

tion, including every branch of agriculture. The resident head master is Mr. Haslewood. The professors for the different sciences are—*Agriculture*—Professors Austin, Gough, &c., &c. *Botany*—Professor Cooper, F.L.S., Author of "The Botany of Sussex," &c. *Chemistry*—Professor Holmes, five years Lecturer at St. Edmund's College. *Geology, Mineralogy, &c.*—Professor Richardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of "Geology for Beginners," &c., &c. *Management and Diseases of Cattle*—Professor Youatt, M.R.A.S., author of "The Horse," "Sheep," "Cattle," &c. *Practical Surveying and Levelling*—Mr. Haslewood.

The school session will be divided into two terms, viz.—from the 14th January to Midsummer; and from the 30th July to Christmas. The course of education will embrace the classics, mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, land surveying, drawing, the French language, practical agriculture, and lectures on the breeds, management, and diseases of cattle. A library, museum, and laboratory, will be attached to the school; and the charge for board, lodging, washing, lectures, &c., &c., will be so arranged by the committee of management as to include every expense (except for books,) at twenty guineas the half year. A separate class will be formed for those pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to attend the lectures, the charge for which will be sixteen guineas the half year. Any pupil may omit the classics, or such other portions of the general education as may be desired; and devote his whole attention to the lectures and practical agriculture. This is a most spirited undertaking for a single individual, and really deserves encouragement. We are given to understand that a considerable number of pupils are already entered to begin on the 14th.

GLOUCESTER AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The committee of the proposed new college have selected the design of Messrs. Dakes and Hamilton, architects of Gloucester and Cheltenham, from a large number, among which, we understand, were some from architects of great eminence in London. The college will occupy the delightful site on Lord Bathurst's grounds, known as Port-farm, near the railway station at the junction of the Stroud and Tetbury roads, thus presenting a perspective of two bold fronts; the farm itself being attached to the end of the main buildings, altered to meet the domestic requirements of the institution, and decorated sufficiently to be in character with the new structure, which, with this addition, will form an entire frontage of nearly 250 feet. The design is in the Tudor style, of three stories high; the upper story being lit with picturesque old-fashioned dormer windows, of the style so prevalent among the collegiate buildings of Oxford. The centre is occupied by a bold tower, the upper part of which is intended to form an observatory for meteorological and other scientific purposes. We understand that the committee intend to complete only the main portion of the building at present, and that the works are to be speedily commenced.—*Wilts Independent.*

NUTRITIOUS FOOD.—A very interesting report on the comparative nutritive properties of food was lately presented to the French minister of the interior by Messrs. Percy and Vanquelin, two members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows:—In bread, every hundred pounds' weight are found to contain 80 lbs. of nutritious matter; butcher meat, averaging the various sorts, contain only 31 lbs. in 100 lbs; French beans, 25 lbs; peas, 23 lbs; lentiles, 94 lbs; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only 8 lbs of solid nutritious substance in 100 lbs; carrots, 14 lbs; and what is very remarkable, as being in

opposition to the acknowledged theory, 100 lbs of potatoes only yield 15 lbs of substance valuable as nutritious. According to this estimate 1 lb of good bread is equal to 2½ or 3 lbs of best potatoes; and 75 lbs of bread, and 30 lbs of butcher meat, are equal to 300 lbs of potatoes. Or again, 1 lb of rice or of broad beans, is equal to 3 lbs of potatoes; while 1 lb of potatoes is equal to 4 lbs of cabbage, and to 3 lbs of turnips. This calculation is considered perfectly correct, and may be useful to families where the best mode of supporting nature should be adopted at the least expense.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

PRODUCTS FROM MANURE.—Experiments in Germany have led to the following conclusions:—If a given quantity of land, without any manure, yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce five times the quantity sown when manured with old herbage, putrid grass or leaves, garden stuff, &c., seven times when manured with cow dung, nine times with pigeon's dung, ten times with horse dung, twelve times with goat's and sheep's dung, fourteen times with human manure or bullock's blood.

System and calculation are as necessary in farming as in commerce and manufactures.

DEATH OF JAMES ELLIS, ESQ., OF BARMING

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of this most estimable individual, in his 76th year, which took place on Sunday evening, at his residence at Barming. For some months past, in our frequent interviews with him, we have seen with much concern a gradual prostration of the bodily frame, while the mental structure has evidently retained all its wonted elasticity and vigour. Mr. Ellis was born at the Southovers Farm, in Burwash parish, Sussex, and lost his father at a very early age, when, in fact, he was but four years old. The advantages of education, as we should apply the term in the present day, were denied to him, but he possessed those innate qualities of the mind, which in the opinion of many are superior to extensive advantages. How long or under what circumstances he continued in Sussex after the death of his father we have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, probably by being employed in the Southover and Winter's farms, which were owned or rented by his family, and ultimately were enjoyed by himself. He removed to Barming, in Kent, about 43 years ago, and since then his career has been almost wonderful. He is said to have made and lost more fortunes in agricultural pursuits than any man in existence. One year realising upwards of £60,000, and in a few subsequent years (from the very precarious and fluctuating state of the growth and sale of hops) losing nearly as large an amount. He was unquestionably the largest hop-grower in the world, and at one time had in cultivation nearly 900 acres of hops alone, besides arable and pasture land. At the time of his decease he held 600 acres of hop ground, 200 of which were in Essex and the remainder in Kent; while the land owned or rented by him, in addition, consisted of 900 acres in Essex, 1,100 in Kent and about 200 acres in Sussex, making a total of nearly 2,700 acres. The number of labourers he employed is almost incredible. The average number weekly was not fewer than 600, and in the hop-picking season at least 3,100 were the recipients of his wages. Kind, humane, and considerate, his old servants were the particular objects of his care, and he never parted with any without some powerful motive. While making inquiries for this brief sketch, we encountered an old labourer, who said, with great feeling, "Master was a kind good man, sir. He would have his work done well, but we were always certain of our reward." From circumstances that would have depressed many, Mr. Ellis appeared to rise with renewed strength—not merely to combat the difficulties that