

not yet worn out, "Handsome is that handsome does."

In the list of work suitable for boys the occupation of a farmer, "a tiller of the soil," in all its various branches and modifications must stand pre-eminently *first* as the oldest, the most independent, the most health-giving, its surroundings fresh and sweet, the one in which some leisure for reading can always be secured, and in which a man of ability may rise to almost any position in the service of his country. Say not,—It is hard work. Yes, the work is hard. Did our readers ever know or hear of anything being gained that was worth the having without exertion or, if you prefer it, hard work.

Some of the boys in every family should be farmers; if the father be a farmer so much the better for the son, but if not, educate your boy and send him to the country. Do not fear to let him begin at the beginning; his education will be of special service there.

We place next on the list for boys a good honest trade. Builders of all kinds, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, machinists, engineers, skilled workmen of every description are (happily in this land) always in request. Send your healthy well-developed sons to such employments. The enterprising and clever among them will *rise*. If the will or ability be there, they *can* become master builders, and all the others *can* earn a competency with reasonably short hours and good wages. In such employments, equally with that of the agriculturist, education is of special value. If your son's training at school has unfitted him for work of this kind then there is something wrong either in the home or at the school. Do not cherish the mistaken idea that your son must not follow in his father's footsteps, at his father's work. If he has enjoyed better educational

advantages it is better for him, and for the work he will do; intelligent educated workmen are, and always will be, a power in the land. Nature's gentlemen are never degraded by active work, while a rough man will be rough and rude any where.

Again, if you are able to educate your son, if his tastes lie in that direction and his abilities warrant the attempt, let him go on to fit himself for professional life—ever honourable in the hands of good men. In this direction great care must be exercised there should be few second class clergymen, teachers, lawyers or medical men. Do not, unless compelled by necessitous circumstances, let your son go to swell the crowd of dry goods clerks. Only a very limited number should engage in this work, and these, for the good of all concerned, should be boys of a certain kind of ability and adaptability, who will be able to rise to positions of trust in the wholesale trade, or have the charge of clerks (young women always) in a department of the retail business. The vocations for boys which are always *thronged* are not the artisan employments in which, under fair conditions, the industrious man succeeds, but there are too many speculators, insurance agents, travellers, bookkeepers and clerks, and indolent, inefficient professional men.

For the farmer there is unbounded wealth of land to cultivate and much variety of employment; for the artisan class there is room everywhere, and in professional life there is always room at the "top." Why then should parents fear that young women are taking the places their sons should occupy, when there is such an unbounded field before them? And now we venture to say a few words upon the delicate question of employment for girls.

In homes of moderate means where there are one or two daughters who