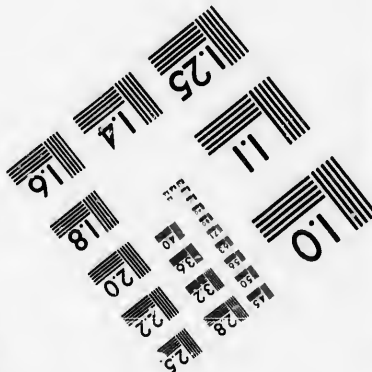
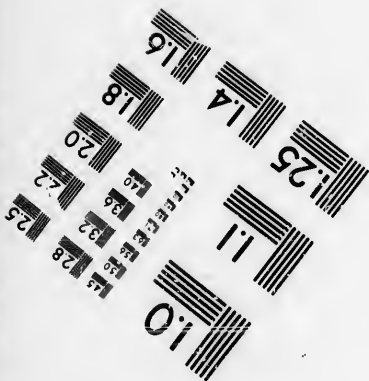
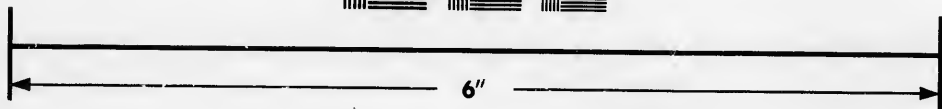
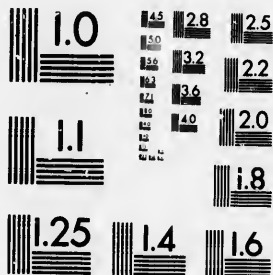


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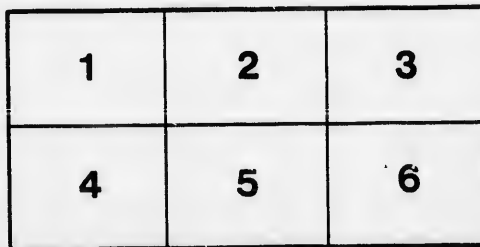
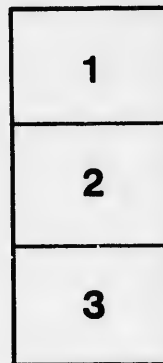
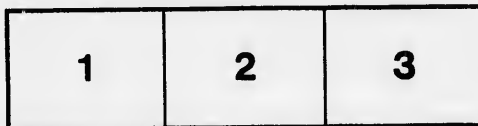
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PROSPECTUS
AND
ORGANISATION
OF THE
ST. ANN'S AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL.

Translated from the French, by Mr. M. T. STENSON, a pupil of that school.



QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY J. T. BROUSSEAU, 7, BUADE STREET.

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1860.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ST. ANN'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.*

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The object in view in founding this school is the training of the sons of land-owners, destined, on a future day to become farmers on their own account, to the practice of good farming (a).

(a) The institutions of this kind in France, known as *Fermes-Ecoles*, (School-Farms,) are intended, but to train "rural helps, farm clerks or servants, foreman, managers, head-workers or head-stablemen." The decree of 1848, which created them, extends their sphere of action no further. If any of them dare betimes to overstep it, in order to place themselves on a level with the wants of their locality, they always do it in a hidden underhand manner. In Canada there should be something more than *rural helps* and *farm servants*, for in this Country the nine-tenths of the farmers' sons are destined to cultivate the paternal inheritance. The agricultural education should then tend to make farmers capable of choosing their own plan of cultivation, and of personally conducting all its labours. The word '*Ferme-Ecole*,' if it is ever introduced into the system of Agricultural teaching which will without doubt soon take its place in our programme of public teaching, should have a more extensive signification than it has in France. Our Canadian '*Fermes-Ecoles*' compared with the French '*Fermes-Ecoles*' should be what in France, the *superior* preparatory schools are to the *elementary* preparatory schools.

The state of rural property in France is far different from that of Canadian property. With us the laws of substitutions and the power, which the parents possess, of disposing of the whole of their property as they think proper, tend to conserve the inheritances in their primitive integrity. And when those are subdivided, each fraction always remains of sufficient extent to allow of first-rate or at least 2nd class farming. In France on the contrary the law allows to land-owners the power of disposing of but one child's part; the rest of the inheritance has to be divided in equal shares to each of the remaining children. From this there results quite a system of parcelling out of the property which often reduces to a few square feet the part of each child. It is easily understood that such great differences in the economical constitution of the land property of these two countries, demands considerable modification in the application of the french method of teaching to Canada.

* Translated, from the French, by Mr. M. T. Stenson, a pupil of that school.

In this school is taught (in French) every branch of knowledge necessary to the farmer; tillage is the indispensable complement of this instruction, and furnishes it with the greatest possible number of applications and examples; thus practice and theory progress together. But as this should be a model culture it should always afford profits and never accept aid. The aid allowed to an agricultural Institution should always be applied to the instruction, to some special expenses in first getting established, and to new experiments, but on no account to the ordinary labours of tillage; for when tillage is well carried out, it should, at least, pay its own expenses.

DEGREE OF THE SCHOOL.

This school is of the second degree, holding its place between the schools of superior or normal degree, where those destined to become teachers of Agriculture receive their education, and the schools of first degree, or simple preparatory schools in which the only instruction given is the lecture of a few works on Agriculture, adapted to the intelligence of the children, without as yet entering into any of the details of cultivation. To this school, a preparatory class, or school of the first degree, will be attached hereafter for those scholars who might present themselves without possessing a sufficient knowledge of reading and writing.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

To be admitted the aspirant must 1° present the best testimonies of morality and good character; 2° be at least 16 years old; 3° be able to read and write the French language according to its rules; he must also have knowledge of the 4 first rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, of Fractions and the Rule of Three. The condition respecting the testimonies of morality and good character is rigorous and will be dispensed with no account whatsoever.

DURATION OF THE STUDIES.

The course of studies is of two years, on condition that the scholars on entering have a sufficient knowledge of the French language and arithmetic; otherwise they must expect to be obliged to make a third years study.

The scholastic year begins on the first of September.

TEACHING.

The teaching is Theoretical and Practical.

The Theoretical teaching combines, along with religious instruction, the French language, arithmetic, the elements of geometry, ideas of land surveying, of rural law and Agricultural entomology, of the general principles of Agriculture, of Common botany, of Agricultural physics and chemistry, of the veterinary art, of the culture of fruit trees and horticulture, of Agricultural book-keeping, and in general of all that helps in the good management of a farm. The parts of instruction relating to the hygiene of cattle, to the simplest method of caring them, to slight operations, to the knowledge of their age and exterior are confided to a veterinary professor.

Notes are taken by the scholars on the oral courses, as also on the explanations given by the head-workman during the works, copied then into their copy books, and corrected by the Director or Professor.

For practical instruction a farm of 145 acres is attached to the school. This instruction comprises, the employment and management of tools, implements, vehicles and machines. The organisation and execution of the principal operations of Agriculture, ploughing, sowing, haymaking, harvesting, taking up of root crops, all kinds of care to be taken of cattle, land surveying, drawing of plans and land levelling, the cubage of solids, the gauging of waters, the analysis of earth, etc. The explanations and demonstrations on the working and proceedings are given as much as possible in the field in which the work is done, in the workshop, the stables, the cowhouse, etc. A head-gardener explains to the scholars and makes them execute the divers operations relating to horticulture, to the nurseries, to the pruning and grafting of trees, etc. Besides the regularly cultivated farm a field of sufficient extent is devoted exclusively to new experiments in tillage, to the trial of implements or the acclimation of new and useful plants; this is a field of study, a small elementary farm, where we will try by divers plans and experiments to ascertain new Agricultural facts which may be of some importance to our country. There will be an account given of these experiments.

MANUFACTURE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The practical instruction is completed in the workshop attached to the school, for those among the scholars who have a taste for Agricultural mechanics. They will there learn to make everything that an ingenious farmer likes to make with his own hands. This workshop will offer models of the improved agricultural implements, to the farmers, and to the scholars the means of applying the theories of construction.

THE FARM.

The cultivation and general keeping of the farm are in conformity with the teaching of the classes. The only lands which the College can place at the disposal of the school, form 145 acres in superficies; which represent an ordinary farm of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres by 40. The Corporation regret very much not having the means of enlarging this domain which is rather small for all the experiments necessary to a complete course of Agricultural instruction such as they would wish to give. With one of its extremities touching on the Grand Trunk Railway Station and the other on the St. Lawrence River, the farm is divided into two parts of about an equal size, by the beautiful hillock on which St. Ann's College is built. Three large public roads by which it is crossed in different directions render each of its parts perfectly accessible to visitors. Thus we may say that it is like a book always open from which the least enlightened farmers may read with their own eyes, the result and advantages of an improved tillage.

SCHOLARS.

The scholars take their meals in the neighborhood of the school, at houses approved of by the Director. They are allowed but the time strictly necessary for that. All the remainder of their time is passed in the school, on the farm or in the workshop, under a proper guardianship. They sleep in the school. It is but under very peculiar circumstances that permission will be allowed them to sleep at their boarding-

house. As they are destined to a country life the arrangement of their daily actions is made in such a manner as to accustom them as much as possible to rural habits.

All without distinction of family or fortune take their share, according to their strength, in the labours on the farm.

For the present no uniform is requisite, it is however desirable that each scholar should have a black coat to wear on sundays and holidays. Common working clothes are necessary, and also two pairs of sheets, and napkins.

PRICE AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.

\$24 per year, payable in advance, the first half to be paid on entering and the other on the first of February. A half year, once entered upon, is considered due, even in case the scholar should leave before its expiration. This amount is for instruction, access to the library, the use of tools and implements and the bed complete with the exception of the sheets.

Books, paper and other articles of the kind will be furnished on request of the parents or guardians, at Quebec prices.

Washing, mending, sheets, napkins and other toilet articles, as well as board, are at the parents' expense.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The St. Ann's College has not undervalued the greatness of the difficulties to be overcome in the complete organisation of so important an institution. There were two great obstacles to surmount: the novelty of the enterprise and the want of the necessary funds to organise and put in practice a plan of Agricultural teaching, in uniformity with good practical farming. Were it necessary only to reproduce in this Country one of those beautiful institutions which do so much good in Europe, the task would have been an easy one, if the necessary means were only at hand. But the difference of the climate and many other circumstances peculiar to Canada, demanded considerable modifications in the plan of instruction and also in the agricultural method to be introduced into this Country. It was then a new Institution that had to be founded.

The second difficulty was certainly not the least, as it regarded the funds. The embarrassed state of their finances did not allow the Corporation to offer anything more than a modest farm of 145 acres, at the College door, comprising the necessary implements, cattle and buildings, for its cultivation. And yet these buildings were too small to allow of all the developments of an improved tillage. The Kamouraska Agricultural Society wishing to profit by so good an occasion of having a model farm at such small costs, granted on its budget, at the request of nearly half its members, the sum of \$300 to help the College in the purchase of a few cattle of an improved breed, and all the indispensable implements to begin experiments in tillage.

Such was the origin of our model farm. But the establishment of a school to cooperate with this farm, still remained to be accomplished. The Corporation offered for that purpose, a house 60 feet in length, which they were building at the time. The government took upon itself the expenses of its teaching and direction. At the present moment this institution possesses all the necessary elements for a

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beginning. But as it is from time and experience alone that the satisfactory success of every new and complicated enterprise can be expected, prudence advises slow but sure progress. The Corporation cannot bind themselves to put in practice the different parts of this programme but in accordance with the acquisition of experience, and the means expected from other sources. The divers appointments of the farm will be organised by degrees, according as the wants of the tillage and the developments of the institution will make it necessary. The College is convinced that it is better to suffer useful delays in certain departments of the establishment, than to compromise its success by too much precipitation.

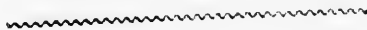
Although under the control of the Corporation, the school is not kept in the College; it is a distinct branch, having its own existence and its own Teachers and Directors. None of the College students will be allowed to go there to receive lessons; so that the ordinary course of Classical Studies will be nowise changed at the College. It will be, as heretofore, of nine or ten years duration.

By order of the Corporation,

F. PILOTE, Prst.,

Superior of the College.

St. Ann's College, }
December 4, 1859. }



ST. ANN'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

ORGANISATION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Art. 1.—The St. Ann's Agricultural School is conducted by a Director, named by the interior Corporation of St. Ann's College.

Art. 2.—The arrangement of the courses and the division of the subjects of instruction are made by the Superior of the College in council, on motion of the Director of the School; there also are formed the programme of the studies and the regulation of the hours.

Art. 3.—There is no board given in the school.

Art. 4.—A farm for practical instruction in tillage is attached to the School.

Art. 5.—The tillage and general keeping of the farm are in accordance with the teaching of the classes.

Art. 6.—A primary elementary school, or school of the first degree, may be attached to the principal one, for those scholars who may present themselves without the education required by the 50th article, mentioned below

SECTION II.

INSTRUCTION.

Art. 7.—The instruction is of the second degree, being placed between that of the schools of superior or normal degree, for the special instruction of teachers of Agriculture, and that of primary or simple elementary schools, in which the only instruction given is the lecture of a few works on Agriculture, becoming the ability of the children, without as yet entering on any of the details of tillage.

Art. 8.—The length of the studies is two years, a third year will be necessary for those who do not possess the qualifications stated in 50th article, mentioned below.

Art. 9.—The instruction is theoretical, and as such, is applied.

Art. 10.—The subjects are divided as follows :

First year.—French language—arithmetic—elements of geometry—surface and cubage of solids—ideas of land surveying and land levelling—elements of physics chemistry and botany, as far as they concern agriculture and horticulture—general principles of tillage and horticulture—manual practice of agriculture and horticulture—principles of the construction of agricultural implements most generally used, in the shop attached to the school—ploughing, sowing, haymaking, harvesting, taking up of root crops—all kinds of treatment to be given to cattle.

Second year.—Ideas of rural law—rural constructions (farm buildings, roads, bridges, fences)—shape or form, hygiene, raising and fattening of the domestic animals—agricultural book keeping—continuation of the general principles of agriculture and horticulture—agricultural entomo-

logy (useful and destructive insects)—planting, pruning and grafting of fruit trees—in a word, all the practical workings of the farm.

Art. 11.—The religious instruction is given during both years.

Art. 12.—A library composed of chosen works, is at the scholars' disposal. A librarian, named by the Director, gives out to those who call for them, such books or memorandums as they require. The scholars are held accountable for the works which are entrusted to them.

SECTION III.

STAFF AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

Art. 13.—The staff attached to the school is named by the Corporation and is composed as follows; of

A Director-Professor.

A Professor of Agriculture.

An Assistant-Professor.

A Master of discipline.

A Head-Workman.

A Head-Gardener.

A Superintendent of the different departments of the farm.

A person to whom the dairy and the butter making are entrusted.

Lastly, those employed in the interior service of the school.

§ 1st.—Concerning the Director.

Art. 14.—The Director is charged with having the rules of the School strictly observed. He exercises daily scrutiny on the teaching and all the other parts of the service, proposes tables for the employment of the time, sees that the programme and rules concerning the studies are observed, and superintends the Book-keeping of the School and the Farm.

Art. 15.—The Director has the guidance of the Primary School in connection with the principal one, in as far as the Agricultural instructions to be given in this School are concerned.

Art. 16.—The scholars are subject to the Director, and so are all the other functionaries in as far as they have intercourse with the School.

Art. 17.—The Director serves as intermediate between the Corporation and the staff of the School.

Art. 18.—The Director is obliged to keep a Register in which everything concerning the instruction, discipline and administration of the School is entered, daily or at least weekly.

Art. 19.—The Director is obliged to send a detailed Report, on the condition of the School and Farm, every year, to the Corporation.

§ 2nd.—Concerning the Teachers.

Art. 20.—The Teachers can neither change the courses nor modify the programme, without permission from the Corporation, the Director included.

Art. 21.—Each lesson is, at least, of one hour's duration. Teachers will place under the Scholars' eyes, as much as possible, the objects which form the subject of the lesson.

Art. 22.—Independantly of the lessons, the Teachers should satisfy themselves, by questions, which are made at least once a week, that

the Scholars have well understood what they were taught in the preceding lessons. Those exercises are presided over by the Director. The Superior of the College presides over the same exercises, once a month.

Art. 23.—The Teachers, and others having authority over the Scholars, take notes on each Scholar, according to his merits, in the study or at work. These notes are read at the exercise mentioned in the article 18. They serve to decide the prizes at the end of the year.

Art. 24.—Every fifteen days there is a written composition on one or more branches of the instruction.

Art. 25.—The Teachers are obliged to make out and sign a Report of the state of all the materials necessarily used at their lessons. They are held accountable for the materials which they themselves use for such purposes.

Art. 26. The Scholars have no lessons to learn by heart. They take notes during the lesson to help their memory in the account which they must make of each lesson, in a copy book used for that purpose. In order to render the work easier to the younger Scholars, the Teachers may cause them to make a short analysis of what has been said during the class. These copy books are always corrected by the Teachers.

Art. 27.—Programmes indicating lesson by lesson the subjects to be taught are made out every year by the teachers with the aid of the Director. These programmes are approved of, with or without changes, by the Corporation, the Director included.

Art. 28.—Each professor has the superintendence of his class and is obliged to report his observations on the conduct of his scholars, to the Director.

§ 3rd.—*Concerning the Master of Discipline.*

Art. 29.—The master of discipline has charge, under the orders of the Director, to ensure the observance of the rules, for the interior of the School.

Art. 30.—He presides at their recreations and sees the scholars to bed, in a common dormitory, accompanies them to Divine Service, and in their excursions outside the School.

Art. 31.—He gives the Director an account, every evening, of what has taken place during the course of the day.

§ 4th.—*Concerning the head gardener.*

Art. 32.—The head gardener, according to the orders of the Director, or the teacher of horticulture, gives all the explanations necessary to the instruction of the scholars, in his branch.

Art. 33.—The garden comprises all that is necessary for the instruction of the scholars, in horticulture, pot-herbs and the nursery.

§ 5th.—*Concerning the head farmer.*

Art. 34.—The head farmer has charge of the direction of the agricultural labours.

Art. 35.—Each scholar, in turn takes his share of the labor on the farm, under the guidance of the head farmer, who moreover, himself, or through a professor, gives a practical and rational explanation on all the works done under his direction.

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Art. 36.—The scholars owe obedience to the head farmer, in all that concerns the material execution of farm labours.

§ 6.—*Concerning the superintendent of the different departments of the farm labours (a).*

Art. 37.—This officer has the superintendence of all the farming implements and cares given to the cattle by the servants, especially for the fattening, veiling, raising, etc. He keeps the day book and furnishes to the book-keeper, all the necessary instructions in his line.

SECTION IV.

EXAMINATIONS.

Art. 38.—At the close of the classes, each year, at the end of July, the scholars are subjected to a general examination on all the different branches taught during the year.

The object of this examination is to judge if the scholars possess a sufficient amount of knowledge to qualify them for admission to the second year's studies, or to deserve a certificate of aptness at the end of the second year. For this end the Director bases a classification of the scholars, on the notes of the examination compared with those of the year.

The scholars, who at the end of the first year do not possess sufficient knowledge to enter on the second year's studies, will have, either to recommence the first year's studies or leave the school.

Art. 39.—The examinations are made by the teachers of the school, in presence of the Superior and all the other members of the College, who wish to be present. The public may be admitted.

Art. 40.—The manner, length and details of those examinations are determined, on the proposition of the Director, by the Superior of the College, in council.

SECTION V.

ON PRACTICAL LABOURS.

Art. 41.—There is a daily service which has for its object the practical instruction of the scholars, and in which they, each in turn, take part.

Art. 42.—When a number of scholars are at the same work, it is so arranged that there will be some among the number who understand it, in order to initiate the others who may not be acquainted with it.

Art. 43.—Joined to the regularly cultivated farm, a field of sufficient extent for the purpose is kept, exclusively, for new experiments in tillage, the trial of implements or the acclimation of new and useful plants. The Director will give a detailed account of all these experiments, to the Corporation.

Art. 44.—The practical instruction is completed in the workshop or manufactory of agricultural implements, attached to the School, for those of the scholars who have a taste for agricultural mechanics.

(a) This officer's place, might in a case of necessity, be filled by the head workman, in a tillage of less extent. Here at St. Ann's he fulfils other duties to the College.

SECTION VI.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Art. 45.—There is a regular account kept of the tillage of the farm attached to the School, which serves for the scholars' instruction.

Art. 46.—The teacher of book-keeping has to keep the farm accounts, which are submitted to the Corporation as often as that body may desire.

Art. 47.—In order to give the scholars an idea of book-keeping one of them is obliged, under the teachers supervision to make out, once a month, the result of each part of the service, its cost, and its produce.

Art. 48.—There are separate books kept for the school and the farm.

Art. 49.—In the month of October of each year the Director makes out and submits to the Corporation, an account of the expenses and receipts of the preceding year. This account comprises :

1st. In receipts,

a. The last year's deposit,

b. The government allowance,

c. The product of the purses, if there be any,

d. The money received from the scholars for the expenses of their instruction,

e. The product of the sale of the implements made in the workshop.

2nd. In expenses,

a. The staff expenses,

b. The purchase of books, maps, collections and other objects used for the instruction of the scholars,

c. The expenses incurred in the manufacturing of the farm implements,

d. The sundry expenses.

SECTION VII.

INTERIOR REGULATION.

§ 1st.—*General arrangements.*

Art. 50.—To be admitted, the aspirant must : 1° present the best testimonials of morality and good character ; 2° be able to read and write the french language according to its rules, know the four first rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, Fractions, and the Rule of Three ; 3° be at least 16 years old.

Art. 51.—The scholars have to pay \$24 per year ; for instruction, the use of the library, of agricultural tools and implements, with the bed complete, excepting sheets, napkins and other toilet articles which as well as board are at the parents' expense.

Art. 52.—Books, paper and other articles of that description are sold, at the parents' request, at Quebec prices.

Art. 53.—On entering the School each scholar should be provided with a wardrobe suitable to the regulations of the interior of the establishment.

Art. 54.—There are two vacations given each year, one, from Christmas to twelfth day, inclusively, the other from the 1st to 31st of August.

Art. 55.—The scholastic year begins on the first of September.

Art. 56.—The scholars take their meals out of the School, in houses approved of by the Director. They are allowed but the time strictly necessary for that purpose. The remainder of their time is spent in the School, on the farm or in the workshop attached to the School. They sleep in the school house.

Art. 57.—Every one without distinction of family or fortune takes part according to his strength in the farm labours.

Art. 58.—The Scholars' time is divided between study and the practical labors, viz: in summer, 6 hours of study and lessons, 7 hours of manual labour. This arrangement may be modified on certain occasions, according to the state of the weather.

§ 2nd.—Purses.

Art. 59.—The purses destined to the School will be appropriated to the use of those Scholars who, not having the means of defraying the expenses of their board or their instruction, will have given sufficient proof of their ability at the examination for admission, or at the general examination.

Art. 60. The purses are divisible into fractions of purses, unless arranged otherwise by the founders.

Art. 61.—The division of these purses is made by the Corporation on the proposition of the Director of the School, and according to the classification made in conformity with the article 38, above mentioned.

Art. 62.—If a Scholar appear by his conduct, unworthy of being allowed a purse or a fraction of a purse, the Director informs the Superior's Council of it, and they decide finally.

By order of the Corporation,

F. PILOTE, Prst.,

Superior of the College.

St. Ann's College, }
Decr. 4, 1859. }

We approve of the present regulations of the St. Ann's Agricultural School.

Given at the Archbishopric of Quebec, on this the 11th day of December, 1859.

† C. F. BISHOP OF TLOA.

It is but two months since this School has been opened. On the 10th of October last the inauguration took place. The following is the account given of that imposing ceremony, by a correspondent of the *Courrier du Canada*, published a few days after:

"It is to procure to our beautiful plains the precious advantages of the practical study of an improved tillage, that the Corporation of St. Ann's College has established an Agricultural School, to which a model farm is attached. This farm is but one year in operation and gives already the assurance of the greatest success.

"On monday last, (10th October,) the citizens of St. Ann's assisted in crowds at an imposing solemnity. His Lordship, the Bishop of Tloa, has been pleased, in person, to bless, in the name of Religion, the edifice destined for the education of our young farmers.

“ After mass,—celebrated by his Lordship,—the Revd. Messire E. Querrier made a speech in which the eminent qualities of the orator shone with all the brilliancy of the sublime inspirations of the love of Religion and Country.

“ Nobility of labor in its origin and its end: it has been instituted by God himself who on introducing man into the paradise of pleasure, told him “ to dress it and to keep it.” “ Posuit eum in paradiso voluptatis ut operaretur et custodiret illum.” (Geneses, II, 15.) Holy and noble guardianship, which is a glory to man and a sign of his authority, even amidst the pains of expiation, as Monseigneur Landriot, Bishop of Larochelelle, has said! Agriculture is the most useful not to say the only one necessary of all the arts. Religion and Education sanctify and ennoble the rude occupations of the farmer. Such are the principal ideas which the orator explained with all the eloquence which the subject and the circumstance demanded.

“ The presence of a Prince of the Church, surrounded by a numerous clergy, that immense gathering of people, the pomp and decoration heightened by the grandeur and majesty of the choir and the Religious ceremonies, what a beautiful spectacle to contemplate! Assuredly all the farmers who were spectators must have felt a legitimate pride on seeing how Religion can appreciate the dignity and importance of their labors.

“ The benediction being over the crowd went to the church door. There, Mr. Chapais, Deputy of the County of Kamouraska, was invited to speak. In a short ex tempore speech, that gentleman exposed, with the talent of which he has already given many proofs, the grandeur and usefulness of Agriculture, the real riches of nations. He then explained all the advantages of a school in which our young men might acquire all the knowledge necessary to make of them farmers at the height of the honorable position which they are destined to occupy in society. It is a great glory for St. Ann's, added the speaker, to see this new establishment, which promises so much in the future rising up beside that flourishing institution of which they have already a good right to be proud.

“ In those two speeches which we have but mentioned here, the ever memorable name of the founder of St. Ann's College was not forgotten to be signalized to public gratitude, and also those of the actual Directors and Superior of that house, since it is to the zeal and sacrifices of those men so devoted to the good of the Country that we owe the existence at the present day of an Agricultural School in Lower Canada.

“ So eminently patriotic a work highly deserves the attention of those who have at heart the interest of the nation. What the government has already done, is sufficient proof of its intention to favor this noble enterprise which we hope will receive from ourselves the encouragement of which it is so well worthy.”



