

causing the Canadian people to be less enterprising, and consequently less prosperous than their neighbours across the line. No one will scarcely question the truth of the statement, that it is possible to manufacture every description of goods in this country as successfully as is done in the Northern States of the Union, provided that a sufficient amount of capital, and the most skillful operatives are employed under experienced managers in the establishment. In Eastern Canada especially, laborers from the rural districts may be had for wages ranging from 20 to 30 per cent less than in the Northern States; and we see no reason why the *habitan* of Eastern Canada would not make as faithful and efficient an operative as the most ingenious American. The people of Canada have not had that peculiar training and education which would at once fit them for entering manufacturing establishments, but nevertheless, it is high time that a beginning should be made, and by degrees the spirit of enterprise will spread through the country, so that in a few years we may in a great measure be independent of every such article of manufactured goods as can be successfully and profitably manufactured in this country. The period has at last arrived for a decided and vigorous action in this great movement; and as a public journalist, we shall lose no opportunity in pressing the importance of giving encouragement to every useful enterprise upon the minds of those who favour us with their patronage. To crown those efforts with success, and to make Canada what it should be, a great and prosperous agricultural as well as manufacturing country, it is absolutely necessary that a more efficient description of Educational Institutions should be established under the patronage of Government or the District Councils, in which institutions the sons of the industrial classes could obtain at reasonable rates as liberal an education as could be had at the colleges, universities, and other seminaries of learning that have been established for the exclusive benefit of the members of the learned professions, as they are generally termed. The branches of learning taught in our highest public seminaries, and the influence that the pupil would there have engrafted on his mind, would assuredly as two and two make four, disqualify him to perform the important offices requisite to make a successful farmer or mechanic. This is a deplorable admission; and the influences that have produced this state of things, calls

loudly for a practical reform. The future prosperity of Canada, so far as monetary matters are concerned, depends upon the part that the hard-fisted farmer and mechanic take in producing wealth in the country. This being the case, it appears only reasonable that men who occupy such an important position in sustaining civilized society should at least be as well informed as any other class of our population. The character of the education that would in an eminent degree fit the labouring classes to soar above every obstacle or impediment that may be placed in their pathway, or which would have a tendency to check their ardour in honestly acquiring property and distinction, is such as would be taught and practiced in agricultural colleges or manual labour schools. Every District of Canada should have its model farm and agricultural college.—The branches of learning taught in those institutions would qualify a farmer or artisan to judge correctly of the influences that would bear favourably or otherwise upon any particular branch of their diversified and complex calling. A portion of each day would be devoted by the pupil in practically demonstrating the problems and lessons taught in the seminary, by which means both the head and hands would be properly trained, and made acquainted with the principles which regulate and govern every useful enterprise. The pupil who would receive a three or four years' instruction in the manual labour college, would be prepared to go forth into the world a perfect business man. His head would not be filled with merely a smattering of some of the abstruse sciences, nor would he be too proud to engage in some industrial pursuit, but his education and habits would give him favour and esteem in any honorable situation in life that he might be placed in. Such a young man would assuredly rise above the level of men of common capacity, because he would be instructed in all the branches of learning that would be of use to him in performing the practical operation of the farm or work-shop. Academies, colleges, and universities, or at least such as are established in Canada, are not suitable to the wants of the country. Such of the farmers' and mechanics' sons as are intended to occupy or follow the calling of their fathers, require a well-finished and liberal education, as well as the lawyer, the physician, the divine, or the merchant. This can be had in an institution where the practical operations of the