

and an object of ambition, another's vulgar and to be avoided. We can realize no sound distinction, save this—that labor is honorable in proportion to its usefulness to the individual engaged in it and to the world; and our pride could find equal gratification in exhibiting the finest field of grain in our district as in submitting the best digested and most demonstrative argument in a Court of Justice.—Nay, we are bound to believe that in a large majority of cases, the successful farmer is by far the more honorable and useful member of society than the successful lawyer.

The great difficulty in this matter has its beginning, continuance and ending in the parties directly interested in the support of opposite opinions. So soon as a promise of success breaks upon the reluctant labors of our half-hearted fashion-seeking mechanic or farmer, that promise instead of affording encouragement to the more steadfast and vigorous prosecution of the business on which it has broken, is strained to the very limit of its endurance to supply some approach towards the gentility so eagerly sought—fashionable apparel and furniture purchases are deemed attainable, and purple and fine linen, a stylish sofa or piano, are found intruding themselves in the place which should be occupied by an increased stock, and farming implements. Plain, old fashioned "father" becomes "papa"—conjectures are freely hazarded as to whether a small store might not be started with chance of equal profit and improved standing—the young ladies complain of lassitude, tire of the monotony of a country life, and "mamma" begins to think it might be as well for the old folks and better for the girls to move to town. The girls must have pianos, and be taught embroidery, and it is not to be endured that the boys shall be reared as plain mechanics or farmers. "Mr. Hobbs's son has got so genteel a situation in Mr. Tapester's store; and young Tomkins is making quite a fortune as a lawyer, and is to be married into one of the best families, though his father is *only a plain farmer*, and no better off than we are. And then, Mr. Strap, the schoolmaster, says our John is so quick at learning, it would be cruel to rear him in the bush!"

It is this disgusting, sinful disrelish for the wholesome, honest employments of life—this despicable pandering to the shadow of a false and hollow gentility—which dissatisfies our else most respectable and useful men with their most respectable and useful employment.

It is idle to dispute the existence of these feelings among us as a people, they are evidenced all over the country: in half cultivated fields—in empty, tottering, half-built baras—in patched farm-houses—broken fences, and scanty farm-yards—in mechanics so proud of themselves as to be ashamed of their business—in storekeepers without cash, credit, custom, or commodities—in an idle community, dissatisfied, ignorant and shiftless—almost

lost to enterprise, while their last sensibility to shame murmurs forth their ignorance in charging upon the Legislature the effects of their own false pride and helplessness.

We showed in our last number, that in the early ages of mankind Agriculture was esteemed honorable of God and Man: that the almighty gave it to man as a fitting vocation and exercise when he stood erect in the consciousness of purity even in the presence of his Maker: that down through intervening centuries to the Christian era, the most distinguished men of the most distinguished countries practiced the art industriously, successfully, and with increase of power; and though, through the looseness and length into which we have fallen in these remarks, we may not now fulfil our intention to illustrate the high estimation in which husbandry has continued to be held since that date—wherever civilization and knowledge have become prevalent, and the illustrious names, numbered among its patrons and practisers, so fully as we intended, still, we shall not forget the purpose in a future number. Meanwhile, we would commend to the recollection and consideration of our farmers that their employment is of vital importance to the country—that in subduing an acre of wild land to the purposes of tillage, they add stability to our institutions, and increase the substantial wealth of the Province,—that as there is no employment more useful there is none more honorable than that in which they are engaged. It is an employment which will well reward the investment of all their industry, information and talent—it is exempt from many of the debilitating anxieties of town employment—is suggestive of high moral sentiments and feelings, and the most rational and best enduring happiness.

PLEASE CORRECT.—Having used the same headings for the pages of our second number as in the first, and not altering the folios at the proper time, nor noticing the neglect until it became too late to make a correction, we must now inform our subscribers that the folios of the June number are incorrect. Instead of commencing with 1 to 16, as for the month of May, they should have commenced with page 17 and ended with page 32. Those who intend to have the volume bound will please correct the mistake with a pen and ink, as the *Manual* for July will commence with page 33.

It is our intention to furnish a title-page for the volume at the expiration of the year, as also an Index, in which the pages may stand corrected on the number for June, as printed.

* * * For want of space we are compelled to leave several interesting papers on the use of Guano, and other subjects, out of this Number, but which we promise to attend to at the earliest possible period.