

Brought forward,	£550	0	0
house, £36 each, . . .	72	0	0
2 ordinary men kept in the house for one year, from 1st of April to 1st of April, with the same privileges as the ploughmen, at £30 each,	60	0	0
Extra work of weeding and harvesting,	40	0	0
Dairy maid and house servant,	28	0	0
Carpenter and Black Smith,	20	0	0
Insurance on Farm-Stock,	30	0	0
Insurance on Buildings and Produce,	30	0	0
Interest of capital, £3,000,	180	0	0
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Total amount of annual expenditure,	£607	0	0

This estimate would show a deficiency of £40 10s. annually; but it will be observed that we allow a large amount for labour, which might be considerably reduced by the work of the pupils on a Model-Farm. We also allow £30 for contingencies on the stock, £30 for insurance, which might be done in a Mutual Insurance for, perhaps, £10 annually; the interest upon the capital is charged. Upon the whole, if the Farm was managed judiciously, we have no doubt, after the first year, it would amply pay its own expenses. There would not be any charge for manures, (unless for special manures), after the first year. The servants could be kept in the house on the produce of the farm at less expense than we have put down. We have not made any charge for the expenses of the Superintendent, as we expect the pupils would nearly pay for this, or ought to pay for it. We have not allowed for fire-wood, but as the expenses of this would depend upon the situation of the farm, we hope the produce of the farm may exceed our estimate more than will pay for the fire-wood. In the estimate of expenditure for the first establishment of

the farm, we allowed for labour and extras, £173; this would be for the horses' feed the first fall, winter and spring, and for fencing, draining, &c. If we have made any mistake in our calculations, we hope some friend may set us right. The statement we have submitted will satisfy any party who will take the trouble to examine it, that a Model-Farm may be established, that would be quite sufficient for this country to commence with, for about £3,000, and that under proper management, it would, after the first year, amply pay its expenses, and the interest upon the whole of the capital employed. We have not over estimated any product. The garden should be a great assistance towards house-keeping. It may be objected that we estimate a lamb for each ewe, and a calf for each cow. The ewes, if of a good description, and kept properly, would be likely to raise more than a lamb for each; and should any of the cows not have, or lose a calf, it would be easy to replace it, by buying a calf in the market, which may be had a few days old, and of good quality, for 10 to 15 shillings,—indeed we have seen calves of a good breed sold for less. We beg the friends of agricultural improvement will not criticise this article severely, but rather suggest some improvements upon it. The hay that may be required for the first year can be purchased from the extra fund, or from a larger produce obtained than we have estimated. If the breeding cows and sheep are of good quality, they might yield calves and lambs that would be worth considerably more than we have put down for them. The garden might also be estimated at something, for supplying pupils that would pay for their board. A fifth horse might be required before the end of the first year, but we shall not set down a price for this, as we hope there will be sufficient funds for its purchase. If any objections are made to our estimate, we can revise and correct it. It may be possible that the farm would cost more in the first instance.