

accustomed me to that—but we were arrested by the dexterous economy in laying out the crops, the unexpected rotations, the use of chemical manures. This was due, we were told, to the Government Agricultural Colleges; and one of these we visited." Then follows a description which ends with this sentence: "No wonder French holdings, large or small, are scientifically farmed."

A short sketch of one of the market gardens near Paris is given. It was $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, the rental was £35 per acre, 15 men were employed and the yearly statement was as follows: Sales of produce £2,728; expenditure, wages, £1,000; rent and taxes, £100; interest on capital, £150; horses and carts, £100; sundries, £50; profit, £1,028.

Mr. Tuckwell concluded his article with this remarkable statement: "In England the owners of estates above one acre in size are about 300,000; in France they are 7,000,000. In England the average extent of a single farm is 390 acres; in France 10 acres, 4,000,000 owners holding properties of two acres, while the farms of 200 acres are so few that they can be counted on the fingers. In France there are 8,000,000 acres of common land, the exact amount which has in England been robbed from the laborers by successive Enclosure Acts during the last 170 years. In 1890 France exported £27,000,000 worth of food; England imported £80,000,000 worth. In sixty years 8,500,000 emigrants have left England; less than 500,000 have left France. In England the rural population is 33 per cent. of the whole; in France upwards of 75 per cent. In England, finally, the peasant is miserably housed, underpaid, servile, despairing; in France he is decent, well-to-do, independent, hopeful."

It may not be advisable to follow the lead of France in all particulars, but her experience certainly warrants the conclusion that the education of the rural classes in their own work is very beneficial. The imparting of a little agricultural information in public schools would doubtless have a good effect upon the attendance at our Agricultural College, and possibly create a necessity for increasing such facilities. The agricultural colleges have in all countries had to do too much begging for students, while at the same time schools of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and technology have been overcrowded. The U. S. schools of Agriculture are also schools for training teachers, and for giving instructions in manual arts and in commercial courses. Many of these institutions, to obtain students for their agricultural departments, have been compelled to rely almost entirely upon "short courses" of six weeks or two months. Prof. Lazenby, of Ohio, in *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman* for November 17, 1892, has an article upon "Agricultural Education in Ireland." He describes the agricultural college at Glasnevin, near Dublin, and concludes thus: "In many respects it comes nearer to