

sense at tea meetings—let the people be taught that it is an incumbent duty to give of their substance as a free will offering, for the benefit of christianity, and that all things connected with christianity should be done on principle, and for the glory of its author, in order to secure the Divine blessing.

In making these observations we do not reflect upon any one denomination more than another, all stand equally guilty alike, in obtaining money for religious purposes on improper grounds, and all are equally guilty of encouraging practices incompatible with the spirit of Christianity.

Why do so many Young Men leave the Farm?

The following article, from the correspondence of the *Country Gentleman*, is as applicable to these Provinces as it is to the Union.

There certainly is something about much of our farming operations, that looks like, and, in fact, is drudgery and slavery, and tends to stamp agriculture as that pursuit which compels man to slave in order that he may eat, and eat in order that he may slave. Want of education—want of knowledge, science, and system has much to do in producing this state of things.

Messrs. Editors—I am just now spending a week in one of the old farming towns of Pennsylvania. In conversation with a clergyman of the place on the subject, he informed me that the majority of the most promising young men of the town, were leaving the farm and the workshop and going into other business. His simple reason was, that *labor was unpopular*. What a thought! The great profession of all professions, the profession too on which the millions of earth depend for subsistence, the source of all our wealth and enjoyment, unpopular! Columella says, the great reason is, a fixed and decided aversion to manual labor. And that this aversion to labor has been greatly increased by the improvement in schools and enlarged advantages of mental culture. That high mental culture unfits young men for engaging in hard work upon the farm or in the shop. I take issue with Columella. I deny both his premises and his conclusions. There is no aversion to labor. But, if there is, it is not owing to the improvements in schools nor, high mental culture, but entirely to our false and unnatural systems of education and false systems of agriculture.

Illustration.—More than forty years ago, a young man of my acquaintance, commenced life upon a small farm in New England. By industry and economy he was soon able to buy a second farm, and finally a third and a fourth and a fifth, until now, at the age of nearly seventy, he owns about eight hundred acres. In the meantime he has raised up a large family of children, six of which are sons. These children all received an education far above the common, so that in the