sent means are capable, the pupils are becoming well qualified to fill the important situations for which they are intended—namely gardeners and land-stewards, now in so much demand. I would, however, most strongly recommend to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners of National Education the propriety of enclosing that portion of ground now used for the exercise of the cattle by a wall, as a fruit-garden, in connection with which a neat little range of glass could be erected, in which to grow the vine, peach, &c., together with a greenhouse; and also that the small garden at the ploughman's house be set apart as a nursery. In order to combine taste with utility, I would recommend that the portion of ground now under small fruit be converted into a neat little flower garden. All this could be done at a trifling expense, by which we would be enabled to qualify the pupils in a proper manner to fill the situations alluded to above with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of their employers.

With respect to the garden set apart for the instruction of the masters in literary training at Glasnevin, I beg to say, that it is also under a regular course of cropping. The crops cultivated consist of the more useful kinds of vegetables and fruits; and the work is partly done by the teachers themselves, and partly by the agricultural teachers who reside at the model farm.

The method adopted of imparting instruction to the teachers is similar to that in practice at the model farm, viz., by lecture in the morning, in which the theory is fully explained, and by occasionally taking them out to the garden, and reducing the theoretic knowledge thus obtained to practice, the object being to enable them to cultivate a portion of the ground in connection with their schools as the garden, by which means they will be enabled to teach their pupils habits of industry from their earliest youth, and thus lay the foundation of their becoming useful members of society in after life. And, if I might be allowed to suggest, I would say that the landed proprietors of Ireland could not do a better thing than to grant a small plot of ground, rent free, to such teachers as were found to be well qualified and willing to carry out the object in view; and I have no hesitation in saying, that it will be found that there are many of them, in every part of Ireland, both able and willing to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient and
humble servant,
A. CAMPBELL.

To Dr. Kirkpatrick, &c.

ON THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Much has been written on the British Agricultural implements as shown at the Exhibition, but very little on the foreign, probably because these latter were very inferior, and scattered in various parts of the building. It is useless mentioning implements unless they are either of superior quality, as shown by their gaining medals of commendation, or unless they contain in themselves some idea which, though perhaps imperfect at present, may be so modified as to produce in time a perfect implement, or, in other words, contain the germ of future progress.

On examining the list of prizes, I find that foreigners obtained medals for M'Cormick's reaping machine (United States)—Council medal; Burgess and Key, improved American churn and turnip cutter; Claes', of Belgium, corn drill and roller; Delstanche, of Belgium, plough; Odeurs, of Belgium, a plough; Pronty and Mears, of United States, a plough; Duchene, of Belgium, a churn; Lavoisy, of France, a churn; and Vacbon, of France, a seed and corn separator; Talbot, of France, a plough.

I will first take the ploughs.

Delstanche's Belgian plough has a skim coulter, and fixed in the beam behind, so that the ploughman can raise or lower it at pleasure; a rough sort of subsoiler: length of beam 4 feet; of the single handle to plough 2½ feet.—Odeur's plough, which stands near it, professes to be made for one horse; but except in the lightest sand (such as Belgian) its clumsy mouldboard and general make, with its weight, would prevent its being so used; the length of beam in this is 3½ feet; of the handle 3 feet. The hind part of the mouldboard being fixed on hinges is capable of alternation. Had these ploughs been English, and shown in the English department, they would have been so far from gaining a prize that they would have deservedly been objects of ridicule both to ourselves and foreigners. If the prize was given in the first plough for the skim coulter, or for the subsoiler fixed behind; or if, in the second, for the power of altering the position of the mouldboard, a slight acquaintance with implements described in the catalogue of the Royal Agricultural Society would have shown that long ago similar contrivances, and yet of far superior workmanship, had been in use in England.

The shortness of the single handles would prevent any efficient grinding of these ploughs, which were only fit to make rough work on very light soils.

The prize plough of Mons. Talbot, in France, was still more heavy in construction. It is difficult to conceive for what it obtained the prize, unless it might be for weight: probably it was for the mode of raising or lowering the forecarriage without stopping the plough, by means of a screw and handle; if so, a reference to "Bacon's Norfolk Agriculture" will show that this is nothing new.