

The introduction and multiplication of improved machinery, would be an important benefit from the proposed schools.—It is believed that ten millions of dollars would result to the agriculturalists, if one half of the grain grown in the United States, should be threshed by the improved mills, and it has been estimated that the general use of Wood's cast iron ploughs, would effect an annual saving of eight thousand dollars, in the small state of Rhode Island. The schools would be competent to investigate the principles, and to test the merits of the implements now in use; and of those which genius and skill may hereafter bring forth.—Their opinions would inspire confidence in those found to be approved. Genius would thus be encouraged, and imposture put down.

Experimental farmers of whose operations accurate details would be kept, would furnish lists of the value of grains, grasses, plants and animals, which might be introduced from abroad, or but partially known amongst us; they would instruct us in their culture and management, and do much towards establishing general and salutary principles in the business of husbandry. It is not enough to know what experiments prove successful, we ought also, to be advised of those which have proved unsuccessful, in order that we may avoid errors. 'The art of agriculture can never be brought to its highest perfection, or established on rational principles unless by theories tested by actual experiments. It is full time, therefore, by the establishment of experimental farms, to bring the art to its utmost practicable perfection.' The public would be made acquainted with the important facts developed by the operations of these farms, through the public prints; and the students would disseminate a knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended by these schools; a knowledge of grafting, innoculating and pruning fruit trees; of the varieties of fruit, and of culinary vegetables and their management, all useful qualifications to every man, and may administer to his comfort, as well as profit.

Secondly To commerce and manufactures, the benefits will be in proportion to the increased products and profits of agriculture.

Thirdly Schools of agriculture will improve the morals of society. The students will carry with them, to their dispersed homes, constitutions hardened by the salutary influence of field labour; minds invigorated by useful knowledge, and familiar with the best systems of husbandry: