

chased for an Agricultural School and Model Farm, the improvement that must be produced on land managed as a Model Farm would prevent the possibility of loss by the land. Indeed we cannot see how a loss would be incurred if all was conducted upon a good plan, and under competent superintendence. The chief danger would be from extravagance in expenditure or incompetent superintendence. We must suppose of course that if an Agricultural School and Model Farm was established by public funds, there would be an unexceptionable plan fixed upon for everything connected with them. We advocate their establishment because we believe they would be very beneficial to the Agriculture of Lower Canada, but we should be very sorry to see them introduced unless conducted in every respect in an unexceptionable manner so as to insure their successful working. The land should be suitable for making experiments, the Farm-yard should be well arranged so as to be an example to all who would visit it; the live stock should be of the most approved varieties of pure breeds, with a few of mixed breeds for experiment, and the Implements should be the best that are made and in sufficient variety. These latter are some of the essential requisites to work out successfully and beneficially a Model Farm, established upon a judicious and perfect plan, and under competent superintendence; but we must defer our suggestions on Agricultural Schools.

#### AGRICULTURAL CLASS BOOK.

We gave an extract from this useful little book in the last June number of this Journal, on the properties of plants. We give now further extracts on earths and soils which will be found interesting, also, on the management of poultry. This latter article is written in a plain stile, intended for small farmers, but it is not the less valuable for its simplicity. Farmers may despise what they term "Book Farming," but we can assure them that those farmers who read works on Agriculture have a very great advantage over those who do not,

whatever those who read or do not read may imagine to the contrary. If nothing had ever been published respecting other arts and manufactures, what would be their condition at this moment? And we state without any fear of contradiction, that Agricultural improvement would be a century behind what it is now, had there been no such thing as Agricultural publications for the study and instruction of sensible Agriculturists. Sensible men will never reject instruction in whatever way it is presented to them.

In making selections for this Journal, we cannot expect, that they will be in every particular, suitable instruction for Canadian Agriculturists. We shall, however, be very cautious not to give any selections that would be calculated to lead farmers into error. When an Agriculturist is able to read our selections, he can derive advantage from them, without adopting them exactly in his practice. We could not well cut them up and mangle them to suit farmers here exactly. It would be doing injustice to the authors of them, and were we to make any change we are almost certain that the alterations, however carefully made, would not give general satisfaction. Hence we think it better to leave them to the judgment of the reader. When we conceive that any particular explanation would be necessary, we shall endeavour to give our own views on the subject. Several of the selections may not be strictly agricultural, but while we carefully exclude political questions, and political news, there cannot be any harm in giving selections of an interesting or amusing character, although not agricultural.

We have received the January number of the "Canadian Agriculturist, and Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada," and we find it a very interesting number. It contains the Prize Essay "On Agriculture and its advantages as a Pursuit," by William Hutton, Belleville, which we had the pleasure of hearing read at the