

seed-sowers. Harvesting of hay and grain. Use of mowing machines, hay-tedders, horse-rakes, etc. Examination of agricultural implements. Farm accounts.

Horticulture, Prof. PARKMAN.

Propagation of Plants; the methods of practising it, and the principles on which they rest. Propagation by seed; by cuttings; by layers; by budding, grafting, and inarching. Methods of obtaining new varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Horticultural glasshouses, their construction and management. The flower garden;—perennial flowering shrubs and trees; bedding plants; foliage plants; the rose; the lily; the rhododendron; the azalea; the gladiolus, etc. The fruit-garden;—the strawberry, raspberry, peach, grape, apple, pear, etc. Nurseries and their management. Manual practice of horticultural operations.

Agricultural Chemistry, Prof. STORER.

Soil, air and water in their relations to the plant. The food of plants;—manures, general and special. Chemical principles of tillage, irrigation, systems of rotation, and of special crops and farms.

Applied Zoology, Prof. SLADE.

The anatomy and physiology of domestic animals. Their proper management in health and disease. Epidemics,—their nature, progress, mode of introduction and proper treatment.

Entomology, Mr. SANBORN.

Habits or economy, anatomy and transformations of insects; their embryonic development, and their relations to the surrounding world. Means of controlling or keeping in check the increase of injurious species. Systems of classification. Collection and preservation of specimens.

Quantitative Analysis, Prof. STORER.

Laboratory practice. Methods of analyzing rocks, manures, plants, milk, etc., and of investigating problems in agricultural chemistry.

The third year's course of instruction will be hereafter arranged, and will be given for the first time in the Academic year 1872-73.

During the first year of the regular course the student will be expected to pursue with equal diligence all the subjects prescribed for that year; but during the second and third years the student's course of study, particularly as regards the amount and direction of his manual practice, may be varied at the discretion of the Faculty of the School, in accordance with the student's aims and purposes.

Women will be admitted to the courses of instruction in horticulture, agricultural chemistry and entomology at the Bussey Institution.

FEEES AND EXPENSES.

The regular fee for the academic year will be \$150; for half or any less fraction of a year, \$75; for any fraction of a year greater than one-half, the fee for the whole

year will be charged. The fees for special courses of instruction are as follows:—

Course on Farming.....	\$40.00	for the year.
" Horticulture.....	\$40.00	"
" Agr'l Chemistry.....	\$40.00	"
" Applied Zoology.....	\$40.00	"
" Entomology.....	\$20.00	" last half of the year.

For Laboratory instruction in Quantitative Analysis (including the course on Agricultural Chemistry).....\$150 for the year.

The tuition fees will be freely remitted to poor and meritorious students.

The other expenses of a student for an Academic year may be estimated as follows:—

Room	\$30.00	to	\$100.00
Board for 38 weeks.....	152.00	to	304.00
Text-books.....	20.00	to	25.00
Fuel and Lights.....	25.00	to	35.00
Washing.....	19.00	to	38.00

\$246.00 to \$502.00

The teachings of the School will be amply illustrated by the rich scientific collections of the University, and by a botanic garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating houses, and field experiments. The single object of the School is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture.

For information, apply to

JAMES W. HARRIS,
Secretary,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Communications.

OAKFIELD, June 17.

SIR,—Following up the subject of my last letter to you, and very closely connected with it, is the question how to check the exodus of our youth—chiefly from the rural districts. I called upon the students of Dalhousie College to furnish an Essay on this subject; and a brief notice of the reasons of our young people for leaving the Province may not be uninteresting, and may induce all who profess an interest in their country to do their share towards checking the emigration.

Each Essay attacks the newspapers that make the people discontented with their own country, and that paint in such brilliant and seductive colours the attractions of foreign parts; this, I do not doubt, has much to do with the outpour of people.

The abrogation of Reciprocity is also given as a reason. No doubt the opening of the U. S. markets would create a great stir in the Province, coal owners in particular would derive handsome dividends, but selling our coal seems to me living on our capital, like the shipwrecked mariner who, afloat on the salt ocean and deprived of anything to assuage his thirst, opens his veins and satisfies himself with a draught of his own blood. For the moment he is satisfied, but it is at the expense of his strength. We may export the raw material—we shall soon

meet the call for the increased labour, and then again as of old we should commence exporting our own hands to work up our own material and enrich a foreign nation.

I believe that more really healthy development has taken place in Nova Scotia in the last five years than ever before, and that in spite of one of the most trying commercial crises the business world has ever known. I believe in keeping our Fisheries to ourselves, in keeping our coal at home, and in our own people using it to manufacture their own metals and other products for themselves and for export.

Much blame is attached to wealthy capitalists who keep their money locked up instead of developing the manufacturing capabilities of the Province. No doubt there is a small modicum of reason in this, well worn cry, but let us look the matter fairly in the face. The well-abused wealthy capitalists have in most cases made their own money, not by rash speculation in a few years, but as a rule the energy of a life time has been spent in the attainment of wealth; when a man has reached, say 60 years of age, is it reasonable to expect that he should, instead of investing his hard-earned fortune so that he may sit down in ease and comfort during his declining years, go into speculations, placing himself and his wealth in the hands of men who, no doubt, are energetic, but in many cases visionary, and generally without the practical knowledge of the business they propose to carry on. Now I hold that we are an essentially manufacturing country, but we must not run a tilt at men who have done their share towards building up the Province and have made their money in commerce, because they will not, to please us, put their earnings directly into some business with which they are unacquainted. If they wish to keep their money afloat, how much more natural is it that they should stick to the business which the experience of a life-time has made them masters of.

This cry to some one else to do the work reminds me too much of the waggoner's appeal to Hercules for assistance, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel.

I look to co-operation, to joint-stock associations, to work out the desired end; to self-help and not to dependence on others. To this end competent managers are necessary—men who have had a technical education—who are masters of machinery and its proper uses. Now it is well known that our people are handy and ready—that a man can go into the woods with an axe and settle himself down and make tolerable shift. I have, therefore, when attending our Agricultural Exhibitions, looked for some signs of inventive genius. Now, as far as my