

III.—THE PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE.

- (a) Methods of acquiring a practical knowledge of farming. Importance of an agricultural literature. Connection of theory and practice. Popular fallacies.
- (b) Principles of cultivation: instruments of tillage, illustrated and described.
- (c) Draining: its value and various modes of execution explained. Subsoil ploughing. Fallowing. Rotation of crops, &c.
- (d) History, cultivation, and economic uses of the various grains, roots, &c., raised on the farm. Weeds. Blights and their remedies. Harvesting and securing crops.
- (e) The practice of manuring, and the means of restoring exhausted land. Management of pasture. Irrigation, &c.
- (f) The management of stock, and the construction and arrangement of farm buildings.
- (g) Dairy management: butter and cheese-making, &c.
- (h) Management of landed property: principles of the lease: theory of rent: relations of Political Economy to rural affairs.
- (i) Agriculture as a pursuit; economic importance of; its place in a system of general education; tendency to foster feelings of patriotism, &c.

N. B.—Instructions are regularly given on the Experimental Grounds attached to the College, illustrating the principles of practice with science.

The Professors of Chemistry, of Natural History, (including Botany and Entomology,) of Mineralogy and Geology, and of Meteorology, will each give Special Lectures on those branches of Scientific Agriculture which come within their respective departments.

(Books of reference—Stephens' Farmer's Guide; London Encyclopedia of Agriculture; Morton's do.; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, and Geology; Boussingault's Rural Economy; Low's Practical Agriculture, and Domesticated Animals.)