

term; but in case of students presenting themselves a second time, facilities will be afforded for carrying out their studies and investigations to a wider extent.

In the Veterinary department the instruction will proceed from rudimentary principles to their application in practice; and the main object aimed at is to enable young men to acquire a correct general knowledge of the structure and physiology of the domesticated animals, and of the most approved methods of treating ordinary diseases, an acquisition in itself of no mean practical value. The pecuniary loss to farmers, every year, from a want of this kind and degree of knowledge and skill, is much greater than is generally imagined. Mr. Smith is open, we believe,—to receive *professional* pupils,—such as intend to follow the Veterinary art as a means of livelihood: and one of the chief objects of the Board of Agriculture in originating this movement is the hope of establishing ultimately, in this section of the Province, a regularly organised Veterinary School, in which the various branches will be thoroughly and *professionally* taught by a complete staff of Professors. This, however, must be a work of time. As the live stock of the country has been of late years rapidly increasing, both in amount and quality, and consequently in money value the proper understanding and treatment of disease is daily becoming a matter of greater moment. Hence the necessity of making a commencement in this direction.

As the introduction to the class, to which we have now drawn attention, will be gratuitous, and no further expense to pupils need be incurred beyond that for board for a week at the most leisure period of the year, it is hoped that a goodly number of young men, desirous of self-improvement, from different sections of the Province, will present themselves on the approaching occasion. Let none keep back from a supposed deficiency in preliminary qualifications; an ordinary English education is all that is really required. The principal requisite is a *desire to learn*. No kind of examination will be required either on entering or leaving the class. But to such as may be disposed to pass an examination in

all the subjects at the end of the term, prizes in books will be awarded in accordance with the proficiency attained. We like the idea of these prizes much; they will tend to stimulate study and a healthful rivalry among the pupils, and those who are successful will take with them into the country some of the books relating to their pursuits, that will for a long time to come benefit both themselves and neighbors. Such young men will in time become rural missionaries in their respective localities, and infuse around them a desire for knowledge—and agricultural improvement.

Ice-Houses.

WRITTEN FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.—The best time for building ice-houses being now at hand, and as it is not generally known that with a little additional expense an ice-house can be constructed so as to answer the double purpose of keeping ice, and preserving milk, butter, &c., I will give you readers a description of one, which I built the Fall of 1859, with a preserving chamber for this purpose.

Ice can be kept in large quantities during the whole summer season in houses built entirely above ground; but where it is desired to have a preserving chamber, and to insure a sufficiently low degree of temperature attain good results, it is indispensably necessary that the earth should be banked up to the height of several feet against the outside of the building. In constructing my ice-house, I took the advantage of a convenient and descending spot, sunk a pit fifteen or eighteen, and from 4 to 5 feet deep; walled up to the height of 9 feet, banked the earth up to the top of the wall all around, excepting space for the doorway; upon the wall I put a frame 6 feet high which gives a height inside from the bottom to the comb of the roof over 20 feet. I put in heavy sills in the bottom, except in a space 4 feet square for the preserving chamber. Upon the sills, I put a floor of two inch oak plank, and on the top of this a floor of one inch pine jointed closely. The floor has a descent of two inches toward the preserving chamber, and it conducts the waste water from the ice to this chamber. I put in an inside frame, and lined it inside with this left a space of six inches between the lining and the wall to fill in with sawdust, and the partition between the ice and preserving chamber is also double, and filled in with sawdust well-packed.

To complete the preserving chamber, I put in clean sand to the depth of four inches, then paved it with medium burned bricks,