Science Facilitates Money Geting.

Science, in its most comprehensive signification, means knowledge. Knowledge is our cognition of material and spiritual things through the medium of our external srass, internal consciousness and reasoning faculties. To know, implies, a use of our mental faculties. To know a thing is to comprehend it fully, in its essence its properties, its uses, and all its relations to other things. The field of science or knowledge is boundless as the universe. It is wide enough and broad enough to engage all our faculties forever, and continually elevate them in the scale of developement. It needscarcely be mentioned here that the mind is progressive in strength and power,-that its operations are all at first exceedingly limited and simple, but gather force and comprehensive capacity until it becomes able to span the universe and unfold its mysteries. The child is weak in body and mind, but the truly developed man is strong physically and mentally. But if a person grows up in the exercise of his bodily powersonly, he will remain a child in mental manifestations. His course through life, as marked out by himself, will exhibit a childlike vascillation, in decision, unsteadmess of purpose, and ignorance of the greatest advantage and proft. These truths are exhibited in daily experience, and acknowledged by all. Science gives strengthenergy, activity and foresight to the mind, and hence as indispensable uniny.

1. The first position I shall take, is, that education is as necessary to the farmer as to him of any other parsuit-the learned professions are not excepted. Farmers and all, have seemed, and still seem to acquiesce in the ruinous sent:ment, that a thorough education is only necessary for those who intend to obtain a livelihood through the medium of a profession. Hence they have agreed to let them monopolize all the learning of the age. A farmer sends his son to an Academy or College, and this deemed sufficient evidence that he is destined for some elevated station where he-can get a living by his wit. Ask a farmer why he does not provide his sons with the means of a good education, that is, more than is obtained at a common school, and he will generally reply, "O, they are only going to be farmers, and it is useless to waste money in giving them knowledge." Against this sentiment I protest, here, Row, and forever. Nothing can be more suicidal. [dollars are worth, at least, one handred per cent But, says one, a farmer can chop, log, plow, more expended on the education of a farmer's son,

sow, thresh and go to mill and market without much "larnin," but how can the professional man get along without a good education? A professional man can succeed as well, yea, even better without mental discipline, than the former. It is not known, that, while the people are uncultivated, humbug is more available for the lawyer, physician and clergymen, than real science. They are well aware of it, and the world is running over with humbug. But does the farmer's business afford any chance for the successful investment of this species of capital? The ignorant Doctor can turn hambug to a profitable account, but the ignorant farmer caunor, and is a continual loser by his ignorance. Let, then, the sickly sentiment be banished. The farmer needs as much knowledge as any other businessman. This point will be further elucidated by what follows:

2. But why is science necessary to the farmer in money getting 1 I answer, f r the same reason that it is necessary for any other individual. whether in commercial or mercantile, or professional business. Taking mankind indiscriminately, the uneducated are rarely successful in any branch of business. There may be many examples to the contrary appearing, but all these it will be found are educated in branches must necessary to their pursuit, if not by the instructions of others, by their own activity, industry and energy of thought. Some, (but they are few) with strong natural powers early learn to think, and make life a continual scene of study, especially in all matters pertaining to their occupations. Small incidents, or apparently trifling circumstances will sometimes give the mind such a direction as will prove of incalculable advantage. It takes but little in early life, to render many individuals favourites of fortune, or the scattered sons of adversity. Hence it is no argument in favour of ignorance that some unschooled individuals are successful in money getting. In any capacity to which he may be called, a man asks according to his power. There are two kinds of business power-knowledge and money. Money without knowledge is useless, and soon flies to the winds, but science without money is productive, and will soon command it if wanted. This is the infinite advantage of the former over the latter ,- -hence money cannot be so profitably invested as in disciplaining or educating the young. One thousand