

such work varies according to circumstances from about £3 to £1 10s., (sterling,) per statute acre, on the more porous subsoils; and on the clay and stronger lands, from about £1 to £6. As evidencing the thorough satisfaction with which this system of Drainage has come to be regarded, it may be sufficient to state, that during the past 6 years the total outlay for such work in the United Kingdom cannot, on the most moderate computation, be less than six millions sterling; comprising an area of not less than a Million and a quarter of Acres; and, at the very lowest estimate, an increased produce of from eight to ten million bushels of Corn;—and yet the necessity for additional supplies is as great as ever; and the periodical anxiety for enough continues unabated.

Looking, then, at its geographical position, general contour, extent of woodland and water surface, the amount of rain-fall, and the comparative absence on the cultivated lands of channels for its ready removal, it may be fairly assumed that Canada would be as largely benefitted by an extended application of Drainage as the mother country. Stimulated by remunerative prices, which a population increasing at the marvelous rate of 101 per cent in ten years,* and, it may be, the protracted effect of European events, seems calculated to ensure, the Agriculturist of the Western world has every encouragement to adopt improvements, which, while they prove highly advantageous to himself pecuniarily, will add materially to the physical well-being of the community. Adopting at once, without having to undergo a costly and tardy probation, the present perfected system, he cannot fail of a full and early reward for his energy and enterprise.

Knowing, as we do, in how short a period the introduction of mechanical appliances will not only furnish a supply of the best materials, but at the same time bring the cost of the work within due limits, we feel assured that the expense of Drainage in this country will, under ordinary circumstances, very little exceed the English average. No doubt, at first, it may be somewhat greater, but if the high rental value of land in England, with the cost of Drainage in addition, be compared with the lower value of the land, and higher cost of Drainage in Canada, the balance will be still greatly in favour of the latter country.

To be continued.

* NOTE.—The increase in England is about 15 per cent in 10 years, which is thought to be very good; how much more extraordinary then is 101 per cent! To apply accounts for the gradual advance in the price of Agricultural produce in Canada during the past year of two, irrespective of the influence of passing events;—and will as certainly have its effects in future.

Dry, clean walks from the house to the street, the barn and other out buildings, are not only very convenient, but in excellent keeping with a neat dwelling, fence and yards. The best house with mud all around it in rainy weather, not only looks bad, but is very unpleasant and the source of much discomfort.

ON THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR,—In my last communication I stated my conviction that the outline of female education, as given by "H.," though excellent in itself, is not exactly adapted to the condition, circumstances, and prospects of farmers' daughters. Two important considerations which should influence female education are frequently overlooked;—first, the period for acquiring such education is very limited; and second, the female child was designed in her creation to be a wife and a mother, and she should be educated accordingly. That some do not become wives and mothers forms no available argument against the above statement, since they are the exceptions, not the rule. The period for acquiring female education being very limited, every subject which it would be desirable to study and learn cannot be attended to for want of time. The years which elapse between the period when the female child is capable of learning and the period when she becomes marriageable are very few. This being the case, those subjects should be studied which are of most importance to her own welfare, and that of the community of which she forms a part.

In selecting such subjects as a young female (a farmer's daughter, for instance) should study, let her parents or guardians keep in mind her high destination; let them recollect that, in all probability, she is to be a wife and a mother; let them recollect that her influence, for weal or woe, over the present and future generations of mankind cannot be easily overestimated, and in view of her usefulness in the present world, and her happiness in the world to come, let her education be such as shall best enable her to discharge her duties to her husband, to her children, to her parents, to her other relatives, to the neighborhood in which she lives, to the community at large, and to her God. That young female has received the best education who is best prepared to discharge the various duties of child, sister, wife, mother, relative, friend, neighbor, and Christian.

In writing on female education, let it not be understood that I confine my views to what may be learnt at school. I consider the female child to be pursuing her education just as much, when under the direction of her mother, or other instructor, she is learning to sew, knit, spin, wash, make butter or cheese, or any other household work, as when studying geography or English grammar at school; so that by female education I mean that entire training by which the child is taught to know and to do whatever should be known or done. When Agesilaus, King of Sparta, was asked what things he thought most proper for boys to learn, he replied—"Those which they ought to practice when they come to be men." The same may be said of girls,—they ought to learn in youth those things which they ought to practice when they come to be wives and mothers. There are two errors regarding female education which should, if possible, be avoided. I have known farmers' wives,—intelligent, industrious women, the mothers of several daughters each,—