

tion of the food would offer the reproduction of the best known models.

To this add a large field of practice open to all the new implements, which would be strictly studied, and the farm would be soon a model for all our farmers.

Two years of serious studies in this school, divided between theory and practice on a large field of experiment and amongst the finest types of reproduction, would make of our young Canadians, men able to undertake every thing for the improvement of our agriculture, men, who putting in practise the methods known as being good, would become as many models for the farmers of all parts of the province.

Then Agriculture would appear something above mere manual labour and routine, good at the most to occupy the arms, and in which intelligence enters for nothing. Then the emigration from country to town which now exists, would take a contrary direction. And what can bring about such a change? The establishment alone of an Agricultural school. Till then the encouragements given by government will not reach their object. Indeed it is at least singular that such difficult experiences as those required by Agriculture should be left to our farmers who most of them have neither the time, money nor the necessary knowledge to carry them on advantageously, or ever make of them a report profitable to all.

We believe that in this case we have begun by the end. It would be a great deal better to determine the best applicable methods to our Agriculture, in a school composed of special men, having time and means to reach their object—and, when experience had proved these methods to be good, to propose them to our farmers, in giving them the necessary information to insure their success.... in that way the money spent in the purchase of seed would not be exposed to be lost with the crops,—as is now the case.

The government seem to have understood this want in sanctioning the last act for the encouragement of Agriculture (20th June 1857.) By the act "It will be the duty of the Boards of Agriculture to take means, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, to have and set into operation a model and experimental farm or model and experimental farms, in their respective sections of the province, and in connexion with some public school, college or university, or otherwise; to direct and manage them; to form and establish in Toronto and in Montreal a museum and a library of Agriculture and Horticulture; to take means to import from foreign countries stock of new and improved breeds; new varieties of seeds, vegetables and other agricultural products; and determine the quality, value and utility of such stock, seeds, vegetables and other products, implements or machines, and generally take all possible means of improving Agriculture in this country."

Indeed this programme is splendid but will it ever be executed? In doing so, it would be the first step towards the improvement of our Canadian Agriculture. We are in this alternative either to have a special school of Agriculture or to remain far behind, in all agricultural improvements.

The Venerable W. Evans, the old friend of our Agriculture, was well aware of the fact.... it is painful to hear him complaining to our farmers of the small results of his labours, which were nevertheless full of zeal and ability. In one of his writings on the Agriculture of Lower Canada, he finishes thus: "For more than twenty-five years I have been writing on the subject of improvement in Agriculture, I have yet to learn what good all my writings have produced and what they are able to do for the improvement of Agriculture. I see great deficiencies in our Agricultural system, and