that if education is useful and necessary for the inhabitants of cities and towns, it will be found equally advantageous and pleasing for those of the country. I am sorry to say, there is practical proof in most countries, that education is not considered by all, to be essential to render every man competent for performing the part which he undertakes, or which his circumstances oblige him to perform in life, with advantage and satisfaction to himself and others. Hence it is that education is much neglected, and from this cause agriculture must languish, and never will be in a flourishing condition, unless a larger proportion of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil are usefully and practically educated. There are many circumstances connected with agriculture, besides ploughing, sowing, planting. and harvesting, that require to be perfectly understood by the farmer, in order to ensure his success, and which an ignorant man never can understand. I would not continue a farmer for one day, were I convinced that it required neither education or science to practice my profession profitably. From my youth I have been taught to look upon the profession of a farmer, as above all other professions, and I confess this opinion has "grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength." In the British Isles, T never heard this fact disputed. It is only when education is wanting, that the profession is lowered in estimation. From the very nature of things, agriculture being the source of all wealth, and more particularly so in Canada, why should education be less necessary for those who practise it, than for the merchant, manufacturer, or shopkeeper, the brewer, the baker, and a host of other mechanics and tradespeople? To view the matter in another light, education increases knowledge, and knowledge gives power, which must be desirable, because it may be exercised

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