

needful. The thought of teaching him *to like the work* is never entertained. Without this education he is set to work too much, like a machine, or like the horse, or the ox. There is *no science, no intellect* carried into it. And if the boy happens not to like the work he is set to do, (and scarcely one out of ten does, under the circumstances,) the stupidity is all attributed to the pupil, none to the master. The farmer is too apt to think that as he has succeeded well without education, his son receiving perhaps a cleared farm, should, at least, do as well as he. He is too apt to forget that land, like anything else, may be worn out; that when his fields have been cultivated 50 or 60 years, something else besides ploughing and sowing will be required in order to obtain such crops as he has been accustomed to raise. He does not recollect that many of the *worn-out* farms of the eastern and southern States bore good crops when new.

To the farmer divested of those erroneous notions, who believes that in order to make first-class farmers of his sons—to make them *respected* as such, and to cause them to become attached to their occupation, it is only necessary to educate them; the course to be pursued is easily laid down. The best course, and in fact the only one open to him in this country is to prepare his sons for entering the University of Toronto in the department of Agriculture. I give below the curriculum of this department as published by the University, containing the subjects taught, and other matters respecting the course:—

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

AGRICULTURE.

The requisites for obtaining the diploma in Agriculture, are:

Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for Matriculation in Agriculture.

Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation, and having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for students in Agriculture.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION.

Principles of Agriculture, (Stephens' Catechism of Practical Agriculture; Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.)

English Grammar and Composition.

Arithmetic, including Mensuration. Euclid, B. 1.

Outlines of English History to the present time, (White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.)

Outlines of Modern Geography, (Anderson's). Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies.

FIRST YEAR.

Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Elements of Chemistry.

" Zoology and Botany, (Patterson's Zoology, Henfrey's Botany).

" Mineralogy, (Dana's Manual of Mineralogy).

" Geology, (Hitchcock's Geology).

" Physical Geography, (Buff's Physics of the Earth).

History and Principles of Agriculture, (Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology).

ENGLISH.

Composition.

Orthographical forms of the English Language.

History of the English Language.

SECOND YEAR.

Mineralogy, (Dana's System of Mineralogy).

Geology, (De la Beche's Geological Observer).

Physical Geography. (Somerville's Physical Geography).

Zoology, (Carpenter's Zoology).

Botany, (Gray's Botanical Text Book).

Surveying, Mapping and Farm Architecture.

Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture.

History and Diseases of Farm Animals (Youatt's Treatises on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and the Pig).

Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts, (Stephen's Farmer's Guide).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships of the value of £30 each are offered for competition in this department one amongst matriculants, and one amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation. Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

The following is a synopsis of Professor Buckland's Lectures, extending over a course of two years, daily given in the College:—

I.—HISTORY OF THE ART.

- (a) Agriculture, as understood and practised by the Ancients.
- (b) Agriculture during the Middle Ages.
- (c) Modern Agriculture.

II.—THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

- (a) Soils: their origin, composition, distribution, classification, &c. Relations of Geological, Chemical and Mechanical Analyses.
- (b) Plants: their structure, composition, growth &c. Manures: theory, action, and relative value of; modes of preparing, applying, & economizing. Relations of Chemistry to Botany to Agriculture.
- (c) The domesticated animals of the farm: their history and description of varieties or breeds, the principles of breeding, with biographical sketches of the more distinguished breeders, diseases and treatment; relations of animal physiology to breeding, feeding, &c.
- (d) Influence of climate on agricultural productions, both animal and vegetable. Value