

munitions may forward the general object of the institution, they must not interfere with private application or diligence; and therefore each pupil should have a chamber to himself, and his retirement should be undisturbed."

We agree with Thær that there should not be any extraordinary expenditure in the cultivation or stock, upon a Model Farm. Any experiments made should be such only as might be adopted by ordinary farmers upon their own farms. If an expensive system was to be carried on upon a Model Farm, it would be only a model that no farmer could follow out, and would be worse than useless.

The following extract from the "Farmer's Gazette"—of the 19th August, gives a deplorable picture of the state of Ireland, and its future prospects:—

That the potatoe crop is diseased to a very considerable extent, and that it is fearfully extending, there can be little doubt; the grain crops, too, from reports that have reached us, are likely to be under an average. What between the expectation of a diseased potatoe crop—an unemployed—houseless—pauper population, and a destructive, confiscating poor-rate—the prospect before us is not only gloomy—but horrid."

Under such circumstances we can scarcely imagine what is to become of the people. There is one thing in our power to do in Canada, which should not be neglected. We have been favoured this year with a most excellent crop of oats, and as the demand for this grain by distillers is not likely to be great, it should be manufactured into meal for exportation. Oatmeal will be more palatable and better food for our fellow subjects who may require it than Indian-corn meal, and will keep better on the voyage home, provided the oats are *properly* and *sufficiently* dried previous to being manufactured. We have heard of the oat-meal not keeping well on the voyage, but we are convinced that it must have been the fault, or defect in the manufacture or packing, that would cause it to heat. Oatmeal is much the better of

being manufactured from oats that have been well dried, but if the covetousness of manufacturers of this article will not allow them to dry the oats sufficiently in order that it may weigh heavy, they must expect the consequence—the heating of the meal in the barrel. The meal should be sufficiently dry, and packed very closely in the barrel, and if it is, it will keep well. No doubt, if meal is attempted to be manufactured from inferior oats that have not come to perfect maturity, it cannot be good, or keep well, however much it may be dried, and such samples of oats are unfit for making meal. If these circumstances are properly attended to, we may manufacture as good oatmeal in Canada as can be found in any country on earth, and it will be more free from mixture of sand, which it is impossible to prevent, where oats are threshed as in Ireland on earthen floors.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with a communication from our respected correspondent Rusticus, upon the subject of oatmeal, to which we most willingly give insertion. There can be no doubt that, formerly, oatmeal was extensively made use of as food by the people of England. But whether or not, oatmeal is a most excellent food, and particularly for working people. We give in this number, a table showing the amount of nutriment in oatmeal compared with wheat flour, and it appears that it is more nutritive than flour. In Ireland, farm servants scarcely ever had any other than oatmeal bread, when they had bread, and we have often been surprised that they object to make use of such bread in this country, or oatmeal in any shape. This is an objection, which is unaccountable, knowing as we do, that oatmeal is so highly prized in Ireland, Scotland, and in England also, as proved from the quantity constantly imported into that country. Oatmeal, we hope, will come into use here, and it will be the farmers' own fault if they do not bring it into use. It is a good and wholesome food, and it is absurd to object to its use.