

ing great diversities of soil and climate ;—some sections of which having already an exhausted soil, while others have scarcely yet been turned over by the plough ; with great inequalities as to markets and the pecuniary means of farmers ; that what might very properly and safely be regarded as a model farm, in one township or county, might be altogether inapplicable to the situation and exigencies of another.

“ *Model farms*, (observes Mr. Stephens) have been recommended to be established with a view to promote the teaching of practical agriculture. I do not comprehend what such a model farm is—for a farm which is laboured by pupils can show a model of farming to no one ; and any farming practised by a body of men having the management of a school, will be greatly eclipsed by that of many a single farmer, and it, therefore, in justice to farmers, cannot be recommended as a model. Schools established for teaching agriculture, should have attached to them what may be termed *instructive*, not *model* farms. . . . Were a pupil, trained on an ordinary farm, to have opportunities of witnessing varieties of experiments on an *Experimental* one, he might benefit by the numerous hints and suggestions he would receive ; and, on the other hand, were an *Experimental* farm wrought only by inexperienced pupils it would be injured. So far from *pupils* being able to conduct experiments, the most experienced cultivators are baffled by unforeseen difficulties, and were it known that the experiments on such a farm were conducted by pupils, their results would inspire no confidence in farmers.”

An *Experimental* farm, such as would benefit the country and afford the means of instruction to pupils, could not in itself be made a profitable concern. We would therefore suggest that it should be commenced on a small scale ; fifty acres for *mere experimental purposes* would be sufficient for a beginning. The University grounds contain, we understand, about 180 acres ; the greater portion of which consists of park and shrubbery. We would strongly urge that the ornamental portions be held sacred, that no vile brick and mortar should be permitted to mar those beautiful avenues, which ought to be the pride, as all strangers pronounce them to be the ornament of Toronto. If the park were improved by being levelled and drained ; the young trees thinned and tastefully set out in groups, and the whole seeded down with nutritious grasses, it would yield a considerable money return for pasturage ; and the University might boast of possessing grounds, which for extent and beauty, would be unsurpassed, if not wholly unapproached

by any similar institution on the continent of America. Nor in our opinion would the picturesque effect of the scene, as a whole, be at all lessened, by devoting some fifty or sixty acres which are already free from trees, to objects more in accordance with the utilitarian spirit of the age.

We like the idea of placing the *Experimental* Farm under the management of the Professor, in connection with the Board of Agriculture, which will be a popular and responsible body, chosen by the Directors of the County Societies ; and which will also have the management of the Provincial Association. Beside an annual importation of grain, grass seeds, &c., from abroad, for the purpose of testing their suitability to this country, it would be desirable to procure, in small quantities, most of those substances which an advanced husbandry employs as manures, if it were only to afford pupils an opportunity of witnessing their effects and mode of action.

An agricultural museum would form a very desirable appendage to an illustrative farm ; comprising a collection of improved implements and machines ; roots and plants, both wild and cultivated,—thus illustrating the geology and botany of the country. Prize specimens of grain, &c., would also be suitable for such a purpose. A museum of this kind might be formed gradually without incurring any very serious expense. Implements, &c., might doubtless be obtained of the different manufacturers, both in Canada and the States, for the purpose of exhibition ; many of which would find a ready sale. Their merits should, as far as possible, be practically tested on the farm, that farmers might have the benefit of the knowledge thus acquired, before they purchased. An agricultural Library would be a valuable auxiliary, and this likewise might be collected by degrees, without a great pecuniary outlay. Donations of books from various quarters would no doubt be received ; and as the Board annually make their Report, to Parliament, a report embodying all that is interesting in relation to the various Agricultural Societies in the Province and the *Experimental* Farm,—it should be sent as soon as published to the principal Agricultural Associations, both in Europe and America, in exchange for their respective journals.

Upon the whole, then, we consider this to be an important move in the right direction ; and that it will meet with the hearty approval of the intelligence and right feeling of the country. Without efforts to develop the productiveness of the soil, and to attract to our shores, settlers having both means and industry, it will be mere folly to attempt the construction of either railways or ca-