

could name a large number of noblemen and gentlemen who have been the most useful agriculturalists that ever existed, and who have been the first to introduce improvements in cultivation, and in live stock. Our motive in introducing this mode of reasoning, is to show the value of education, in practical agriculture. In addition to education, a proper training and instruction in the practical art of agriculture, would enable educated men to engage themselves in the business without incurring the risk of loss and disappointment. We do not propose expensive establishments for this purpose, but that a fair experiment should be made upon a small scale, and if the whole machinery is put into proper order and worked judiciously, we are convinced it will prove successful and a vast benefit to Canada.

It may be replied to us that the Lower Canada Agricultural Society did try a Model Farm, and gave it up at the end of the first year. This is true certainly, but it must be recollected it was a farm offered to their acceptance for one year, until it would be ascertained whether the Government would grant any funds for the establishment, and nothing was done upon it except the ordinary work of the farm, as it was determined before it was many months in the hands of the Society to give it up to the proprietor at the end of the year. There was a numerous stock of neat cattle upon it that were not suitable for a Model Farm, but the Directors did not wish to change any of them, supposing it might not be agreeable to the proprietor to have any change made, under the circumstances of the farm coming back to him at the end of the year and his obligation to return to the Society the money placed in his hands as Treasurer of the establishment. The experiment, therefore, was not even commenced and cannot be said to have failed. It would not in any case be expedient to establish a Model Farm and School upon land only held on lease for a short term of years. It would be hardly possible to find a farm to hire for a few years that would have suitable buildings for such a purpose, and it would be absurd to expend money upon

the property of another party on a short lease.

An explanation with regard to the Model Farm at La Tortue may be necessary, and it should be understood that it was not a selection made or thought of by the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. The proprietor made an offer of the farm to the Directors of the Society without any application on their part, and they accepted the offer considering it then a favorable one, but on the conditions we have already stated, and the farm is now given up. If Model Farms are to be established, it should be on property belonging to the Government or to Agricultural Societies, so that any permanent improvements would be adding to the value of the property, and these improvements should be of that description that would be suitable for the farm in proportion to its extent, and it would be very inexpedient to expend a large amount of money on buildings, but care should be taken that the buildings should be constructed upon the very best plan, so as to be a model in convenience and suitability as farm buildings. Every thing about the Model Farm should be economical and perfect as possible. A large expenditure would be one of the greatest objections to such an establishment, as this would be the means of causing farmers to reject it as a model, and very properly.

#### ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A SANDY SOIL FOR THE PURPOSES OF A FARM OR HORTICULTURE.

BY E. J. LANCE.

(Continued from page 116.)

THE lectures that were given by Sir. H Davy, before the Board of Agriculture, between the years 1802 and 1812, first drew the attention of the agricultural public to the very conspicuous position which the earth silex, assumes in the structure of vegetables.

In the preface to his published lectures of the year 1827, he says—"My object has been principally to dwell upon practical principles and practical applications of science; and it is in the farm and not in the laboratory, that these can be put to the test of experiment, and my duties and pursuits have rendered it impossible for me to do more than point out the path of enquiry."

Sir H. Davy, has, therefore, been our leading star, has led us to those enquiries and prin-