

should embrace ; but there ought to be in it receipts for the curing of beef and pork ; rules for the forming of a garden : remedies for the diseases of cattle. And it should set forth in strong terms the mischiefs arising from our excessive consumption of animal food.

He conceived that it would be useful to the agricultural interest to be made acquainted with the improved methods of constructing farm houses, barns and offices. And he would propose some premiums to be given for the best plans to be furnished to the society. This was a matter of more moment than most people were aware of ; for it was found that in all those counties of England where a better style of culture was introduced, a more approved plan of building followed in its train.

The encouragement of our domestic manufactures also claimed some notice—for he thought that both flax and wool should be more extensively wrought up through the province. Flax mills certainly should be introduced ; as the want of them was felt to be a serious inconvenience. The farmer should now be relieved from the manual labour of breaking and skutching it. And therefore he thought that the improved machinery should be imported at once, and be attached to one or two of the grist mills in the more populous counties.

He could not conclude his present remarks, without repeating the obligations we owe to the noble founder of this society ; and he thought it a duty at our annual meetings that his name should be mentioned with respect. His Lordship had given his money liberally to the Institution, and had supported it at the outset with his whole authority. At the same time he was aware that any eulogium of this kind was a tribute of little value ; because his Lordship was much better rewarded in the silent approval of our hearts.

The honourable MICHAEL WALLACE, then stated from the chair, that a proposal to sell the stallions had been made in the meeting of the Directors ; and that he now brought this subject forward, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on it.

On this RICHARD BLAIR, Esq. observed, that he had no objections whatever to the sale of the stallions ; because he thought they would be much better looked after as private property, and that the province would be equally benefitted by their use. The