

# Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. VII. NO. 185

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## Business Cards.

**STEPHEN BOULT, Architect.** Contractor and Builder. Plans, Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the roads and the public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph.

**OLIVER & MACDONALD,** Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs, Guelph, Ont.

**GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,** Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Guelph, Ontario.

**DR. HEROD** Has removed his Surgery to the rooms above the Guelph Drug Store, where he may be found from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Entrance on Cork Street. After 6 p.m. at his residence as usual.

**WILLIAM J. PATERSON,** Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.

**F. STURDY,** House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter.

**GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.** Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

**LEMON & PETERSON,** Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

**IRON CASTINGS** Of all kinds, made to order at **CROWE'S IRON WORKS,** Norfolk Street, Guelph.

**MONEY TO LEND.** On farm security, at eight per cent. No commission charged. Apply to **FRED. BISCOE,** Barrister, &c. Guelph.

**MONEY TO LEND.** In sum to suit borrowers. No solicitor's fees or commission charged. Apply direct to the undersigned, **GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,** April 1873. Guelph.

**HOTEL CAIRO.** The Right Man in the Right Place.

**PARKER'S HOTEL,** DIRECTLY—**OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH.**

**PRIZE DENTISTRY.** **DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL,** Licentiate of Dental Surgery. Established 1864. Office next door to the Y.M.C. Building, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

**W. M. FOSTER, D.D.S.,** Surgeon Dentist, Guelph.

**CASH FOR WOOL, HIDES, SHEEP PICKINGS,** The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's old Block, Guelph. Plasterers' hair constantly on hand for sale. **MOULTON & BISH,** Guelph, Jan. 1, 1874.

**ENGRAVING.** Gold and Silver Plating

**Office—Dundas Bridge.** Orders left at either Messrs. Savage or Pringle's Jewellery Stores, Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to. **T. O. OLDHAM,** Guelph, Dec. 15, 1873.

**STEAM SAW MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.** In the Township of Derby, County of Grey, 9 miles from the town of Owen Sound. The farm contains 120 acres of land, with 40 acres cleared and set out in fruit and farm buildings. There is a saw-mill, a saw-pit, and a saw-pole running through the land. The farm and mill will be sold separately or together as may be desired. The saw-mill is in good running order, with 60-inch circular saw and edge. Apply to **G. CORBET & SONS,** Owen Sound, March 3, 1874.

## New Advertisements.

**SEED BARLEY.** Seed Barley for sale at the Guelph Packing House, opposite the Grand Trunk Passenger Station. Guelph, Feb. 28, 1874. d&wt.

**BOY WANTED.** A smart active boy wanted to deliver the morning paper, and learn the book and stationery business. Apply at Anderson's bookstore, Guelph, March 9, 1874.

**\$2 REWARD.** Strayed from West End, Suffolk Street, ten days ago, a Brown Retriever Pup, 6 weeks old. Any person leaving the same at the Co-operative Store will receive the above reward. Guelph, March 9, 1874. d&wt.

**NOTES STOLEN.** The public are hereby cautioned against receiving any notes payable to J. B. Armstrong & Co. or signed by them, as the same have been stolen from them. **J. B. ARMSTRONG & Co.** Guelph, Feb. 23, 1874.

**THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH.** Re-modelled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all trains. First-class living in connection. **JAS. A. THORP, Proprietor.** Guelph, March 3, 1874.

**SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.** For sale, several first-class Sewing Machines, different makers, all new and cheap for cash. Apply at the Mercury Office.

**SERVANT WANTED.** Wanted, a good general servant. Good wages to a competent person. Apply at this office. **RICHARD AINLEY,** Nelson Crescent, Guelph.

**PLASTER AND SALT.** The subscriber has on hand 500 tons of the best Caledonia and Paris Plaster and Lead Salt. Also on hand, seed grain of all kinds. The highest price paid for potatoes and turnips. **J. E. O. BARKER,** Gordon Street, near the G.T.R. crossing, Guelph, Feb. 25, 1874. d&wt.

**TOWN OF GUELPH.** To Lumber Merchants.

Tenders will be received on or before the 1st day of April next, for furnishing Lumber for the current year, for Sidewalks, etc., at—per thousand feet inch measure for 2 inch pine plank, and 4x4 cedar and pine scantling; also 12x4 for crossings and sized plank 2 inch by 12 inch wide. **JOHN HARVEY, Town Clerk.** Guelph, March 4, 1874. d&wt.

**2000 AGENTS WANTED.** With a small capital to sell CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED PATENT STEAM WASHING MACHINE, price \$5.00. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. \$12 per day guaranteed to live Agents. Sample machine forwarded on receipt of \$5.00. Registered letters may be sent at my risk. **H. CAMPBELL,** P.O. Box 107, Brockville, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED.** JUST OUT, a new and beautifully coloured **Map of the Dominion.** The largest, the latest, and the most comprehensive for the money yet published. To every intelligent voter who wishes to understand the "situation," with regard to railways and important territorial interests, this map is indispensable. Agents who take hold of it in earnest and immediately will reap a good harvest, and should send for terms, and state where they saw this advertisement. **JAMES CHURCHILL, Toronto.** d&wt.

**NEW GOODS.** Just received, a large and carefully selected stock of articles suitable **FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS**

**BERLIN WOOLS** And all kinds of Fancy Goods in stock as usual. All orders promptly attended to. **MRS. WRIGHT,** Upper Wyndham St., next to the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, Dec. 24th, 1873. d&wt.

**MACHINISTS' TOOLS** Complete, with best modern attachments. **STEAM ENGINES** Of a superior class, with variable cut off. Also cheap portable and stationary Engines, the smaller sizes of which are designed for Printing Offices, and others requiring small power.

**Jobbing will Receive Careful Attention.** **THOS. WORSWICK,** Guelph, d&wt.

**NEW DEPOT** —OF— **WALL PAPER**

**School Books, STATIONERY.** IMMENSE STOCK **AT J. HUNTER'S** Wholesale and Retail.

**CALL AND SEE** The Largest Stock, The Greatest Variety, The Best and the Cheapest Ever exhibited in Guelph. **AT J. HUNTER'S** Berlin Wool, Fancy Goods and Toy Store Wyndham Street Guelph.

**FOR SALE,** Four Durham Bulls, Two 14 months old, one of them second prize taker at Guelph last fall and second at London out of 23 entries. Also, two about ten months old. Apply to **J. & R. McQUEEN,** Pilkington, Feb. 18th, 1874. d&wt.

## Guelph Evening Mercury

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1874.

### NOTICE ABOUT ACCOUNTS.

All accounts for Printing or Advertising rendered to the 1st of January must be paid by the 1st of March, otherwise costs will be incurred. Subscribers in arrears will have to the 1st of March to pay up. After that they will be charged the credit price.

### Town and County News

An old maple sugar maker fears that "sap" will be very "thin" this spring. He says the ground has been so thoroughly saturated with water all winter that maple trees have absorbed too much to yield good sap.

ANOTHER FINE BULL SOLD.—We learn that Mr. Thos. Arkell, Puslinch, has purchased Mr. W. B. Teller's splendid bull "Clarendon," rising two years, for \$300. Mr. Teller's stock is getting famous, this being the second sale we have chronicled within two weeks.

OUR READERS will be pleased to see the notices which the Governor General, and his secretary, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, give to "The Polar and Tropical Worlds,"—the book which is being published by our fellow-townsmen, J. W. Lyon—which we publish in another column.

HORSES FOR THE MODEL FARM.—The *Elora Observer* says that on the last fair day there Professor McCandless of the Model Farm was at Elora, where he purchased two span of horses for farm work. One team was owned by Mr. John Brown, of Egremont, a fine matched pair of animals, standing more than sixteen hands, of black color, and rising four, for which he received \$370; and the other span was owned by Mr. A. John son, of Peel, and fetched \$300. A fifth animal was sold by Messrs. Watt, of Nichol, for \$190, and another we did not learn the price of.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—On Wednesday morning George Armstrong, living on Elizabeth Street, Brampton, committed suicide by hanging himself in a stable in the rear of his residence. He asked his daughter for the keys of the stable, and went out to get, as he stated, an armful of wood. Some time after, the daughter went to the stable to get some meat, and saw her father hanging by a rope fixed over a beam in one of the stalls, and twisted around his neck and brought up behind his ears. There was some wood in the stall, which it is supposed he jumped off, and dislocated his neck. For some time past he had been very restless at night time, and had several times stated that he had something on his mind, of which the family knew nothing. He had stated that he would some time put away with himself, which was taken to be only a joke. Mr. Armstrong was a steady, sober, hardworking man, but of late had been much troubled with rheumatism. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. He was 66 years of age. "Temporary insanity" was the verdict rendered at the inquest.

**Garotte Robbery in Guelph.** A bold robbery took place on Allan's Bridge on Saturday night, the victim being Mr. Richard Evans, keeper of the confectionery store next to the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Evans had procured a pane of glass at Bond's hardware store, had gone home and replaced a broken pane with it, and was returning to his store again to see about closing up. He lives in one of Mr. Stirling's houses on Queen Street. It was after half-past ten when he started, and the night was dark. Whilst crossing the bridge, he was set upon by four men, one of whom threw an arm round his neck from behind and dragged him off his feet, whilst the others rifled his pockets. The thieves obtained a pocket-book containing some \$52 or \$54. Three of them then ran off, but the fourth man stayed behind and tried to get Mr. Evans' watch. Mr. Evans struggled to retain it, and the fellow gave up the attempt and ran off after his confederates, who were shouting for him to come on. Mr. Evans was pretty roughly squeezed, and his coat and pants torn, but was not otherwise injured. His hat was lost in the fall. He has not the slightest idea who his assailants are, as it was too dark to see their faces or even their clothing. He did not cry out, he says; and probably any cry heard above the roaring of the water over the dam. He had the money in his pocket in readiness to pay his rent to Mr. Coulson, of the Great Western Hotel. It would be well for people to avoid carrying money or valuables about them at night, in view of this and other recent lawless acts. Another lamp near the further end of Allan's Bridge would also be an improvement, as it is a dark lonely spot at night.

USURER.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Gould's elevator, adjoining the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company's buildings, Usbridge, but by great efforts on the part of the villagers the tank and engine-house were saved. About 300 barrels of flour were burned in the elevator, which is supposed to have been set on fire.

Mr. Alex. Snider had his thumb taken off at the first joint and the rest of the fingers on his hand badly torn by the planer in Law's factory, Masford, last week. He tripped and fell in attempting to get over the machine while in motion.

The rumour of the death of ex-President Céspedes is confirmed. His hiding place was disclosed to the Government troops by a negro, who purchased his life by the treachery.

## By TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

The Tichenborne Case Again.

Trials for Conspiracy.

The Ashantee War.

The Engine Drivers Again.

Disgusting and Fatal Bet.

Bullets Ends Their Love.

A Great Swindler Caught.

London, March 6.—Proceedings are about to be instituted against several prominent persons, on a charge of entering into a conspiracy with Orton to get possession of the Tichenborne estate.

An explosion of molten iron occurred at a foundry in Sheffield yesterday, demolishing the building, and shockingly mutilating twelve of the employees.

London, March 7.—A despatch from Wolsley, delayed from the 5th to the 7th ult., says Coomassie has been captured and burned. The King has fled. The British troops have commenced their return march unhindered. Another despatch, dated 9th of February, says:—

"Ashantee messengers have just arrived, requesting a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 12th, to allow time for negotiation."

A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

St. Louis, March 8.—The *Globe* says it is the opinion of the railroad officials that the brotherhood of locomotive engineers will soon demand the restoration of the wages prevailing before the panic, and strike if refused, requiring all its members to stop work.

New York, March 9.—Because a colored girl refused to reciprocate his attentions, John Fortreder, a German, aged twenty, put a bullet through his head on Saturday.

Henry Connors, of Montrose, N. J., drank a pint of whiskey and half a gallon of beer within an hour, on a wager made with his employer, and died yesterday.

During a riot at an Italian ball last night, on Thirtieth street, the police broke the skulls of a man and woman.

Joseph Cooper, a colored cook, being jealous of his wife, yesterday took a dose of laudanum, and then put a bullet through his head. He had returned from sea to find his wife had drawn all his money and withdrawn her affections.

John Aldrich, the defaulting cashier of Adams' Express, at Springfield, has been nabbed in Florida. He was living in great style there, having an elegant villa and luxurious surroundings.

**The Town Hall Question.** To the Editor of the Mercury.

Sir:—It is with feelings of surprise that I observe that our esteemed townsmen, the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, has so hurriedly and unadvisedly rushed into a newspaper discussion on the new Town Hall question. In a letter over his signature, which appeared in a late number of the *Herald*, he says that the proposed plan of the extension of the present Town Hall "will render our present beautiful Town Hall and Market a job-sided, architectural monstrosity." I am very much astonished that he should have ventured upon such a statement, when he has not seen, and knows nothing of, the plans for the proposed alterations. It will be quite time enough to express an opinion when the plans are prepared, for as yet they are not out of the architect's hands.

I certainly would have rather seen a new building erected on the site of the present vegetable sheds, but that proposition having been rejected by the Council, the next best course is to extend the present Town Hall, which when done in the manner proposed by the architect will not be a "monstrosity," but a handsome addition, by which the integrity of the building will be maintained, and a hall of a capacity to meet the wants of the people, and an improved butchers' market, will be provided. An enlarged Town Hall is a necessity which is admitted by every one, and now is the time for the work to be done. The town is rid of the menues of a floating debt, the Municipal Loan Fund debt is arranged, and there is no better time than the present to take the matter up. I believe the Council will be sustained by a large majority of the ratepayers in the action they have taken.

Mr. Palmer is a little confused in his statements respecting the advocacy of the late Mr. James Wright in favor of the plans of Mr. Thomas before the County Council. This is a mistake. The plans of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Murray and many others were before the Town Council, and by the advocacy of some gentlemen the plans of Mr. Thomas were adopted; and I know that it has been a matter of deep regret by many that Mr. Thomas' plan for the present Town Hall and Market Buildings was adopted, for however beautiful the structure may be externally, the internal deficiencies—particularly the smallness of the Town Hall and Butchers' Market—cause many to think that a very large sum of money was expended with very little result in furnishing the needed accommodation— which accommodation the Council now propose to furnish by extending the building.

Yours, &c., **RATEPAYER.** Guelph, March 7, 1874.

Advices from the upper lake ports, received at Detroit, state that with the exception of some ice on Lake St. Clair, navigation is open, and steamers will commence running to-day. The ice is still solid at Sault Ste. Marie, and in the Straits of Mackinac.

## Report of the Provincial Farm Commission.

To the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

8. That the laying out of the fields, the system of drainage, the construction of internal roads and bridges, the planting of shade and ornamental trees, the growing of hedges, the erection of fences, and bridges, and all other permanent improvements on the farm, should be carried out on a gradually developed system, and in such a manner as to exhibit and test the comparative values of the most approved modes of executing these several works, and to test the cost and convenience and durability of the different new appliances from time to time recommended for adoption on the farms of the Province.

9. That the permanent principal building on the farm should be the boarding-house for the pupils. It should be erected in the plain, substantial style suitable for the purpose to which it is to be applied. It should be three stories in height, with ceilings not less than eleven feet high, and warmed throughout by steam, or heated air from a furnace, supplied throughout with gas, and thoroughly ventilated on the most approved plan. It should be 240 feet long by 30 feet wide. The ground floor should be devoted to the necessary class-rooms, in-living-room, sitting-rooms, store-rooms, and the private apartments of the Rector. The other two stories should have no permanent division walls, but along the sides of each story should run ranges of sleeping-rooms for the pupils 10x12 feet each, and formed by wooden partitions, seven feet high, with a passage eight feet wide between the ranges, and the building between the ranges, through which it is based; and that the light obtained during this preparatory term should determine whether or not the amount of scientific instruction should be increased, and, if so, in what manner it can most usefully be imparted.

10. That there should be a building attached to the said boarding-house, and having one passage connecting it therewith, for the kitchen, washing-house, laundry, cellars, store-rooms, and other appurtenances of the housekeeper's department. That it should also contain a private sitting-room and bedroom for the housekeeper, and bedrooms for her assistants. And that in this building the furnace for heating the main edifice should be utilized for the purposes of cooking, washing, and heating, if found practicable and economical.

11. That there should also be a building attached to the main edifice, containing a sufficient supply of baths for the use of the pupils, and, if possible, a swimming-bath. That water-closets should also be erected in this building, and a room where each of the pupils should clean his work-shoes in the morning, and on returning from work, exchange them for house-shoes before proceeding to the sitting-rooms.

12. That there should be erected on convenient sites upon the farm, separate residences for the Principal, the Horticultural Director, and the Live Stock Director, with suitable accommodation in each for a family, and outhouses and garages attached. That the public approach to these residences should, if possible, be distinct from the approaches to the farm buildings, with which they should only be connected by a private passage.

13. That in the Horticultural Department—if we select it to give a specimen of details—provision should be made as follows:—

(a) That there should be a vegetable garden in which should be grown a full assortment of vegetables, and in which the qualities of different varieties may be tested as occasion arises, and their excellencies or deficiencies determined.

(b) That there should be a fruit garden in which a full assortment of small fruits should be grown and new varieties should be tested.

(c) That there should be a vineyard of hardy grapes, wherein various methods of training and pruning may be exemplified, varieties tested, and their value ascertained.

(d) That there should be an orchard in which a large variety of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees should be grown that the scholars may be made familiar with the appearance and quality of the different sorts, their peculiar habits of growth, their adaptation to this climate, and proper modes of culture, and that new varieties may be tested.

(e) That there should be a nursery in which the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and operations of grafting, budding, layering, pruning, &c., may be taught and performed.

(f) That there should be a lawn, in which the principles of rural adornment can be exemplified in the grouping of trees and shrubs, the laying out of walks and plantings of flowers.

(g) That there should be a greenhouse in which the art of cultivating plants under glass may be acquired, including the methods adapted to the propagation and growth of each variety, and in which the principles of erecting, heating, and ventilating plant-houses may be exemplified and taught.

(h) That there should be vinerias in which exotic grapes are grown under glass, and the methods of cultivation with or without artificial heat illustrated, and the pruning and training of the vines experimentally taught, and new varieties tested.

(i) That there should be orchard houses in which the cultivation of such fruit trees as can be grown under glass in this climate may be practically taught, both growing in tubs and planted in borders.

(j) That there should be a flower garden in which students may be made familiar with the appearances, habits, and culture of hardy herbaceous and other decorative plants, and grounds appropriated for the bedding out of suitable exotics, and instruction given in the art of arranging and combining colors so as to make grounds attractive and pleasing.

(k) That there should be an arboretum in which are grouped, as near each other as practicable, all the species and varieties belonging to each genus of deciduous trees which will grow in this climate, and the students made familiar by comparison and contrast with the particular characteristics of each, and instructed in the economical uses to which each is specially adapted.

(l) That there should be a pinetum grouped in a similar manner, by means of which students may be made familiar with the habits and appearances of the evergreens adapted to this climate, and instructed in the economic uses to which they are severally suited.

(m) That while the ultimate accomplishment of all these important objects should be kept constantly in view, they should be the result of progressive development, unfolded as the growth and needs of the school may determine.

14. That until the farm has been systematically laid out and brought into order, for the special purposes to which it is to be applied, and until the necessary buildings and offices have been erected, it is inexpedient to settle definitely the curriculum of instruction to be given, or the conditions on which pupils shall be admitted when the institution is in full operation.

15. That for some time to come the work of the farm must be mainly confined to the preparation of the fields and buildings for the systematic instruction of the pupils; that the knowledge that might be acquired from these preparatory operations would be most valuable to the pupils; that the labor of the pupils ought therefore to be employed so far as practicable in the preparatory operations; and that it is expedient to provide at present merely for the conduct of the Institution during this preparatory term, and utilize the practical experience obtained from it in settling hereafter the permanent organization of the educational curriculum.

16. That during the said preparatory term the chief aim should be to teach the pupils how to perform farm work in the best and most profitable manner—coupled with such an amount of scientific knowledge as will enable them to clearly comprehend the result sought to be obtained from each operation, and the scientific facts and principles on which it is based; and that the light obtained during this preparatory term should determine whether or not the amount of scientific instruction should be increased, and, if so, in what manner it can most usefully be imparted.

17. That during the said preparatory term the number of pupils should be limited to the strength that can be profitably employed in the operations of the farm—commencing with twenty or thirty and increasing from month to month as the progress of the work may be found to demand.

18. That the ordinary branches of English education necessary to the acquisition and proper use of the industrial instruction to be imparted in the Agricultural School should be found in the National Schools of the Province, and not given as part of the prescribed course in the Agricultural School.

19. That no pupil should be admitted until he has attained the full age of 15 years.

20. That before admission to the school as a pupil, each candidate should produce the following certificates of qualification:—

(1) As to his knowledge in the ordinary branches of English education—the qualifying standard of which should at first be simply sufficient to enable the pupils to master the instruction given at the School of Agriculture.

(2) As to his age, parentage and place of birth.

(3) As to his physical health and strength.

(4) As to his moral conduct.

(5) As to the assent of his parents or guardians to his application for admission.

(6) As to his intention to follow agriculture or horticulture as his permanent occupation.

21. That the standard of English education necessary for admission as a pupil ought to be as follows:—

Arithmetic—As far as simple proportion inclusive.

English Grammar and Composition—Analysis and parsing of easy sentences; writing a familiar letter; reading, spelling, and dictation.

Outlines of English and Canadian history.

Outlines in general geography, and geography of the Dominion of Canada.

These subjects are the same as prescribed for pupils passing from the Common Schools of the Province, and desiring to enter our High Schools. The examinations are held in January and August of each year. It is recommended, therefore, that intending applicants for admission to the School of Agriculture should pass the same examination at the same time and places—of which public notice is always given by the Public School Inspectors; and that successful candidates should receive from the Local Boards of Examiners certificates of qualification. All pupils who have been regularly admitted to the High Schools, and all who hold teachers' certificates, and graduates and under graduates of all Universities in the British Empire, should be deemed to possess the literary qualification for admission.

22. That during the said preparatory term, the mode of admitting pupils to the advantages of the School of Agriculture should be by the nomination of one duly qualified candidate by each township council of Ontario. That the Reeve of each township should forthwith have sent him, for the information of his Council, a statement of the intended character of the school, the personal qualifications required, and the advantages, according to the successful candidates; that he should be requested to have nominated by his Township Council without delay, one duly qualified candidate for admission to the Institution, and to transmit the same to the Provincial Secretary on or before the 1st day of March, 1874. That as soon thereafter as possible, all the names of duly nominated and qualified candidates should be drawn by lot and placed on a list in the order in which they were drawn; and according to their position on that list the vacancies in the school should from time to time be supplied during the ensuing year.

23. That all the details of the daily work of the farm should be performed by the pupils, subject to the occasional employment of such skilled assistance as may from time to time be absolutely required.

To be continued.

instructed in the economic uses to which they are severally suited.

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