

neither can nor will do so. The business is altogether too small for him to content himself at; and what wonder?

To the laborer who has never done anything but work for some one else, such a change is perfect liberty, but if the tenant farmer of England is to believe such a tale, he will never come here.

Again, as to the saying that none but a family of sons can make farming pay in Canada. The farmer who has sons is not so well off as at first sight may seem. Before men can be men, they must be boys, and for many years small boys, unable to do half what they cost, and when they do come to be able to do a day's work, the same pretty nearly as a man; they never do as much, take the month together, except in harvest or seed time, when work pushes. At other seasons they must be kept, fed and clothed; all this costs something, and I very much question if any boy can be made profitable if against his work be charged his board and clothing until he is grown up. Credit him with the value of his labor as he grows older, making an interest account for him. If this were done I question there being any profit in it. So the charge against Canada farming succeeding only where a man's labor or that of his family can be made available, falls to the ground. Of course the family must be raised and provided for when they come, but that has nothing to do with the question at issue, namely whether farming in Canada can be conducted with other labor than that of the farmer himself, or his family; or whether as in England a man can with capital manage a large farm more profitably than he can a small one proportionably.

C.

Encouragement to Young Farmers.

HARD WORK.

As a rule every one must work hard, in one way or another.—And the difference of Farmers' work, and that of Trades is, "that a Farmer's work being to a great degree exercised on live stock, never ceases. Six o'clock comes for mechanics, and merchants, in wholesale business,—and the shop is closed, and all go home; but then begins the farm chores, and the care of live stock—unless, perhaps, in winter, when days are short, the stock will have been attended to during daylight; but the horses are always looked after much later. Now as against this sort of unremitting work, and no comparison with it,—the farmer can take a half or whole holiday whenever he likes, and the season's work does not, as in haying or harvest—particularly press him; and the stock must be looked to even in such days as these. But a man in business can never get away—and except from illness, or on public occasions, he must always be at his post, or his business suffers.

Conveyances for seeing his friends.—Farmers can always command a conveyance, and often a very fine team to draw it,—al-

ways some horse, good, or bad. Whereas, ninety-nine out of every hundred of all other trades or professions must walk; except indeed the favoured few, who having made money, can afford to keep a carriage. But these are *very few in number* in comparison with those who must walk or stay at home. It is here, when a farmer meets a carriage, bowling along, he is very apt to make comparisons between *his* conveyance, if it is a lumber wagon, and the carriage. But he ought to recollect, the same comparison holds good, between himself and the thousands who have no means of conveyance, and they are just as likely to envy him, as he is the possessor of a fine carriage.

GOOD CLOTHES.

The Farmer goes about in old and often very dirty clothes—almost *always* in dirty boots; and with a most woeful neglected appearance, in comparison with even many journeymen tradesmen,—so much so, is this the case, that it has become a by-word, "oh he was dressed like a farmer, in dirty old clothes, and thick, un-backed boots." Now whose fault is this? why, the farmer's own. He never cleans his boots except on Sundays. Whereas, the mechanic, although having nothing but his daily wages, to live on, often dresses himself, and mostly cleans his boots every night—always three or four times a week. And a tradesman or mechanic, not to mention a merchant or storekeeper, would no more neglect his appearance on Sundays; except where his avocation causes a certain amount of dirt and blackness as inseparable from his position. Then go into a merchant's, tradesman's, or mechanic's home, and as a rule, you will find a "door, yard, fence, garden,"—often with choice flowers and fruit in it; and the inside of the house as well as his wife and children, are neat, clean and tidy. Whereas, go into a vast number of farmer's homes, and you find a barn-yard unfenced, and a mass of chips, logs, and rubbish. The garden also unfenced, or so roughly done, as to be a dis-sight, rather than an ornament for flowers and for vegetables, but plenty of weeds.—The house altogether much more dirty and untidy than it ought to be. The wife and family dirty and slovenly in their dress—and having a general appearance of carelessness, and a want of nicety, that pervades other men's homes.—I am pleased to be able to say this is not *always* the case, but it is certainly most frequently so. And as for "music," "drawing," or any of the accomplishments that others, much less well-off persons, there is absolutely, but about one per cent. of an exception to the total absence of all such. The fact is that in seventy-five cases out of a hundred farmers have themselves to blame and no one else. They do not attend to anything of the kind, "anything will do for a farmer to wear." "His boots never want cleaning, no one sees him, and what if they do?" The visitor is in the same state. The road is muddy in wet weather, and dusty in

dry. The garden neglected, except so far as the women can attend to it,—and every thing looking the picture of bad management. Now I appeal to any one, if this state of things is not calculated to depress any one's ideas of the benefits to be probably derived from following farming as a business. Any one would agree that where such views and conditions of a home-stead, and about a farm as well, are the rule, (of course there are some and often many exceptions), farming must be a poor miserable business, and without profit at the bottom of it all.—Whereas the reverse is the fact. Farming really does pay, and pay well, and as much happiness, and quiet peace,—as well as cleanliness, order and comfort, in doors and out, can be had on the farm as any where else. But not until farmers determine to be more respectable about their homes, will farming be liked as a business. They must have more "order, beauty, cleanliness, neatness"—and attention to little matters about the house and homestead.—"They must do as others do," and "raise the standard of their girls as well as boys by education." They must have "pianos" and music, with books and newspapers, and these things can be got one after another, when once they exert determination to better their condition.

The farmer must be more neat in his dress, although ever so homely. He may rely on it that so long as he sets but little and light estimate on himself, his appearance and his calling, others will hold him proportionally cheap; and, comparatively, insignificant.

Nothing shows the status of farmers generally, more than the lines of railroad that lead through a farming country, in comparison with commercial or manufacturing districts. The neglected and slovenly personal appearance of the agricultural population, who travel, in comparison with the commercial, is very apparent.

Then the homesteads.—Look at a truly well kept household, in a village, or town, or even the residence of a man who has been accustomed to live neatly. And again, look at the great majority of houses along the road—one such trip will satisfy any thinking mind of where the want is, and where the amendment must begin.

There are many farm homesteads the reverse of all this, and there are many well to do farmers, but let any one travel through the length and breadth of Ontario, and carefully note the facts, and he will decidedly report in favour of my statement.

C. C.

Successful and Unsuccessful Farming in Canada.

There are now in Canada thousands of successful farmers, and there are also a great many men engaged in farming who just manage to "keep their heads above water," and that is all, and it is to [the complaints and