

Sixth.—Politics and sectarianism of every description to be carefully excluded, and never to be permitted to control the selection of students or members of the Faculty, and under no circumstances to be taught in any department of the College.

Seventh.—The exercise of great care in the selection or purchase of apparatus, instruments, furniture and fixtures, that all be of the most approved style; and that appropriations be at once secured for laboratory, library, cabinets, &c.

Eighth.—That three or four non-resident Professors—men of eminence and great attainments in particular sciences, such as Geology, Natural History, Chemistry, Horticulture and Fruit-growing,—be engaged to deliver each a series of lectures to the students, and such others as may desire to hear them, during each year, that the College may have the benefit in this way of the best talent in the country."

among the necessary institutions of growing civilization, destined to supply the great desideratum so often felt by the sons of toil, that will enable the most lowly and obscure of farmers' sons to secure a thorough education suited to their wants and avocations."

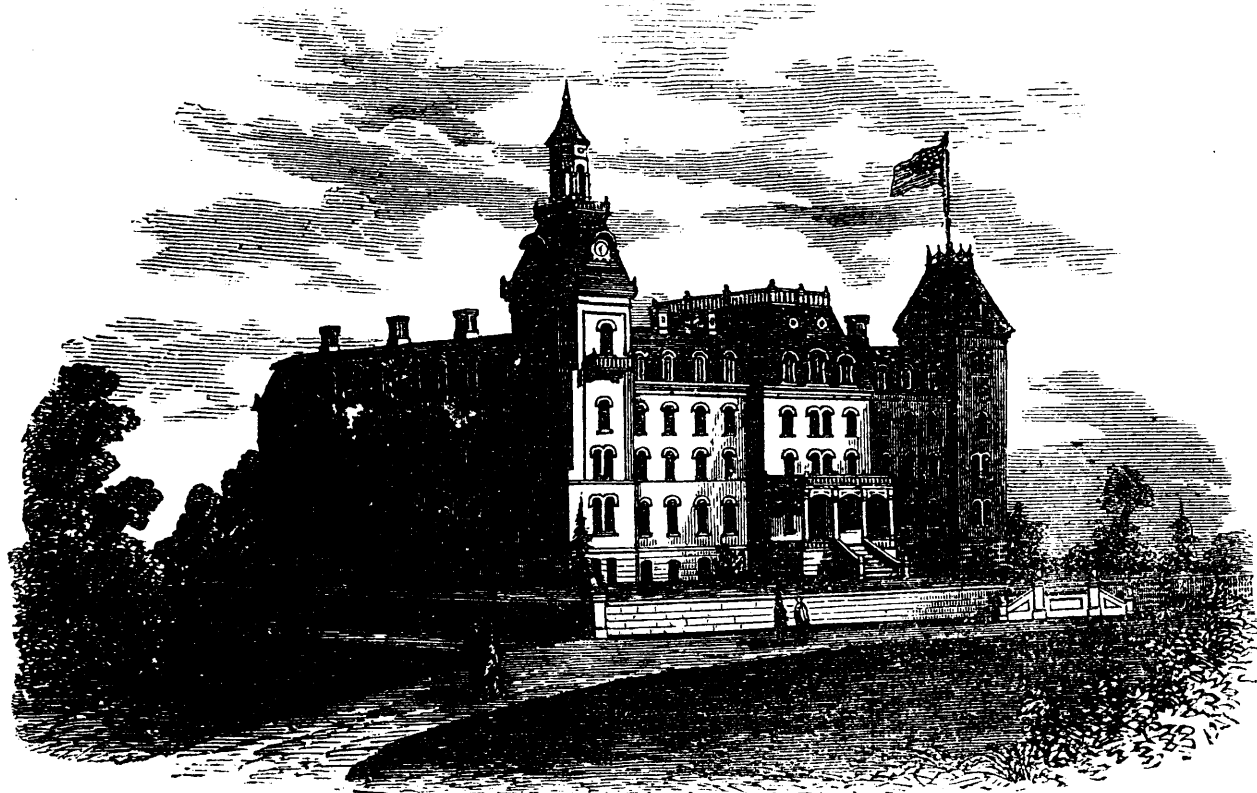
The New Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Museum.

At the late meeting of the Local Legislature, power was given the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, under the provisions of the "Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures," to establish a museum illustrative of these industrial pursuits, and also a library in the same departments. Since that time the practical working out of this scheme has been commenced and although little has as yet been actually ac-

complished, the plan adopted offers an insight into the manner in which the requirements of the Act are being complied with. As a nucleus, the library of the late Board of Arts and Manufactures has been transferred to one of the rooms occupied as the department of the Commissioner, and about 1,500 volumes of technical works placed on the shelves. These principally refer to the industrial sciences, and will be increased by works on agriculture and horticulture, in order to render it as widely useful as possible. The works issued from the English patent office, embracing a very large collection, are among the books on the shelves, and arrangements have been made to secure the regular receipt of these as they are issued. This, it may be stated, is all that has yet been actually accomplished towards carrying out the provisions of the Act, but the department, without having hitherto carried much into effect, has betaken itself to numerous expedients to attain the end in view. Professor Buckland, who under the name of Secretary, really occupies the position of deputy Commissioner, has the working out of the scheme in hand. He has already placed himself in communication with the manufacturers of Ontario and the adjoining Provinces, soliciting specimens of their principal mechanical inventions. These may either be loaned or presented to the Museum,

and will, when received, be placed in the large building formerly used as the library, a building, quite capable of accommodating all the practical inventions brought into use for some time to come. Thus, it is expected, a benefit will accrue to the manufacturer, by having his implements placed before the eyes of parties in want of them, and by drawing their attention to the latest improvements in the line of their wants.

While it is intended to make the collection as full and perfect as funds and the disposition of manufacturers will allow in reference to Ontario, so, not only to serve the primary end stated above, but also that visitors and intending settlers may be able by a careful inspection to form a correct idea of its industrial state and capabilities, efforts will be made to collect materials from the sister Provinces, the mother country and the United States. By this means not only will comparison to a degree be



IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Committee made it a special subject of enquiry whether it was desirable to introduce the manual labour system into their College, and although they found it had not worked so well as was expected in some institutions where it had been tried, yet they were thoroughly convinced it was a most important feature, and one that, under wise management, could not fail to be of most beneficial influence. On this point they dwell at considerable length in the body of their report.

In regard to the appointment of President and Professors, the Committee recommend the choice of young men who have studied under eminent teachers like Agassiz of Cambridge, Dana and Johnson of Yale, Chandler and Dwight of Columbia, who have a name to make for themselves, and who are able and willing to work at the foundations of industrial education so as to ensure a fabric of strength and permanence to the State.

The foregoing details have been culled from the "Second Report of the Trustees of the Iowa College," dated Jan. 27, 1868; a pamphlet of 96 pages, which we have read with very great interest. We cannot better conclude our summary than by quoting a sentence which, along with much more in the Report, has our fullest endorsement. "Agricultural Colleges are now

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afforded, but opportunity offered for suggesting improvements and encouraging advancement. Grain and cereal products of all kinds in the straw from different sections of the Province will be collected as specimens, in order to further another primary end in the formation of the museum—the promotion of immigration and the fostering of the material interests of the Province. The freight on all such specimens is to be paid by the department in every instance, where they are thought worthy the outlay for the purposes contemplated. Communication has been established with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and arrangements made for the exchange of periodicals issued from that office with those published on the same subject under the supervision of the Local Government.

Last week, we understand, Professor Buckland left for Europe to prosecute inquiries, ascertain facts, and complete such arrangements as will tend to the advancement of agriculture and the industrial arts in the Province. His instructions are of a very general character, inasmuch as the Commissioner has not thought that he can bind his deputy by detailed orders, and has almost given him a *carte blanche* on which to act. Professor Buckland, under these instructions, intends placing him-