

in for a notice, as did also the garden of Asa A. Burham. Leaving these gentlemen and nice things, the Editor fell among farmers and gives us an account of an agreeable day with Mr. Hume on the north ground. He stopped a short time with the Wrights, Roddicks, Alcorns and others, not to forget a well known name, Mr. John Wade,—then the rail ran away with him to Toronto; aye into Toronto, among the Professors, Presidents of Boards, Lawyers, and other professional men, among the busy merchants, and the great conglomeration of the western metropolis. Well, will not the readers of the *Agriculturist* say they were glad the Editor took his little trip and penned his scattered and hurried notes, and that they were interesting to read? Would not more trips and more notes of intelligent farmers and of their doings be desirable? Would they not add to the interest of the only farmers' journal we have? To be sure they would. But what the Editor did can be well done by parties in different localities, better acquainted with what is going on; having more time, and by short pertinent letters. More knowledge of our country—of its intelligent farmers—of their experiences—are wanted, and there is no better medium of circulating it than the journal.

The Agricultural Association has brought many farming men into notice, and aided them in improving their business, and incited them to expend their means in introducing improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses. It has helped the Canadian manufacturer of implements and introduced a great many improved processes to the agriculturist. It has dipped into the arts; aided the horticulturist, and others, and created a demand for crystal palaces, and pushed on for large and extensive industrial exhibitions, partaking as we think latterly of an element not uncommon in Canada, and which may be described as one that has ideas too large and goes too fast for its means, and which may result in difficulty and some disappointment. But of all this again. We must confine this present talk to that of the agriculturist—to a small attempt to draw the attention of its readers to a plain duty, that of writing for it—to pointing out to the intelligent farmer that it is a means of monthly correspondence with his brethren, as anxious to hear from him as he can be from them—to the fact that he can make it a means of imparting and receiving information—a great medium for strengthening the agricultural interest of the country.

W. O. BUELL.

Perth, 13th. Oct., 1863.

P.S.—We sent you a notice of Mr. J. McIlquham's farm stading—we have our Wisers, Motherwells, Spaldings, Bells, McDonalds, Camerons, McMurrays, Nicols, Stewarts, McLarens, Clarks, McEntyres, Campbells, Dodds, Harts, Meeghans, and lots of other improving farmers, whom we wish to see earnest readers of your journal, who may be included in future notices. But we wish

to see an example set by the leading exhibitors at our provincial exhibitions writing for you. If they will not, we cannot then let them know what good friends they have in this quarter, and that this hitherto quiet snow locked region of the land, has its eyes on their western neighbours, and that they must not hope to carry off all the premiums and all the shows, and all the Crystal Palaces, and all the Officers of the Board of Agriculture west. With the help of friends we have a Glengarry Vice President, and know who were for, and who against us, and how better to appreciate the action of the delegates and of the Board in time to come.

THE VETERINARY ART IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

Professor Brown, late of Cirencester College, opened the winter series of discussions at the London or Central Farmers' Club, by a lecture on the above subject. We take the report as abridged and commented on in the last number of the "*Irish Farmers' Gazette*," and which will be found particularly interesting and instructive to many of our readers, who will not fail to observe from a notice in another part of our present number, that the Board of Agriculture have made provision for systematic instruction in the Veterinary art, under the superintendence of Mr. Smith. After tracing the progress and relation of Agriculture and the Veterinary Art, Prof. Brown observed:—

"As civilization advances the two things become distinct. The Veterinary art, no longer in the hands of the farmer, became the property of the ignorant and the uneducated, so that the name of horse-doctor was an opprobrium. Thus we might trace its struggles through various stages of existence, up to the present century, when it took its place as a distinct profession, with its schools and colleges, enlisting among its members men of education, and ranking fairly as one of the liberal professions."

Professor Brown went on to say, that notwithstanding the position of veterinary science at the present time, it is a melancholy fact that an immense number of animals die yearly from diseases which veterinarians seem powerless to remedy; and he attributed this, not to any deficiency in veterinary science, but to the fact "that agriculture has not availed itself to the extent it might have done of the improvements in the veterinary art." The country is full of uneducated, unqualified practitioners, while educated men are comparatively few in number; and thus a large amount of mischief is done, and the mortality among stock very materially increased. I