

as to the *cause* of the disease. I need say only a word more. Let me briefly add, that by repeated experiments, I have *discovered a practical remedy for the disease*. The tests of cultivation are shown by the evidence of my immediate neighbors, at Waltham, Mass., which proves the efficacy of my remedy.

After a thorough and most rigid investigation before the United States Patent Office, I have secured letters patent from the United States Government for the right to apply the remedy. I am prepared to dispose of rights to use the remedy. Individuals wishing to possess the same, for States or counties, will apply by letter, or otherwise, to the undersigned.

Baltimore, 1858.

LYMAN REED.

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EXAMINATION PAPER IN AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE, TORONTO, SESSION 1857-58.

Thinking it probable that a large number of our readers have no very definite notion of the nature and extent of the examination of students in Agriculture in our Provincial Collegiate Institution, it may not be devoid of use and interest to publish entire an examination paper belonging to this department. The one subjoined was written by Mr. J. E. Farewell, of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, and obtained the first prize. The second prize was won by Mr. John Brown, of the County of Wentworth. Two other students had papers of nearly equal merit, and answered several of the questions quite as correctly, though not so fully, as their more successful competitors. These young men had been more or less engaged in practical farming, and availed themselves of several other courses of lectures in the College, besides Agriculture, during the winter season. Young men can enter the College as occasional students, without being subjected to any preliminary examination, and may attend such courses of lectures only as meet their more immediate wants. Agricultural students usually take in addition to the history, science, and practice of Agriculture, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Natural History, including Botany and Meteorology, History, and English Language and Literature. Youths intended for the business of farming can annually go through such, or, if need be, a more extended course of study, and not be absent from their farms during the busiest and most important seasons of the year. All this can be done for a comparatively small expense; but little exceeding that for board and lodging. It is proper to state that the terminal examinations in the College are conducted on the principal of written answers to a series of questions, to each of which is assigned a numerical value; the students being strictly prohibited from any intercourse with books, notes, or each other, during the period of examination. The Agricultural examination occupied two sittings, of two hours each. We give of course the paper as it was written, with only an occasional verbal correction.

*Question 1.*—Define Agriculture as a *science* and an *art*.

How can a knowledge of its *Theory* and *Practice* be best acquired?

*Answer 1.*—Agriculture as a *science*, treats of the principles or laws which govern the operations of converting the inert matter of earth, air and water into vegetable productions for the support of animal life.

*2.*—As an *art* Agriculture treats of the *application* of these principles to practical purposes. The former gives the rules of the operations, and the reasons for them. The latter applies the rule advanced by science.

The best mode of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the science and practice of Agriculture, authors of high repute seem somewhat to differ.

Stephens—a good authority in practice—says, this can be best done by liv-