

the most perfect specimens of these breeds, as well as good specimens of all the other leading breeds of sheep in the world, are to be seen here. Horses and cattle are also bred, but to a more limited extent.

Downton College of Agriculture.

This college, located at Downton, near Salisbury, was established, in 1880, for the purpose of preparing students for positions of land owners, farmers, &c. The farm comprises 550 acres, and on account of the variability of its soil is well adapted for purposes of instruction. A flock of Hampshire Down sheep, numbering about 700, is a prominent feature in the stock department at this place.

Both Professors Fream and Sheldon, well known in this country from their writings on the agricultural resources of Canada, are actively engaged in this college.

The courses of lectures are very similar in character to those of the Royal College of Agriculture, and cover the whole field of agriculture and the allied sciences, the teaching being aided by well fitted laboratories, with the newest forms of apparatus. In this college students are required to work in the fields and to help in the management of live stock.

The expenses, including board, lodging and tuition, are £129 (\$628) a year; for students boarding outside the college £60 (\$292).

FRANCE.

Rapid progress is being made in experimental agriculture in France. From the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, already referred to, much of the following information is gathered:—

In 1868, the Minister of Agriculture of France, commissioned a gentleman well versed in agricultural science, Mr. L. Grandean, to visit the agricultural stations of Germany, and "to report on the working of these institutions, on the services which they render the German population, and as to the advantage there would be to French agriculture by encouraging the creation of analogous establishments." He returned full of admiration for these agricultural stations which he describes as producing the happiest results, and further says, "at whatever cost, our farmers must be made familiar with the art of experimenting. In a word, it is henceforth indispensable that agriculture, which in our country has been hitherto a science of observation, should become at the same time an experimental science. In this manner and in this manner only, can be reached better conclusions which will be more abundantly remunerative, and which will more than compensate the increased labour which the husbandman will undertake in following the new order."

"The manifest demonstration of the profit resulting to agriculture from the union of chemical science and physiological experiment which was realized at the stations, made impression every day more and more, on practical farmers. The mistrust of those whom they called the learned, lessened from day to day, and they hastened to come to ask at the station, counsel and instruction as to those things in their daily labours on which they most wanted information."