

ceiving an intimation from Mr. Baker that their meetings were about to be revived. He knew of no instance on record where such a large number of ploughs had started, and so many had done such good work, as at Casterton. He had seen work that morning which he had never seen excelled, if equalled; and he questioned whether he should ever again see it equalled. Looking at the large number of competitors and the limited number of farmers in the county, he was convinced that Rutland had accomplished what no other county could do. Mr. Ransome concluded by offering £5 towards the funds for rewarding unsuccessful competitors at the next meeting; he remarked that he admired the plan of not allowing any man who had come forward in the honourable spirit of emulation to entirely lose the value of a day's work (cheers).

In the course of the evening a song was sung, which concluded with the following verse:—

"Britannia rules the waves, they say;
Well, that's a power no greater
Than ploughing as we've done to-day,
For she could rule no straighter.
But now I've done; and ere I close
Let's give the room a shaker.
For this is what I must propose—
Long life to Richard Baker."

We copy the following interesting Report of the proceeding of a meeting which lately took place in Wales. The example might be followed in Canada with great advantage to agriculture and to the general interest of the Province. We do not say that agricultural education can be provided here as in Wales by private support alone—but we do say it should be provided from some means.

Institution for the Education of Farmers' Sons.

Mr. SANDRACH,—Who had vacated the chair, then moved that it be taken by Sir. Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., as president of a meeting originating in the recommendation of one, held at Denbigh on the subject of the education of farmers' sons, which was carried by acclamation. The proceedings of the committee were then read by Mr. Turnor, and

Mr. R. H. SANDRACH, in compliance with the request of the committee at the Denbigh meeting, came forward to move the first resolution. He said that the operations of the Agricultural Society had been much impeded by the want of education amongst the farmers of the district, and the members had at length been induced to take the necessary steps for the improvement of the rising generation of that class. They had several meetings, and after consultation with the gentry of the country, had determined to form an association in furtherance of their views. He did not propose to go into details,

but only to have a committee appointed to decide on any plan of operations which they might deem best; and he should move—"That although so much has been done of late years for education, no provision has been made for teaching those who are to be farmers the principles of the art they are to practise. That the times require all the skill and industry possible to be brought to bear upon the agriculture of the country, That an association be formed, to be called "The North Wales Association for promoting improved Education in the principles of Farming."

Mr. TURNOR said he had the honour and privilege to have been selected to second the resolution. As a farmer, and mixing much with farmers, he must say they were the worst educated class in the country. They could not avail themselves of the means of education enjoyed by the class below them, and the class above them rendering them no assistance they were retrograding in information. This was a very unsound state of society. It was a misfortune that those who paid the lower classes for their labour should be in a worse position than those whom they employed. As Welshmen, he must say that though their language was a beautiful one, they had but a limited literature, and could not have access, through their ignorance of the English language, to the scientific works and the records of important operations which are printed in that tongue. The population of the country was too numerous in proportion to the means of living in it; and if a portion of them had to emigrate and become labourers in another country, it was their duty to take care that they should have such an education as would qualify them for something else than being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that they should carry away with them information that would be useful. He should be happy to give any assistance to the Society in his power.

The resolution was put and carried.

P. D. COOKE, Esq., in moving the second resolution, said it was a sad circumstance that a branch of industry of the greatest importance, one on which their very existence depended, was the last to be forwarded by education. Surely in these times it was necessary that they should take advantage of every invention and improvement, and all the information which could be obtained to enable them to compete with the foreigner. Agriculture certainly had not kept pace with civilization. In those countries where the arts flourished, agriculture was more behind than in other countries which were not so far advanced in civilization (Hear hear.) But he hoped that in this country they would all put their shoulders to the wheel, and lift their class out of their difficulties, without waiting for Wales. He moved that subscribers of £1 per annum be members of the Association, and eligible.