

frequently attach themselves to boarding schools, and give the pupils fondness for fashion and extravagance that ill comports with home notions.—Farm labor, however, forms no part of the course.

The success of Hofwyl led a number of wealthy friends of agriculture in the north of Ireland, among whom was Earl Spencer, to project a similar establishment there. This led to the Institute at Templemoyle, six miles from Londonderry.—Believing that similar benefits would accrue, it was proposed, as at Hofwyl, to establish both a Literary and an Agricultural College. * This was abandoned after much expense had been incurred, and the energies of the Company directed to the latter. It is not, however, a school for special instruction, since the English branches and mathematics are taught in connection with the principles and practice of agriculture. Pupils are received from 15 to 17 years of age; and three years are considered sufficient to complete the course. In 1837, 66 young men were preparing themselves for the thorough management of farms. The annual charge for maintenance and tuition, (about \$50) is no. sufficient for their support. For convenience the pupils are divided; one half being with the teacher, the other in the fields, thus working and studying alternately. Ten hours a day are thus appropriated.

"The direction is vested in a committee of the subscribers, each of whom pays \$10 per annum, and who alone have the power of proposing pupils. The immediate control is divided between the Agricultural Master or farmer, who regulates the agricultural affairs, the School-master, who divides the time of pupils with the farmer and the Matron who has charge of the domestic economy of the establishment, under the direction of the farmer and instructor."

The school at Templemoyle is a most gratifying example of what may be done by a few ardent friends of the farmer *without Legislative aid*. On a farm of 150 acres, and with a system whose details are marked by great simplicity, an institution has been formed of the highest practical benefit. The advantages derived during the 27 years of its existence, have enlisted the entire community in its favor; and seldom have we been more gratified than in hearing the encomiums passed upon both school and pupils by former residents of the neighborhood—a gratification of course mainly derived from the anticipation that thus encouraged the farmers of our beloved country would be quick to furnish their own sons with similar instruction here.

Class 2d. Schools for special instruction.

As an example of what has been done, and shall we not say, may be done? when Agricultural Societies, aided by government exert themselves,—“The Agricultural Institute of Wirtemberg,” is well deserving a notice. This was founded in 1817 by the Agricultural Society of Wirtemberg, under the patronage of the king, who devoted a royal seat with extensive buildings to the purposes of the Institution. There are two departments—in the higher, the object is less the acquisition of manual dexterity in the operations of agriculture, than the knowledge required to superintend them,—while in the lower, the practice is the chief end. In the higher, for tuition, natives pay \$40, foreigners \$120 per annum; and for meals, &c., paid in advance to the steward, \$40. In the lower, natives are admitted gratis, if their circumstances require it, otherwise \$40 for three years. The officers are appointed by the Agricultural Society. The Director is an Instructor, there are also a Treasurer, four regular and four extraordinary Professors, besides an Overseer and Steward;—number of students in 1837 was 99. Applicants for admission must be 17 years of age, and possess the necessary qualifications for the prosecution of the course. The pupils of the lower school are

* To establish the schools, one hundred and sixteen shares of \$125 each were subscribed by different Companies and individuals, and \$6,000 were subsequently subscribed for the erection of the buildings at Templemoyle. Various other donations have been made.—[Bache's Report

engaged in operations on the farm, garden, &c.—receive instructions, and are paid for work done, by which they are enabled to defray the expense of maintenance. Those who display great skill and industry, receive premiums.

The agricultural course of the higher school generally requires two years. The same period is required for that of forestry.

Branches of special theoretical instruction.—

1. *Agriculture*—General principles of farming and horticulture, including the culture of the vine, the breeding of cattle, growing of wool, rearing of horses, raising of silk worms, arrangement and direction of farms, estimation of the value of farms, book-keeping.

2. *Forestry*.—Encyclopedia of forestry, botany of forests, culture and superintendence of forests, guard of forests, hunting, taxation, uses of forests, technology, laws and regulations, accounts, and technical correspondence relating to forests.

3. *Accessory Branches*.—Veterinary art, agricultural technology, especially the manufacture of beet sugar, brewing, vinegar making, and distilling. The construction of roads and hydraulic works. General courses:

1. *The Natural Sciences*.—Geology, physiology of plants, botany as applied to agriculture and forestry, natural history of animals beneficial or noxious to plants and trees. General chemistry, and its applications to agriculture, physics and meteorology.

2. *Mathematics*.—Theoretical and practical geometry, elements of trigonometry, arithmetic, elements of algebra.

The farm of 960 acres is thus divided: arable land, 501; meadow, 242; fields set apart for experiment, 33. wood land, 13. nursery, 67: hop plantation, 2; botanical garden, 14; ground for pupils in plowing, 2, garden, 1, otherwise appropriated, 85.

For the further advantage of pupils, the arable land is cultivated according to five different rotations, a large stock of cattle of different breeds, foreign and domestic, and of sheep are kept; agricultural implements are made in a work-shop attached, collections of seed are made for lectures and sales—useful seeds are distributed throughout the country. There are collections of soils for analyses and lectures, philosophical apparatus, library and laboratory. also a cider press, beet sugar manufactory, brewery, distillery, and vinegar manufactory.

We have already extended this article much beyond our intended limits. We have written, that the reader knowing what has been done, may be the better enabled to form a tangible idea of what he should assist in doing, viz. blessing our country with like Institutions

Philadelphia, July, 1844

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The long-looked for period has at last arrived, that the capitalists of this country are turning about in their mind's eye to discover other channels of investing money than locking it up in wooden or brick walls, in the purchase of large tracts of wild lands, or even in the importation of such articles from the United States as may be successfully and profitably manufactured in this Province. As evidence of the change that has taken place in the sentiments of the public upon this important subject, we would mention a few facts that have lately come under our observation, which are trifling in comparison to the numerous other instances of a similar character, that no doubt might be adduced. One of the most extensive importing merchants in Toronto is now making arrangements to engage largely in the manufacturing of woollen cloths, blankets, carpets, &c., and will be able of

himself to meet a considerable proportion of the demand in these articles, in the course of the next season; other merchants are also embarking a large amount of capital in the same business. In addition to these, we know of three gentlemen who many years since retired into private life, after accumulating large fortunes in their respective professions, have severally associated their capital and names with parties who are already to a limited extent in the manufacturing business, and who are among the most clever practical mechanics in the country; and from their joint influence and exertions, calculate to furnish as good and as cheap an article of strong woollen goods, such as are adapted to the circumstances of the country, as can be purchased elsewhere, for this market. A company is being formed at Sherbrooke, C. E., to carry into operation an extensive cotton factory establishment, with a capital of \$25,000, in shares of \$100 each,—the machinery of which is to employ 1000 spindles, capable of turning out 300,000 yards of cotton cloth per annum. In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other establishments of enterprise in progress in various parts of the Province, for the manufacturing of almost every necessary article in domestic use. The Canadian Farmers and mechanics should hail such information as this as an harbinger of better and more prosperous times; but the ultimate success of nearly all the manufacturing enterprises of the country will greatly depend upon the manner in which they are sustained by the productive classes. It is in vain to properly direct capital and skill in the production of an article of domestic manufacture, unless the merchants and the buyers give the preference to the home-manufactured article to that of all others, provided it can be purchased and afforded on nearly as liberal terms. It is all very well to have a foreign market open for the surplus staple produce of the country, but to ensure success to the various farming operations, we require a remunerating market for other than export articles, which can only be furnished us by encouraging and efficiently sustaining manufacturers, who are as great producers of wealth, in comparison to the extent of their business, as the agriculturists themselves. It therefore behoves every true lover of his country to carefully guard the interests of the manufacturer as well as the farmer. It is obvious that a considerable rise must take place in the price of wool as soon as the woollen manufacturing establishments that are now in progress are completed. The price that the article is worth depends very materially upon the quality of its staple, and the care which is bestowed in preparing it for market. Leicester wool will probably be worth from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; South Down from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; and Merino and Saxon from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. The above range of prices is about 20 per cent less