

The teaching of Agriculture in the superior primary schools is of a more advanced nature, and is more frequently met with. Prof. Teegan thus refers to it: "The course extends over two years. It includes for boys practical ideas of vegetation, the different means of reproduction, the nature of different soils, manures, the principal agricultural machines, planting, transplanting, irrigation, the principal kinds of cultivation followed in France, and particularly the agricultural productions of the district in which the school is situated; diseases of plants and their prevention; weeds, vegetables, fruits, flowers, greenhouses, the cultivation of fruit trees; domestic animals; book-keeping, etc. The agricultural instruction is based on this general programme, but varied and extended to suit the needs of the locality. The practical illustrations are to be given in the school gardens and experimental fields, and during visits paid to the farms of the surrounding districts. In some of these institutions there is a special agricultural section, under the charge of a special Professor. The number of such schools is, however, small."

Fuller information in regard to the educational system of France may be obtained from two valuable works by Prof. T. H. Teegan, of the Board of National Education, Dublin, entitled "Elementary Education in France" and "Technical and Industrial Education in France," 1891, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London, publishers.

The conclusions arrived at from a study of the above works, also the Reports of the British Board of Agriculture, 1891, are:

1. France has found it advisable to supplement the work of her Agricultural Colleges by introducing Agriculture as a special study into her general school system.

2. The work has been begun by training the teachers first, and while general methods have been prescribed the system is sufficiently elastic to meet the varying abilities of teachers and pupils.

3. The work is as yet in only the first stage of development, and although all the rural children of France have not been reached and the end aimed at has not yet been attained, the success achieved is very encouraging, and worthy of imitation by other nations.

An interesting article on "Village Life in France and England," by an Englishman, Rev. W. Tuckwell, appeared in the Contemporary Review, January, 1892, which showed the great advance which France had made, and how large a place the little school garden plays in the Republic. A few quotations will not be out of place:

"In the French post-office savings banks there are 2,800,000,000 francs (\$600,000,000) in 6,500,000 deposits."

"In these small farms, as in all the other holdings we had seen, the farming was extraordinarily skilful. Not only was the land far cleaner than most farmers' land in England—allotments at home had