

and life and organization to the blade of grass, to which he has been aptly compared. Botany investigates the anatomical arrangement of plants and the laws which regulate them; and in this investigation it discovers the chain of gradual connexion between the humblest moss in the vegetable, and man, the highest grade in the animal kingdoms, a chain so wonderfully interwoven, that natural philosophers experience difficulty and doubt in drawing a satisfactory line of distinction between the highest order of vegetable life, and the lowest order of animals; and I am sure that it will not be uninteresting to give you a few general and brief remarks, respecting the connexion between animals and vegetables, and the supposed line of demarcation between them, although the digression may be irrelevant to agriculture; for all may not be aware of the gradual progression of one kingdom into the other, and many of my hearers think that they cou'd readily draw the distinction between an animal and a vegetable. * * * *

[We omit this digression, and refer the reader to the article "Botany," in the former number, page 16, as it is similar to what is now omitted.]

Botany is a science intimately connected with horticulture; and although we cannot expect our labouring agriculturists to devote any portion of their time to the study of it, it is a requisite study for the horticulturist, if he wishes to pursue his vocation with advantage. But if those who have leisure and means within their reach would devote a portion of them to this pursuit, it would amply reward them, with the pleasurable information they would receive from it; whilst they might benefit, in this new country, society, and especially the agriculturists, by their discoveries. But to return—

It is well to discover and point out defects, but it is better to discover and point out the remedy for them; with this view, we contemplate the formation of an agricultural society, which it is to be hoped will expose the bane and apply the antidote. Every man in the community should contribute towards its accomplishment and success; because every man in the community will experience the beneficial influences of it upon agriculture. It has been said by an eminent writer, Rousseau, "that when science is transplanted from the mountains and woods into cities and worldly society, it loses its genuine charm, and becomes a source of envy, jealousy, and rivalry." It has come to our city for assistance and support; it demands our merited contributions. It is our duty to extend them, that it may return to the country with increased charms and usefulness. There is no occupation in life more worthy of protection than agriculture; and there are no individuals to whom we are more indebted for the necessities and comforts of life than to agriculturists.

If we wish to enlarge the borders, and to promote the prosperity of the city, we must advance the science, and protect the interests of agriculture; for a country remarkable for its agricultural prosperity, will also be remarkable for its villages and towns—the interests of both being so intimately interwoven with each other. If we feel disposed to benefit the cause of agriculture, we must send instruction not only into the houses of more affluent farmers, but into the log cabin of the hardy and industrious settler. There are many ways through which knowledge may be diffused; and if those who are not occupied in the actual cultivation of the ground, manifest an interest and exert themselves in pro-