

ment, and the results. In a national point of view, we respectfully maintain that the necessary funds required for the establishment could not be employed more for the public advantage in any other way, in Canada. Such an establishment, conducted properly, would very soon enable us to estimate, with perfect certainty, the value of the country, by shewing its capabilities for Agricultural production, in variety, quality, and value. Will any one refuse to admit the importance of this information to the future welfare of the country? The success of Model Farms will depend upon the superintendent being properly qualified, and we must admit the qualifications required are numerous, and, perhaps, may be difficult to find united in any one individual. With any more remarkable qualifications he may possess, he should, at all events, have the general reputation of being a good farmer, that is, a skilful cultivator of land, and understand perfectly every branch of farm management; including the art of draining; he should be an excellent judge of farm stock, and be acquainted with the most judicious modes of breeding, keeping, and fattening them, and the management of cows for the dairy. He should possess agreeable manners, and have the power of communicating his thoughts with ease and clearness to pupils and visitors. To have these qualifications, he must have received a suitable education, and then the services of such a man will have some value on a Model Farm. The foregoing observations may not fully describe all that a Model Farm ought to be, but they may give some idea of what an establishment should be to produce any general benefit to Agriculture.

We suppose it is necessary that farming should be considered fashionable in order to recommend it to the general attention. In the British Isles, it is universally respected. The King of Prussia has lately instituted an order of nobility which is conferred upon those only who have exerted themselves most to promote

Agricultural improvement. In Belgium, the Minister of Agriculture has, by command of the King, written to all the provinces, giving instructions that the names of those who had rendered themselves most conspicuous, in promoting Agricultural improvement, should be reported to him, in order that suitable rewards should be bestowed upon them by the King. In Sweden, a great Agricultural meeting took place lately, at Stockholm, of four hundred deputies, from all parts of the kingdom, at which the King of Sweden presided. The meeting had daily sittings for twenty days, and at the conclusion, there was a Grand Banquet, at which the King and all the Royal Family were present. These are indications that Agriculture is about to become of more general interest to the public, and certainly the time is come that it should be so. There are many things we have which we might forego the use of if necessity obliged us to do so; but the produce of Agriculture is necessary to support man's existence, and it is from its products *indirectly*, that we obtain the means of procuring every article we make use of, that is not directly raised upon the farm. It is no wonder that some men are found constantly to advocate the vast importance of Agriculture, but it is astonishing, truly, that they should comparatively be so few in number.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has recently announced to the Royal Agricultural Society of France, that it is his intention to propose the establishment of Elementary Farming Schools, in which, in addition to the ordinary education, young men will receive instruction in the practical working, and more laborious parts of their business, and also in the management of irrigated meadows. Hence, it appears that due attention is now given to promote Agricultural improvement in France.

In Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant has authorised competent persons to proceed throughout the country, to deliver lectures on Agricultural Improvements.