

classes, Tuesday next, and we look with interest to this most desirable rivalry in the right direction. The trial of tilling implements will take place on the same day.

THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



DS. PRAIRIE FARMER :—The munificent endowment of this institution by the Hon. Ezra Cornell has turned towards it the attention of all persons in this country, as well as many of those of other countries, who are interested in the success of industrial schools. Having lately had the opportunity of visiting the locality which has been selected for its site, of examining the plans for the building and seeing the work already commenced, it occurred to me that a summary of my observations might be regarded with some interest by the people of States in which the establishment of agricultural colleges is contemplated. I will not occupy space in giving an account of what has previously been done in the State of New York in reference to an agricultural college, my main object being to furnish some idea of the Institution to which the name of Cornell University has been appropriately given.

Mr. Cornell proposed to the legislature of New York, to donate five hundred thousand dollars for founding an institution, designed, primarily, to give instruction in agriculture and the mechanics arts, but ultimately to embrace the teaching of whatever the term *university* implies—provided the State would make over for the same purpose, its congressional land-grant claim, 999,000 acres. This proposition was agreed to on condition that Mr. Cornell should give twenty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of a professorship of agricultural chemistry in Genesee College at Lima, N. Y., which condition was complied with. Besides thus giving \$525,000 to secure the bounty offered by congress, Mr. C. has given a farm of 300 acres—comprising the site of the buildings of the institution, and to be used for experimental and general agricultural purposes—worth at least \$50,000. He has also purchased and presented to the institution the Jewett cabinet of Palæontology for which he paid \$10,000.

The location of this institution is near Ithaca, at the head or southern extremity

of Cayuga lake. The building site is three hundred feet above the lake and nearly as much above the main portion of the town. The ground lies mostly between two streams, the Cascadilla creek near the south, and Fall Creek on the north line, both emptying into the lake—besides furnishing abundant water power the beds of these streams are so high a short distance back, that water can be taken from them for the supply of all the wants of the institution and also for irrigating portions of the farm. Fall Creek, which is the largest stream, descends 400 feet in the space of one mile from its mouth—its channel being cut principally through rock forming a deep gorge, overshadowed by a dense growth of evergreen and deciduous trees. The land to the northern bank of the ravine has been secured to the institution, so that the trees may be preserved. Glimpses of the different falls—one being a hundred and thirty feet—can be had from the public road, and by lines of paths and proper openings, it is intended to render the various features of the spot attractive in the highest degree.

The Cascadilla will furnish the power for the mechanical department of the institution, for which there are excellent sites. The principal buildings of the University will stand on a handsome plateau, from which a landscape view of wide range and great beauty is attained. It embraces a hundred and fifty square miles of land, mostly divided into well cultivated farms, with a lake view of upwards of thirty miles in length. The scenery is most interesting towards the south—the land rising higher and higher as it forms the slopes for the head waters of the Susquehanna and Alleghany rivers, some points reaching an altitude that almost entitles them to the name of mountains. The western shore of the lake, which for several miles is seen to good advantage from the point before mentioned, presents a diversified surface agreeable to the eye, and furnishing fine tracts for the cultivation of fruits—particularly grapes and pears—many acres having lately been devoted to this object.

The University buildings will embrace eight dormitories, 165x50 feet, four stories of twelve feet each in height, above the basement; a chapel 108 feet square; a library building 100x60; a building for cabinet and museum, 125x75, and two laboratories 75x50 feet. These buildings