

that you keep within the laws of nature. These are the farmer's helps; make such experiments as appear to be reasonable, no matter what your neighbors say.

22. Be kind to those you employ, and to all the animals you work.

23. Sell your produce when prices are high, and if you do not need the money, keep it when they are very low, unless it is certain they will remain so.

24. Make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Agriculture, and be guided by them.

25. Perform all labor at the right season.

26. Do all jobs in the best manner.

27. When you begin one piece of work, finish it before you commence another.

28. Do not leave work half done, expecting to finish it the next year; finish as you go.

29. Take care of your tools when you get through using them, and do not work with poor ones, when you can afford good ones.

30. Do not buy old wagons, harness, ploughs, &c., at auction, because you can get them cheap. Better expend the money for books, travel, or some needed improvement.

31. Do not keep more stock on your farm than you have plenty pasture for.

32. If at forty-five you have a fair property, do not work your muscles so hard as formerly, but save the afternoon of each day for mental and social improvement.


33. Give the children a good education physically, intellectually, morally and socially.

34. Take an interest in all improvements that have a bearing on agriculture.

35. Use machinery and horse-power, where possible, instead of your own muscles.

36. In all you do, endeavour to get hold of the long end of the lever, instead of the short one, if you would work to advantage.

VETERINARY SCHOOL, IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, U. C.

ROFESSOR Smith's Class for Anatomical Demonstration, including Dissection, for Professional Students, will commence November 2th, 1865. A Course of Familiar Instruction in the Science and Practice of Agriculture, and of the Veterinary Art, specially adapted to young men intended for, or engaged in, Canadian Farming, will commence January 16, 1866, and extend over six weeks. In this de-

partment Professor Buckland will receive assistance (in addition to the above, from Professors of Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, and Meteorology, in University College. This course is free.

It will be seen that arrangements are again made, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, for a familiar course of instruction in the various branches of science that relate to the principles and practice of Agriculture and the Veterinary art. The object is as follows: To provide suitable instruction for young men preparing for the veterinary profession. Considering the constantly increasing number and value of our domesticated animals, the great expenses incurred by importation of superior stock from Europe, and the little professional skill at present available in the country to meet effectually serious dimensions; and the only way of preventing, or even mitigating them, is to diffuse among the rising generation of farmers sound and practical information on the various subjects treated of in the above-mentioned course of instruction, and thoroughly to prepare individuals for the practice of the Veterinary art as a *profession*. Both these points may be readily attained by the scheme herein mentioned, at the least possible expenditure of time and money to the student.

The course, as regards *professional* students extends over three terms, and includes dissection anatomical demonstrations, with a certain amount of practice. We understand that some three or four pupils will present themselves for final examination next spring, when, if they succeed in passing, they will acquire the Diploma of the Board, certifying that they possess a necessary amount of scientific and partial knowledge to enter on their profession in Canada.

The facilities thus offered to young persons intended for, or actually engaged in the business of farming, for acquiring a competent knowledge of such branches of natural science as have important relations to their pursuits, ought to interest and attract no inconsiderable number. The course is purposely limited to six weeks, with the view of rendering it generally available. Many young men might conveniently spend that length of time in the depth of winter, and acquire an amount of information which they could turn to good account during the more active periods of the year. Many an agricultural