

of the most difficult branches of mechanics. Scores, if not hundreds of cases may be pointed out, where men with small beginnings have, in Western Canada, earned, in the business of practical agriculture, upon large, medium, and small farms, independent fortunes,—or, in other words, their annual incomes, from lands and other investments, have equalled from £300 to £800 per annum; and the whole has been the product of from 20 to 30 years' toil and well directed business application in the honorable calling of agriculture. The writer could point to a number of farmers, who cleared in profits off their farms, not less than £500 per annum, during the past three years, but the question just now under notice is, not to show how fortunes are to be made by cultivating large farms, but rather how this object can be secured by cultivating small ones. It would be a somewhat lengthy—not to say difficult task—to follow a Canadian farmer, from his first commencement in life, upon his unpaid bush farm of one hundred or more acres, up to the period that he might be styled an independent farmer—suffice it to say, that thousands of proofs exist, in which these flattering results have been accomplished, and thousands of a similar kind are in progress of being made by aspiring industrious young men, who have located themselves upon uncultivated land in the newest settlements of the province.—

There are ten instances where farmers, owing to bad management, do not increase the value of their property, for one who accumulates an independency from the cultivation of the soil. There is no good reason why the great mass of the community cannot place themselves in a position that they may be termed wealthy. An abundance of the very best materials for producing wealth is to be met with in an unproductive state in every township of the country, but still, large masses of the population are poor, and in extremely indigent circumstances. The prosperous farmer's success must not be attributed to the extent of the acres he cultivates, but to his industry, economy, and

skill. In passing through the country, a careful observer will frequently see most excellent models of industry, neatness, and thrift; and the first thought that would occupy a patriotic mind is, the happy results that would be accomplished, were it possible to encourage all to model after those who have excelled in everything that is excellent and worthy of commendation. Holding the doctrine to be true, that all may thrive, unless such as have been sorely afflicted; and that a community composed of wealth-producers is much more desirable than wealth-consumers, we shall from time to time, adduce fruitful and conclusive arguments in favor of the adaptation of the country for the production of wealth, and shall show, in a manner that cannot be controverted, that small, as well as large farmers, may grow rich from their business.

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#### Hints to those on Small Farms.

ED. CULTIVATOR—Having but a few acres of land to cultivate, I have made it my study to obtain as much as possible from those few. The amount of manure I can command is small, hence I have not been permitted to accomplish this object by heavy crops from a high state of fertility. But I have been compelled to do it by a selection of crops profitable in themselves; some of which are as yet scarcely known, as farm crops, to farmers generally.

Among these, root crops hold an important place. I have formerly raised ruta bagas, and field beets largely; the former are very easily raised on light soils, costing me usually from 3 to 5 cents per bushel, according to the favourableness of the season. But to be raised thus cheaply, the land must be previously rich and well tilled, and cleared of weeds, and the young plants must be hoed before they are two inches high. The hoeing must be finished before they are that height. This is perfectly indispensable. Some of my richer neighbors have tried to raise them. They have selected some waste piece of ground, where a manure-yard, old stack, or demolished building formerly stood, such spot being of rich soil. But they seemed to forget that such places were also richly charged with the seed of weeds, hence a hard job to hoe the young crop. To make the matter ten times worse, they put off the hoeing