

The Bull was purchased from Mr. McL——, of Montreal, in the Spring of 1858, being then 9 months old. He is the offspring of an Ayrshire cow, reared by Mr. J. Logan of this city, (well known for his excellent choice of breeds), and of a bull of the same race, imported by the Hochelaga Agricultural Society. As much as \$8 is now offered for the mere crossing for a few days. Hardly four years ago the calves of the same cows were sold for the value of their skins.

The other cows, with the exception of the two of the Canadian breed, are sprung from various cross-bred animals, of which the stock is a good English breed, from the herd of Mr. Patton, of St. Thomas, introduced some fifteen years since. There are some very good milkers among them.

*Swine.*—The porcine race is not so well represented as it ought to be. There are some good individuals indeed, but not in sufficient numbers.

A young sow, about 10 months old, given by Mr. N. Patton, of Point Levy, is a good cross of the Windsor Chinese breed.

Two well-bred English boars, bought at Montreal in 1858, have left some valuable offspring. Some of them, crossed with the Chinese breed, have turned out well, and others, crossed with the small Canadian breed, have also done pretty well.

In 1858, Mr. Gibb, of Quebec, presented the Institution with two Chinese pigs—a male and a female. The pure Chinese breed, as is well known, is the one most fitted for fattening. But in consequence of an excess of this tendency preventing full development in other respects, it is not advantageous to preserve the race pure, and it should be kept for crossing only. These crosses have generally produced good results; they improve the breeds which are not disposed to fatten kindly. Good English breeds do not require this treatment; however, it does not seem to be injurious to them.

Considerable improvements have been made on the land by the removal of the stones from the ploughed fields and garden, and an attempt at draining and stone fencing. The pupils keep regular journals of all the proceedings on the farm; the work of the employes, horses, and oxen, the consumption and produce of the cow-house and pigstie.

Respecting the school, the principal informs us that during the year ending 31st December, 1860, eight pupils attended

—one from Montreal, three from Kamouraska, one from St. Thomas, one from River Ouelle, and two from L'Islet. Of these there are but three left now, together with a fourth, from Malbaie, who came in during the month of January. Five left for various reasons; two returned home to help their parents; one entered the classes of primary instruction, and two others had no taste for agriculture. Such is not the case with the four pupils now resident. They are steady and seem well-fitted for agricultural pursuits. One of them went through a good course of classical study at the College; a second studied for two years at Quebec; the two others came with, unfortunately, but little preliminary education; but, even in them, application, a willing disposition, and the practice which they are caused to follow, will at least supply the defects of that which they will acquire but imperfectly by theoretical teaching. By remaining at St. Anne for the time fixed by the regulations, the pupils will be enabled to acquire the principal practical ideas, which are indispensable to a farmer. Scientific instruction is alternated with practical occupation. They are employed on the farm as the sons of farmers would be in their own families.

The expenditure of the college exceeded its income last year by nearly \$136; and unless the grant is increased, the Principal intimates he will be under the painful necessity of closing the school. But he adds, and very properly, that the small number of pupils proves nothing against a new institution; it only proves one thing, which is, that the necessity of practical agricultural instruction is not generally enough known. This indifference will not surprise those who know that in Europe the first schools of agriculture have had to contend with the same difficulty, and would even have foundered upon this very rock, had not the public chest been freely thrown open to pay for the pupils' board. This is actually the case at present in several countries, principally in France, where the state pays for the board, lodging and instruction of over fifteen hundred pupils at fifty school-farms, exclusive of those at the three Imperial Schools. Besides this, each school is entitled to 400 francs as a prize for its best pupil. Thus these 50 farm-schools absorb a sum of \$131,250 or \$2,625 each. The result of this assistance has been a triumph over indifference; the schools of agriculture are filled with youths