

neglect in this respect. The best system of rotation and cultivation should be introduced, and worked out in the best possible manner. Economy should be the rule in every thing, and no waste permitted in any thing. The live stock of every description should have the greatest care, and the various breeds of pure blood carefully preserved, so that, any party desiring to purchase one of any particular breed, would be sure to obtain one, and no mistake, but some mixed breeds should be kept for experiment. Experiments made with live stock or crops, should be most carefully noted down, and every particular that would have any influence on the result recorded. These records might be kept by the students. Experiments are of no use whatever, unless every particular connected with them is reported. In experiments on crops, it is necessary the quality of the soil should be known; its state previous to the commencement of the experiment, the drainage, exact mode of cultivation, manure applied, what quantity of seed made use of, what variety of any species, time of sowing, what the after management to the time of harvesting, and final results. With live stock the same care is to be observed. Stock reared on the farm should have the mode of keep described from the time they were born; except when on pasture they should have separate mangers, where one could not take any part of the food of the one next to it. The produce of milk and butter from each variety of breeds should be carefully recorded, and at what age this produce began to diminish should be known, in order to ascertain to what age dairy cows may be kept to advantage. In fattening for the butcher, the breed, the age, the state and weight of the animal, when put to fatten, should be entered, and the time of fattening, and quantity and quality of food consumed, recorded, as well as the weight and price when sold. It should be the same case with sheep and swine, each breed should be experimented upon, careful records kept of all the products and consumption of food, by each distinct species and breed, with the final results.

All this may appear a difficult matter to accomplish, but it appears to be more so than it really would be in practice. The chief point is a systematic regularity, with properly prepared books. The pupils should rather find a pleasure in keeping these records, but at all events, they should be obliged to do so, and it should be made a part of their instruction and training. There are many details which we do not enter into at present; but we were anxious to submit some of the principle points that will have to be considered in providing for Agricultural Schools and Model Farms. We do not pretend that our plan would be perfect, but it may induce others to bring forward one that would be more perfect.

In a former number, we stated that £4000 would be sufficient for the establishing an Agricultural School and Model Farm, of 200 acres, and it might be in some situations, but assuming that one should be near the city of Montreal and one equally near Quebec, which we conceive is the proper place for each of these districts, the expenditure should necessarily be larger, and suppose that £6000 would be required for each establishment. This money, however, would not be lost, but would be as safely invested as it was possible for it to be, in land that would be improving every day, and in choice stock that would bring good prices. Indeed we have no doubt if the establishment was under competent superintendence it would pay well for the capital invested after the first year. The money-paying pupils would clear their own expenses for instruction, board, &c., and so should the labouring paying pupils. As we gave an inventory in a former number of live stock, implements, &c., that would be required, it is not necessary that we should do so again, although a larger expenditure than our estimate at that time may be required.

In concluding this long article we take leave to state, that it would be impossible to promote more effectually the interest and well-being of the Agricultural Classes, and the general prosperity of the country, than by providing the means of acquiring a thor-