

Veterinary School. The success which attended this course induced Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Board, to invite Mr. D. McEachran to Canada, to assist him in the establishment and management of the school.

For the last three winters, a regular systematic course of instruction has been given by these gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Bovell, Professor of Physiology in the Toronto School of Medicine, and Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture in Toronto University, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, as the "Upper Canada Veterinary School." Pupils who attend the prescribed curriculum, and pass the necessary examination, receive a diploma, certifying that the holder thereof is qualified to practice in Canada. Provision is also made for Veterinary lectures to the pupils attending the Agricultural class in the University. Lectures on the subject of Veterinary Art and Science have been given from time to time throughout the country by the teachers of the School, and our own columns have been the medium of disseminating useful knowledge on the subject; so that even in a few years much has been done to place the profession in the position which its importance to agriculturists demand. Not only, educationally, has it made progress, but, in a practical point of view, the profession in Canada is of high standing. Within the last few years many surgical operations have been introduced for the relief of suffering and cure of disease in the lower animals, which hitherto had not been practiced in Canada; among which we may mention Neurotomy, or the division of the nerves supplying sensation to the foot, by which many noble animals are relieved from constant suffering and from incurable diseases of the foot, and restored to usefulness to their owners. Lithotomy, or the removal of stone from the bladder—a report of a successful operation of which appeared in our issue of January 1st, 1866, by Mr. McEachran—this is the first time we have any mention of this bold operation in Canada. Many other valuable improvements in the management and treatment of agricultural stock have taken place since the introduction of the profession amongst us, and we hope that the farmers of Canada will see it to their interest to foster and encourage it in a degree commensurate with its important relations to agriculture.

We would draw the attention of our

readers to an advertisement on our last page, calling upon all veterinary surgeons who hold diplomas from any recognized school to send in their names, addresses, the school they studied at—and the date of their diploma,—with a view to publish them at an early date, and thus place the present position of the veterinary profession in Canada fully before the public, and enable the owners of stock to know and distinguish the qualified veterinary surgeon from the impostor who assumes the title without the least just claim to it. We hope veterinary surgeons throughout the Province will respond immediately.

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

NEVER was there a greater mistake, than the commonly received opinion, that farming requires less brain work, than almost any other avocation. The qualifications requisite to make a successful tiller of the soil, are more numerous and varied, than those demanded by any other employment. Not, however, until the idea that farming is suited only for those who are unfit for anything else, is cast aside, and farming comes to be looked upon as an employment calling into exercise the highest faculties of the human mind, will it attain its just ranks as a profession. Every other field of human investigation is narrow and circumscribed in comparison with that which has for its object the investigation of questions connected with agriculture. To the practical and enterprising farmer, no knowledge can come amiss. What farmer is there but would be better qualified to discharge the duties of his profession by understanding every natural and physical science? Philosophy and Mechanics, Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Anatomy, both animal and vegetable, are each and all of immediate practical utility to the farmer, and it is to be hoped that the time will soon come when some knowledge of all these sciences will be regarded as indispensable to every farmer.

Agriculture being the most necessary, and therefore the most important pursuit of man, it would seem to be a logical inference, as well as an indisputable fact, that science should have more extensive application to agriculture than to any other pursuit. Other arts and professions may call to their aid and derive benefit from one, or at most two of the natural sciences, but agriculture, with its varied ramifications