harmony seems to reign throughout the staff, and the greatest care is evidently taken that the duties of no one member of the faculty should interfere with those of his brethren.

The arrangements for the comforts and convenience of the students leave little to be desired. There is a library, a museum, a reading room, and a smoking room; smoking being, very properly, strictly forbidden on the farm, and in the buildings.

The objects of the institution are well set forth in the prospectus—"First.-To give a through mastery of the theory and practice of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage therein.

Second.—To conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists of the Province, and publish the results."

A perusal of the examination papers set last Easter by Mr. Brown will show to any one interested in the subject, that the course of instruction followed to gain the first end which the college proposes to itself is fully competent to answer its purpose. Any lad capable of giving an intelligent answer to the majority of the questions in "Practical Agriculture," must possess a good foundation on which a structure of unlimited extent may be subsequently raised, by his own study and observation, in the daily scene which his future life will afford him. We give one example.

Question 7.—Minutely detail the management of a turnip crop from the first ploughing to harvesting.

Now, the reply to this involves a thorough knowledge of the art of fallowing land, both as regards the extirpation of weeds whether propagating themselves by roots, by joints, or by seed, and the preparation of the land for the due reception of the manure and the seed of the proposed crop. Neither does the proper effect of this important process end here—the whole of the success of all the crops contained in the rotation depend upon it. And a very improved state of things would follow, to what is seen on most of our farms, if the are a of the root crop were extended. The succession, at proper intervals, of ploughing, cross-ploughing, grubbing, harrowing, horse and hand hoeing, complete, in a shorter time, and with a certain profitable return from the consumption of the roots, the process of disintegration which was the object of the old system of "summer fallowing," in which, during eighteen months, the land lay idle, producing nothing, but the return for which was looked for in the following crop of grain.

The papers on "Agricultural Chemistry," too, show that Mr. Bryce, who, we believe, has accepted, unfortunately for the college, another position, understands the art of mixing the practical with the theoretical branches of his teaching: for example:

Question 8 (a). Show why a good clover crop is generally followed by a good wheat crop.

And we remark, moreover, that particular attention is paid by this gentleman to that most necessary branch of a farmer's education, the science of meteorology.

But, perhaps, the most interesting passages in the report are the details of the experiments with different manures and seeds conducted by Mr. Brown the Professor of Agriculture. Forty plots are laid out and sown every year with cereals, grasses proper, green fodders &c., and the results carefully tabulated with a view to their subsequent dispersion among the farmers of the country. The successful prosecution of this useful work will do one sure piece of good service; it will put a stop to those blatant advertisers of impossible seed-wheats, and thousand-fold yielding barleys, whose brazen, faced lies delude the innocents of our more retired districts.

The subjoined table is a good specimen of the careful way in which the experiments are conducted at Guelph.

Some varieties of Fall Wheat, as regards produce and liability to disease.

QUANTITIES PER ACRE.

KIND.	Plot.	Straw. lbs.	Grain. lbs.	Grain. Bushels	Weight per bushel	Rust.	Hessian Fly.	Remarks.
Soule	31	6,000	1,935	33	61¼	Least affected	Least attacked	Best standing straw
Clawson	22	7,000	1,980	33	57	Worst affected	Third	Worst lodged.
Arnold's Victor	23	5,000	1,165	27¾	57¼	Third position.	Fifth	Fair standing straw.
Gold Medal	21	5,750	1,970	33	58	Second best	Fourth	do do
Silver Chaff	27	2,750	700	11⅔	55½	Third (with Arnold's Victor)	Second best	Altogether poor.
Means		5,302	1,650	27½	57 4–5			

Now what do we learn from this? The lesson is easy and clearly taught-short and unmistakable-viz: Don't sow *Silver Chaff* wheat!

Again in, Experiment No. 4.

Spring wheat under fall and spring manuring. We find that, on October 25th 20 tons per acre of farm yard dung were ploughed in on plot 4 a, and the same quantity, on April 15th following, on plot 4 b., Russian wheat was drilled in at the rate of seven pecks per acre and the result was as follows:

Fall manuring, 4,580 lbs. of straw and 19⅔ bushels per acre.
Spring do 4,120 lbs. of " and 15⅔ " " "