

great hardship from the vicinity of these unimproved "reserves." When leased and brought into cultivation, it is the farming class who pay the rent. Besides, this class constitutes at least 75 per cent. of the population of Western Canada; yet, if no provision be made for the encouragement and advancement of agricultural science out of the funds of this institution, the farmers as such will be excluded from its benefits.

There are, we believe, seven doctors employed in the University to instruct perhaps twice that number of students. We may be permitted to ask whether the medical profession, already a monopoly, should engross six or seven professorships in the Provincial University, and the agriculturists be denied even one? We regard this as a monstrous abuse, and we hope it may soon be corrected. In England, on the Continent, in the United States, the promotion and development of agricultural science has been undertaken by the highest educational institutions. Yale College, one of the oldest and best of the American Colleges, established a chair of agriculture, which has been for some time worthily filled by Professor Norton. We observe that he has just received the prize of \$100, offered by the N. Y. State Society for the best elementary work on agriculture, for schools. Besides his lectures, which occupy but a small portion of his time, he analyzes soils, makes various experiments, lectures before agricultural societies, and in a thousand ways diffuses a knowledge of agricultural science, which is of more real practical benefit to the nation at large, than all the Greek and Latin taught by all the colleges in the country. He is enabled to spend his time in this way through his professorship. Other American colleges are following the example of Yale; and it is probable that in a very short time agricultural colleges or institutes, having a regular staff of professors, will be established in several of the States. With us, however, an almost exclusively agricultural people; our lands rapidly wearing out; the markets for our produce limited, and the advantages of protection in the English market no longer extended to us; new modes of cultivation, and new crops to cultivate, rendered necessary by change of climate, diseases of plants, exhaustion of soil, &c., those means which other countries, not pressed by so urgent a necessity, have thought it prudent to adopt, our wise men appear to consider futile and unnecessary.

It may be proper to observe, that these remarks are made by the assistant editor, and not by Mr. Buckland, who was induced to come to this country with the view of becoming a candidate for the Chair which he was told would be established, and who might therefore be suspected of feeling too much personal interest to speak upon the subject without bias.

We quote the following extracts from a speech delivered by a member of the N. Y. Senate at the conclusion of Professor Johnston's lectures in Albany a few days ago. These lectures were attended by the members of the legislature, as well as the farmers in the vicinity. The complimentary allusions to the lecturer, who, as most of our readers know, is professor of agricultural chemistry in

the University of Durham, England, and beyond all question the ablest writer of the present day on scientific agriculture, are in very good taste. But the reasons which the Senator gives for establishing an agricultural college, are the points to which we would particularly direct the reader's attention. We may not be able and willing to follow the example of our neighbours, by making so decided a movement at present, but surely the substitution of a professorship of agriculture for one of the expletive medical professorships in our richly endowed University, would be no great sacrifice on behalf of agricultural science.

"When we contemplate, said Mr. Baldwin, the elevated position which the learned professor occupies in his own country, standing, as he does, at the head of a profession which he so much adorns, when we consider how extended, broad and profitable to himself, as well as to others, is the field of his labours, and how great have been the sacrifices, pecuniary and otherwise, which he has made in accepting the invitation of our Society, to deliver its annual address last autumn, and in remaining here and in this vicinity since that time, to deliver the course of lectures which have just now closed, and to which we have listened with so much profit and delight; and especially, when we reflect upon the character of those lectures—the beautiful manner which they have opened to us the great volume of Nature, giving us a glance at its hidden mysteries and treasures—showing us the properties of the earth and the soils; the connection and relation between the earth and the vegetable kingdom, and the connection and relation between that kingdom and the animal creation, with the means of improving each; and, by the knowledge thus imparted, provoked an appetite for more, and leading us by that knowledge, from Nature up to Nature's God, and thereby making us not only better agriculturists, but better men, better citizens, and better Christians; in view, sir, of these multiplied and high considerations, I am sure that I but express a common sentiment when I say that we sincerely thank our friend, the learned professor.

And, Mr. President, said Mr. B., if these lectures shall have, as we trust in Heaven they may, the effect of awakening our legislators to a proper sense of their duty in regard to this great interest, and which shall lead them fairly and fully to respond to the recommendations of his Excellency the Governor in his late message—to respond to the recommendations of the Agricultural Committee in their late and able report, on the subject of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm—to respond fairly and fully to the united voice of their constituency, how deep and enduring will be that obligation on our gratitude.

By the lecture which has just now closed, you have learned that the farming interests in this State are in process of deterioration; that the average of all crops is certainly diminishing; the tables of the products, exhibited by the learned professor, show this; and he also shows us the means by which these products may be increased—by which we may be brought back to the products of a virgin soil.

The learned professor, in his lecture this evening, has also referred us to the products of the fertile soils of our new States, the prairies of the boundless West and which are brought into direct competition with the products of the soil of this State, and by which it appears most evident that we cannot much longer sustain ourselves against this powerful competition. What then, sir, is to be done? Why, sir, there is but one thing that can be done, and that is, to improve our system of agriculture, and by that system to increase the quantity as well as the quality of our agricultural products. The lights