

England, to say the least, is awakening to the necessity for better agricultural education; while Scotland, the pioneer of so many enterprises and the country whose boast has been "high education" and "plain living"—small means being often associated with culture—Scotland alone, judging from the reports of various committees of the Highland Society at its recent annual meeting, seems for the moment to despond.

In the report of the Special Committee on Scientific Education, which was read at that meeting, the active steps that had been taken by the Committee are described. Among other things, they had submitted to the farmers of Scotland a number of questions on the practical method by which the spread of education might be secured, asking a number of particular questions on points of very great interest and importance, and inviting general suggestions in addition. It is surprising that efforts of this kind should have met with such a cold reception. Among the questions were several relating to experiments which the Committee rightly thought might be instituted and placed under properly qualified management.

Nothing is more desirable at the present time than the better training and teaching of every class of farmers, small and large, stock farmers, corn growers, graziers, flockmasters, and all others, in the use and comparative value of different kinds of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. These are the raw materials of agricultural produce, and, we do not hesitate to add, that few of us understand the best methods of working up these materials into the most saleable products. All who read the papers, pamphlets, and lectures by which Mr. Lawes has long endeavoured to impart his knowledge to others, have observed that he places a higher value on the manure derived from the consumption of decorticated cotton cake than on that from linseed cake. His opinion, founded on analysis, might be tested by a few simple trials on any farm, with little or no expense; and similar knowledge, of the greatest practical importance, in reference to the value of other feeding stuffs—maize, barley, wheat, &c.—and in reference to the value of the residuum of each, might be as easily acquired.

At the same meeting where this surprising indifference appeared in a race so shrewd as our neighbours beyond the Tweed have usually shown themselves to be, the need for field trials, "experimental stations," and scientific education, was asserted in the most striking manner by a report from another of the Highland Society's Committees. The Society contributes \$1250 annually towards the expenses incurred by the analytical associations of Scotland in the

analysis of manures and feeding stuffs, and the result has been that fraudulent manures and foods have been shown up in Scotland, as they have been frequently in England by the prosecutions undertaken by the Royal Agricultural Society. No one can deny the practical utility of arresting the sale of manures that are offered on the market and largely sold at several pounds per ton more than their value. Even in that highly educated country there are numbers of farmers too ignorant to avail themselves of analysis, or even to confine themselves to those very many respectable merchants in whose hands they would be perfectly safe. —*London Agricultural Gazette.*

The results of the sale of Polled Angus Cattle imported by the Board under authority of the Provincial Government, showed unmistakably that the Board had correctly gauged public opinion and the real wants of the country in undertaking the importation. Since the sale, additional proof of this has been afforded by an offer to purchase more animals of the same kind at the same rates, if the Board will import them. The Board, however, has no authority to import at present.

Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture,
3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPAID at rate of 50 cents each insertion, for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

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"Little Buttercup," " 10, " "
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pd

17th February, 1882.

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March 6th, 1882.

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