

clean culture. A recent authority asserts that he had seen men imprisoned six months and upwards for allowing weeds to grow upon their land. If such a law existed in Canada how many of our farmers would manage to keep out of gaol after the commencement of spring? The Chinese cultivate entirely by the spade the slopes and tops of the highest hills, and for many square miles scarcely a weed is to be seen. The farmer of China ranks the highest in the community, and is on terms of perfect familiarity with the Emperor.

CANADIAN MUSTARD.—In the *Agriculturist* for 1849 we noticed an excellent quality of mustard, grown and manufactured by Messrs. Crawford & Inlach in the Niagara District, and we are glad to hear that the enterprising of these gentlemen has proved so successful. We learned the other day that Mr. Earles of Esquesing has erected a mustard manufactory, and has already produced a good article. He intends sowing 40 acres with mustard seed the approaching spring. There can be no doubt but the soil and climate of this country are well suited to this plant, and that Canada will soon produce enough, not only for domestic consumption, but may have considerable for exportation. There are several new kinds of produce that might be advantageously raised in this country, which we pointed out in our last volume. We saw a few days since some very good canary seed grown by Captain Shaw in the vicinity of Toronto. The true interests of Canada consist in developing the great resources of her extended and productive soil, and the application of her immense water power to purposes of manufactures; the two mutually aid each other.

REASONS FOR CUTTING FODDER FOR STOCK.—The practice of cutting hay, straw, &c., for animals, is found by all who have practised it to possess many advantages, economy being not the least. Much fodder is wasted by the common mode of giving it to stock. The *Boston Cultivator* thus sums up the matter:—

“1st. It can be measured more accurately, giving every one his portion in due season. 2nd, As horses and milch cows must have some grain, their whole mass is sweetened, while they receive their grain in the most proper manner. 4th, The water necessary to unite the particles of grain with the seed, softens the same, making easier mastication. Corn fodder, cut and mixed with shorts or meal, goes off well, nor do the long stalks bother in forking over the manure heap. Your horse, by being fed in this systematic way, with chopped feed, is fit for immediate service; you know what he has had, and what he can do. Great errors have been committed by feeding out hay and solid grain at random, when your horses are fondered by yourselves, although it has been charged upon the smith; while many of our favorites are made better and more palatable by the use of the chopping-knife.”

SET THE TIME AND KEEP IT.—Keep it punctually—don't vary a hair's breadth. When you say Monday, mean Monday. When you say Tuesday or Wednesday, mean Tuesday or Wednesday. When you say six o'clock, mean six o'clock. When you say twelve, mean twelve—not twelve and a-half, but twelve. Time is precious, infinitely; gold cannot purchase it. Better rob your neighbour of gold, or precious gems, than to rob him of a moment. Set the time and keep it!

THE UNIVERSITY.

AGRICULTURAL PROFESSORSHIP.

The University Bill of last session became law on the 1st of January, 1850, and the Commission has been appointed for remodelling the machinery, determining the number of chairs and professors, and settling the preliminary arrangements for the new and improved career of this provincial institution. The views entertained by the proprietor of this journal, on the justice and expediency of establishing a Chair of Agriculture in the chief seat of learning for the youth of this agricultural country, are well known to those who have read the *Agriculturist* for the last two years. Previous to the introduction of the University Bill by Mr. Baldwin, we had several conversations with that gentleman on this point, and we understood from himself that his mind was made up as to the propriety of making provision for the study of agricultural science, along with the other branches usually taught at a university. He did not think a chair of agriculture would, for some time, be of much service in a practical point of view, because it was not likely that, in the present state of the country, many young men who intended to till the soil only, would resort to the University for instruction in the science of their calling. But he felt the necessity of directing the attention of the youth of the country, seeking instruction at this institution, whatever their immediate object might be, to the principles of that art, which is and must continue to be the chief pursuit of the people of Canada. He mentioned, as one important result which he hoped to witness from a chair of agriculture in the University, the elevation of the farmer's profession, and an increased respect among other classes and among themselves for those who till the soil.

After so decided an expression of opinion from the Premier of Canada West, and concurring, as we did, in his views, we certainly expected to see some provision in the Bill, which he was about to submit to parliament, securing the object thus conceded to be of the first importance. No positive provision, however, appears in the act; and we understand it is not the intention of those who have the say in the matter, to recommend a chair of agriculture, or anything of the kind. We trust a less selfish influence than that which evidently led to this conclusion, will be brought to bear upon the visiting Commission, or whatever body has the right to dispose of this question.

Here is a great public school, supported by funds from the public lands, set apart for the purpose. Its ostensible object is to afford the means of instruction in the higher branches of learning, at a cheap rate, to the youth of every class in the country. The farmers of Canada as a class, if any one class is to be benefited more than others, are certainly entitled to consideration in the arrangements of this institution. It is from them exclusively that the funds are derived which keep it going. The sweat and labour of farmers have given the college lands whatever value they possess. They have made roads around them, cleared up the land adjoining, and in many cases suffered