

Agricultural Education in Germany.

The following facts gleaned from the report of a committee to the French National Assembly are interesting, as showing the energy with which the German States are grappling with the problem of agricultural education:—

Prussia contains 4 higher agricultural academies, with about 80 well-paid professorships; 41 lesser colleges, all connected with model farms; 5 special schools for the cultivation of meadows and for the scientific study of irrigation; 1 special school for the reclamation of swamp lands; 2 special schools for industrial agriculture; 1 school for horse-shoeing; 1 school each for silk raising, bee, and pisciculture; 20 agricultural stations (laboratories) for experiments and for garden culture; 3 higher colleges and 12 secondary schools in which the culture of the grape vine is made a speciality. All these schools are connected with model farms for the practical education of students. That of the Academy of Proskau, contains no less than 2,450 acres of farming land, and 14,700 acres of forests.

Bavaria, a country of 5,000,000 people, has 26 agricultural colleges, 269 associations for the advancement of agricultural scientific knowledge, and the celebrated polytechnic school at Munich contains a separate branch for higher agricultural instruction.

The small kingdom of Wurtemberg (population 1,700,000) has 11 colleges, among them the school of Hohenheim of European fame, and 76 educational associations.

Saxony (population 2,000,000) besides the agricultural college of the University of Leipzig, has 20 more schools and 4 higher colleges, 1 veterinary academy, several substations for experiments, a very great number of agricultural associations and of evening schools for the instruction of farmers' youths.

Baden, with a population of 1,400,000, has an agricultural college connected with the University of Heidelberg, 13 other colleges, 4 schools for garden and tree culture, 1 school for irrigation and drainage, 1 school for horse-shoeing, and 77 agricultural associations.

Hesse-Darmstadt, whose population is not quite \$50,000, contains 9 agricultural colleges, among them that of the University of Giessen.

Oldenburg (population 320,000) has 3 colleges. Save-Weimar, with 230,000 inhabitants, supports 15 professorships in the great University of Jena, another college at Törsen, a model farm of practical instruction at Berka; a school for tree-culture at Marienbohe, 75 associations, and a large number of evening schools, which are instructed through series of lectures, held by learned travelling professors. Similar conditions prevail in the rest of the smaller States.

The whole of the German Empire to-day contains 184 agricultural colleges, of which number 8 are connected with the great Universities of Leipzig, Halle, Göttingen, Berlin, Königsberg, Heidelberg, Giessen, and Jena; 5 colleges for horticulture; 75 practical middle schools for agriculture; 28 middle-schools for garden culture; 16 colleges for special branches; besides an immense number of larger and smaller associations, evening schools for the further education of farmers' youths; lecture courses by travelling professors, &c.

Our Young Men vs. Overwork.

Our advice to farmers not to overwork themselves, the *Orillia Packet* thinks to be quite unnecessary so far as the young men of the country are concerned. "Our young men," says our northern contemporary, "do not and can not work so hard as did the pioneers of the country, men who subdued the wilderness and reared comfortable houses in the haunts of the wolf and the bear. We have seen those men, and we know some of them yet, tall and straight, and still fit to perform respectable pedestrian feats; and we see their sons, bent and slouching as if the cares of the world pressed heavy on their shoulders—old before their time, unhealthy, and with little chance of emulating their parents either in strength of body or length of days. We consider that these unfavorable results are brought about partly by unhealthy diet and partly by awkward habits, but principally by the use of unnatural stimulants,"—and, the *Packet* should have added, over-exertion while under the influence of un-

natural stimulants. With that addition, and allowing a wide definition for the word "stimulants" the position of the *Packet* does not differ materially from that of the *CANADA FARMER*, except that the *Packet's* lot seems to be cast among a harder crowd of young men than any we happen to know.

It is the habit of "rushing things" that we object to—a habit which, it will be found, was never practised by the "tall and straight" old men so justly commended. The patient energy which conquered the primeval woods of Canada, seems to be becoming a lost art. In its stead we have a feverish haste to get the work done. The results of the two systems can be seen side by side. On the one hand, a "tall and straight" and vigorous old man, a credit to himself and his country; on the other—hard words, these,—a "bent and slouching" youth, old before he is young, worn out before he has reached maturity.

We decline to consider the "bent and slouching" youth as the type of young Canada, for a contradiction is furnished by the hundreds of strapping, lithe young fellows, every bit as likely to live to eighty as their fathers, who are met in the course of a day's journey in the country. But the "bent and slouching" hoodlum is useful where-with to point the moral of our lecture on the evils of working too hastily—and that is about all the use to which he can be put.

Joining Granges—Further Against the Amalgamation.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—As you have invited correspondence upon the subject of the union of the National Grange of the United States and the Dominion Grange, and as the attention of the public was drawn to the subject by the Secretary of the East Whinby Subordinate Grange, No. 151, I was requested by a resolution of this Grange, which passed without dissent, to state that this Grange entirely dissents from the views expressed by Bro. Fox upon this subject, and especially from that part of them that refers to the Dominion Grange, when he says: "We feel, in not being connected with the originators of the great movement, we are without any responsible head." In the language used above, he speaks for the Grange and not in his individual capacity.

In the first place, the subject was never brought before the Grange, and Bro. Fox had no means of knowing their views thereon; and in his attempt to commit this Grange to the policy of an undefined union he acted with great impropriety.

The feeling in this Grange is decidedly averse to such a union as was foreshadowed in your editorial comments upon the article, copied from the *Farmers' Friend*, in which you say that in return for the money sent Canadian Patrons would receive the password from the National Grange, and that that is about all they would get. We think this would be purchasing it too dear, and we think it possible that even passwords could be manufactured upon Canadian soil. As to matters of trade, their interests are in many respects opposed to ours. Their high tariffs upon articles entering their country are especially injurious to us. Now, if they desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with us, let them begin by throwing down the barriers that now exist between us, and let the life blood of commerce flow freely without the present Chinese wall of obstruction to hinder its course.

As to the advisability of the Patrons of this Dominion subjecting themselves to the jurisdiction of the National Grange, it should be scouted from one end of the Dominion to the other, as utterly absurd and out of the question. The loyalty of the Patrons of this country would revolt at the idea of owing allegiance to a foreign country in connection with an organization of this kind. It would be a reflection upon the wisdom and patriotism of the people of this country, and would amount to a confession that the intelligent yeomanry of this Dominion had not brains enough to manage an organization having for its object the promotion of their own interests.

The Patrons of this Grange would desire to affiliate with their brethren of the United States, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and do all in their power to promote the interests of the Order there as well as here, and recognize them as Brothers having a common object, and to be regarded as one common Brotherhood throughout the vast extent of these two countries—always remem-

bering that it is our duty to do all we can toward the elevation of all those connected with the noble pursuit of agriculture, mentally, morally, socially and pecuniarily.

It is particularly desirable that this great movement should go forward in one solid phalanx, and present an unbroken front. This can be done without the Patrons of this country subjecting themselves to the jurisdiction of the National Grange. This Grange would view with pleasure any just arrangement being arrived at between the National and Dominion Granges, whereby a mutual recognition of each other would be brought about, and, if this should not be accomplished, we hope the fault will not be with the Dominion Grange. It is of the utmost importance that a strong fraternal feeling should exist between the Order there and here, in order that it may be made a grand success. We might be pardoned for expressing the opinion that no movement in modern times is pregnant with such important results as is destined to flow from this, the greatest and grandest of the present age, so far as the agricultural interests are concerned.

This subject of union will no doubt occupy the attention of the Patrons of this country to a large extent, and it is desirable that a full expression of opinion thereon should be obtained, and I am sure, Sir, you will place the Order under a lasting obligation to you for your kindness in opening your columns for the discussion of this subject, which is one of supreme importance to the welfare of the Order. We feel that the interests of the Order would be materially retarded if we were to transfer our allegiance in this matter from our own to a foreign country.

JOHN T. GOULD,

Orator of Durham Division Grange

"WILL IT PAY TO GIVE DOUBLE PRICE for new varieties of seed wheat?" is a question oft propounded to himself by the farmer. Here is an emphatic answer in the affirmative. Last Fall, Mr. Oliver, of Elm Bank, Toronto Township, sowed enough Seneca wheat to seed two and a quarter acres. His crop was threshed lately, and was found to be 110 bushels. This he sold immediately for \$2.75 per bushel, being at the rate of \$140.55 for the produce of an acre. Now, the old \$40.55 would be a pretty fair return from an acre of wheat. So, by the investment of a few dollars additional for seed, Mr. Oliver realized in one year, above the ordinary profit, as much as would buy twice over the freehold of most farming land that has no prospective value for building purposes.

SOME ONE WRITES TO THE *CINCINNATI Times*, over the signature "F. G. Cary," stating that he has discovered the cause and remedy of pear blight. He gives a history of the disease and shows himself to be pretty well posted. He has studied the disease, he says, for years and has examined every theory of its origin, but "not until two years since did I come in possession of the facts and proofs which thoroughly convince me that the true cause of this fearful and wide-spread disease has been at length discovered, and with it an easy and most successful remedy been applied, requiring but a little more time in its prevention than the thorough pruning of the tree about to be destroyed by it." Of the nature of the discovery he gives no hint. We strongly suspect that "F. G. Cary" is another recruit for the noble army of humbugs.

NOT ONLY ON THIS CONTINENT is it found that agricultural colleges do not always make farmers of their students. In France, out of 9,317 pupils who have attended the Government "farm-schools" since their foundation, 2,992 have become farmers, owners and cultivators of farms, or renters of farms; \$15 have become gardeners, market-farmers and florists; 46 have become drainers, irrigators, or makers of drain tiles; \$11 farm laborers, cowherds, or pig-feeders; 5 land surveyors; 16 foresters and game-preservers; 29 agricultural accountants; 39 merchants in grain, wine, or fertilizers; 38 farm directors; 15 veterinary surgeons; 19 students in agricultural colleges, and 104 belong to other employments connected with agriculture. That is, about forty-four per cent. of the pupils have gone to farming or some business connected with it. On this side of the water, but one college—that of Michigan—can compare with the French schools as respects the making of farmers. In France there are now 33 farm-schools with 562 pupils. The terms of study is two years in nine, three in others.