

Agricultural College in Toronto.—In reference to our previous articles in the *Cultivator*, on the establishment of an Agricultural College in this, the upper part of the Province, we can scarcely sufficiently express the high satisfaction we have in announcing that we have received a letter from Mr. Buckland, stating the probability of his reaching our city in a few months.—We confidently anticipate, from his high attainments in General Literature, his intimate and practical knowledge of the art and science of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, his great devotion to these studies and his happy mode of conveying instruction, both orally and in writing, to others—combined with his excellent moral character as a polished gentleman and a sincere Christian—that we shall shortly be enabled to greet him as “Professor of Agriculture” in our own University; and our readers may expect, by and bye, to have the pleasure, and enjoy the benefit of perusing many popular articles from his prolific pen. Meantime we proceed to lay before them a few extracts from Mr. Buckland’s letter, some of which deserve to be printed in *letters of gold*. In speaking of the deep anxiety he feels in the projected undertaking, and the leaving one’s country, and severing, perhaps for ever, the tenderest ties, he adds, “Yet I look forward with hope to the encouraging sympathies of kindred spirits, and the blessing of a Gracious Providence, which is never withheld from sincere and well directed efforts, in the cause of human progression.”

After mentioning the Agricultural Institutions on the continent of Europe, and his intention again to visit the only College of Agriculture in Britain, (Cirencester), he says, “we have several schools in which the principles of farming are professed to be taught,—but they are, I believe, upon the whole, of no great worth, and I anticipate but little practical benefit from them. Youth destined for farming, should not only be taught the principles of science in the class room, but to make them efficient farmers and successful men of business, they must learn practical husbandry, on the farm, and be able not only to superintend, but to work with their own hands.

We should teach the young not only to work, but also to appreciate and honor labor. This is a great difficulty in the way of managing all really useful Agricultural Institutions in this country.—I presume it will not be so much so with you. We are doing much thro’ the medium of Farmers’ Clubs” And he inquires “what is the condition of Popular Education in the Province? Could not some Elementary instruction in Agriculture and Science be beneficially introduced into your District schools?”

Our readers are aware that we have in the *Cultivator*, frequently and zealously advocated the establishment of Agricultural Institutions. Those who preserve and bind up our paper, which all ought to do, are respectfully referred to our several articles. To every observation therein contained we firmly adhere.

As the subject is one of vast importance to the prosperity of our country, and the consequent welfare and happiness in this world, of all its inhabitants, we shall frequently recur to it, thereby endeavoring earnestly to strive in “the cause of human progression,”—feeling satisfied with the well grounded reflection, that if, in any way, our “efforts” in such a mighty and interesting subject as the well-being of our race, fail to be “well directed,” our readers will give us the credit of believing, that they are, at least ardent, and “sincere”!

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TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Editor of the *British American Cultivator*, takes this opportunity of informing the Boards of Management of the Agricultural Societies in British America, that he is now prepared to attend to orders for Agricultural Machinery, live stock, and the improved varieties of grain and seeds, as are produced in Canada or in the bordering States.

If Agricultural Societies would adopt the system of purchasing specimens of the improved machinery that we shall be instrumental in manufacturing, and have them put up at public sale and sold to the highest bidder, such a course would both encourage us to take the necessary steps, to introduce into the Canadian markets the improvements in labour-saving machinery of other countries, and would also be a means of effecting rapid strides in Agricultural improvements in these colonies.

We shall make it a point to put all articles to a trial before offering any of them for sale, by