years. One reason for the trouble some farmers have is that they turn men adrift for the winter. I always give a yearly contract, and there's enough work in winter to make it worth while. I have five men in rent-free houses. The foreman gets \$325 (£67 14s.) a year, a house worth \$100 (£20 16s.) a year, and a garden with all sorts of fruit. He has two cows of his own, besides pigs and poultry. Each of the other men gets \$275 (£57 6s.) a year, with a house and garden, and I keep a cow for them. For eight months in the year I employ extra men at \$1.25 (5s. 2d.) a day. All my men at present are Canadians, but I have often had Englishmen and Scotsmen, and when they are used to the work they are as good as any."

The Old Country-man who wants to take up fruit-growing under the best conditions, with a practically certain prospect of success, has a really fine opportunity in the region I have described. If he has no capital, he will, of course, begin by working for a fruit-grower who is already established, if possible one who is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods.

A man with a little capital will do the same, if he is well advised. Even if he is an experienced farmer himself, and knows a good deal about fruit-growing in the Old Country, he will gain immensely by getting practical experience of the new country and its methods before he sets up for himself; and the delay will give him not only this local experience but the additional capital he needs to start independent operations.

Even if a man has capital enough, I should strongly advise him to take the same course, hiring himself out,—as hundreds of educated men have done,—for at least one season, and working as if he had not a penny in the world. However confident he may be in his own judgment, he will be far better able after that experience to judge between the various orchard lands offered him, and to make the best use of the land when at last he buys. As I have said before, what is worth having is worth hunting. A newcomer may possibly run across "the very place for him" before he is a week in the country; but he is far more likely to get it if he has chosen it deliberately, from a number of places offered, after careful investigation. Farms come into the market for various reasons. In a new country, for one thing, the people are not so immovably rooted to the spot where they live, as they often seem to be in the Old Country. A man may have a very good farm, but he has no hesitation about selling it at a profit if he thinks he can afford a better one. Moreover, healthy as a farmer's life is, he cannot live for ever, and when he dies some one else must step into his place. Very commonly the farmer retires from business while still