

cuniary interests. The profit from good labourers' cottages must always be, in some degree, indirect.

Meat making.—Future advances in agriculture will, I venture to predict, be based upon and identified with the production of a much larger acreable quantity of meat than we at present produce. The constant increasing prices of meat plainly testify that demand is exceeding supply, and that foreign nations cannot make up the deficiency. Our acreable area being limited by the ocean, the only means of doing this must be the extensive use of purchased food and manures, and by the economy of the sewage of our towns. The consequence of this improved system will be felt in our grain crops; for the more meat you produce, the more manure you make, and, consequently, the more corn per acre you will grow on the arable portion. This production of more meat will necessitate a better knowledge of the mode of producing it, having regard to a profitable result.

The future Character of Farm Residences and Farmhouses.—It is notorious that if you are to have for your tenants men of capital and intelligence, their residences must be suitable to their intelligence and means. I know practically, and it is notorious, that on many of our large south country farms the residences are totally unfit for such a class of men; who, I believe, would willingly pay an increased rental for such necessary accommodation. The landlords of such farms are therefore obliged to put up with men of inferior capital and intelligence. Surely a farmer of 700 acres, with a capital of £10,000, should not be less favourably housed than a merchant or a trader.

"Burn your clay into Brickdust," will be a motto with every heavy land farmer. I know one who for years has continued burning a clay hill. It provides him with healthy bedding for his stock, and with alkalies for his root crops. It permits him to consume his straw in food, instead of wasting it under foot. It renders his land friable and more economical to work; and it has thus largely increased his green crops and profits. This is also my experience in the matter.

With regard to our Homesteads and Farmhouses.—The time will come when we shall see them like factories and railway stations, warmed in cold weather, lighted with gas; the manure well cared for, unwashed, and with its full powers preserved. These things are all necessary to the cheap and abundant production of meat and bread for the British people. It is of no use to cry out, Where is the capital to come from? It will be found as it has been found, when the requirements of the times and the increasing intelligence of landlords and farmers shall have given the subject due consideration. Let the system be introduced by those who are able and willing, and let it be found to be profit-

able, and the rising generation will grow up with its acceptance, free from the doubts and disbeliefs of their forefathers, who had not had practical evidence of its advantages.

In conclusion, it is a great mistake to suppose that farmers are naturally more prejudiced than other men. It must be remembered that it has been their misfortune, and not their fault, that the difficulty of intercourse prevented those examinations and comparisons which the railways and literature of recent times have permitted them to make. That there exists a most creditable desire to avail of such opportunities has been abundantly proved by their overwhelming attendance at the great annual and other exhibitions of stock and machinery. My object in reading this paper has been, not to find fault but to stimulate. I know the difficulties of agriculture: I know that we cannot control the seasons; but we may, by improvements, so moderate their ill effects as to avoid those famines and sufferings which, in less favoured times, afflicted this happy country. For the future, agriculture assume more of the manufacturing character; and let the question be, not what costs, but what it will pay, to effect agricultural improvement.

Effect of Grass on Colts.

When horses are turned out to grass in the spring of the year, the succulent nature of the food causes them to purge, often to a great extent; this is considered by many persons as a desirable event—a great misconception. The herbage is overcharged with moisture and of a crude, acrimonious nature, so such as to prevent that all cannot be taken up by the organs destined for the secretion of urine, or by the sorbent vessels of the body; the superfluous food, therefore, passes off through the intestines as the indigestible particles of food, and thus watery fæces are thrown off. Flatulent colic or grips is a frequent attendant. The system is deranged; but the mischief does not terminate here. If the purging is continued a constitutional relaxation of the bowels is established, very debilitating to the animal, and often difficult to control. I am so decidedly opposed to unrestricted allowance of luxuriant grass to horses at any age, that nothing could induce me to give it to them. After the second year, should form a considerable portion of the food in summer, to every animal intended for hunting or riding.

If a horse is supported entirely upon the grass which he collects in a rich pasture field, or on that which may be cut and carried to him in paddock, he must consume a much greater bulk than of hay in an equivalent time, to afford nourishment to the system—Grass is very full of sap and moisture, it is very indigested, consequently the horse must be