

ingredients in addition to silix and potash, and no soil is richer in them than those where men and animals dwell together, since these substances are largely contained in the animal body, and are set free in their excretions during life, and by their general decay after death." Here are facts suggestive of imprudent practical application. I fear I have exhausted the patience of my audience, for time and patience have their limits, though our subject is illimitable. The law of this divine harmony began in chaos, ages before man had an existence on the earth, furnishing it with stores for his use as a habitation; it is seen in constant operation throughout every part of the globe, and it stretches out into the vision of prophecy, when old things shall be done away, and there shall be a new heaven and a new earth adapted to perfected humanity. In conclusion, may I be permitted earnestly to recommend the study of the natural sciences connected with this deeply interesting subject (however feebly I may have developed it) to young farmers, on whose training the future of agriculture materially depends, during the long rustication, when the discipline of the school is gladly shaken off, and the youth, with his buoyant spirit revelling in his newly acquired freedom, flatters himself that he is studying agriculture, when he is in reality far too often losing all capacity for studious application, and enervating the noblest faculties of his mind by a continuous round of self-indulgent pleasure-seeking. Would that he were mindful, that of all the forces applied to agriculture, there is none worthy of comparison with the power of intellect, the power of knowledge, and the ennobling influences of high moral character. I would have him ponder well on the noble sentiment of the illustrious Charlemagne, "that they only can enjoy recreation aright whose sterner pursuits are sustained by the highest motives directed to the noblest ends." And "strange indeed," it has been well remarked, "must be the perversion of that mind which is made neither wiser nor better by studying the works of Him, whose own wisdom is infinite, and all whose operations tend to good and happiness." And nowhere is this more illustriously evidenced than in the sublime harmony which is seen to exist throughout the whole vegetable and animal kingdoms. (Cheers.)

The Late Duke of Bedford.

Just as agriculture is beginning to rejoice under the approving smile of Royalty itself, she turns aside for a moment to mourn the loss of a true friend. And right worthily may he who has just left us ask the tribute of a tear. He was a good man, who used his great means in doing great good to those around him. Descending of a noble race that has long stood high in

the annals of agriculture, his own unchequered career of usefulness will eclipse even the fame of his ancestors. Seldom has a man worked so steadily onwards. Rarely has any one left so many lasting monuments to his memory. At every turn wheresoever his path was followed, you saw what a blessing it was for the poor to own such a friend, the tenant to boast of such a landlord, and the gentry to feel the force of such an example. The blocks of clean comfortable cottages—the complete well-finished homesteads—the thriving schools, and the spiring churches—either alike in town or country, there is that record of him that the sculptor's art or the poet's pen will seek in vain to vie with. The Duke of Bedford has done his duty in that state of life in which it pleased God to place him. The charge was, no doubt, a heavy one; but he ably fulfilled it.

This is a high character; but it is an honest one. Regarded strictly as a landowner, there is perhaps scarcely such another illustration of his order as the late Duke of Bedford now left amongst us. *Liberality and Management* were the watchwords of his system; and amply, indeed, did it succeed. His grace's own home farm was a very model for others: and an eminent agriculturist from a distance, who went over this only the day before the duke's death, was alike gratified and surprised—at having seen such a farm, and at having previously heard so little of it. Then so perfect in their way had the Woburn holdings become, so well were the occupiers started and treated, that the very fact of being a tenant on the Bedford estate gave a man a name and a standing. One amongst them who but a few years since thought he required a new range of farm-buildings, was invited to go through the country, and to see what he should like; and having made his choice, some of a similar description were erected for him. But there was method in all his liberality; and the duke's property had with every justice the repute of being the best-managed estate in the country. Much as his grace did himself towards this, excellent man of business as he was, he was ever well represented; for few agents have ever more fairly earned the esteem he has than Mr. Bennett, while it is not often that two such farm stewards have been found, the one to follow the other, as Mr. Baker and Mr. Coleman. If you may judge of a man alike by his works as by those about him, then did the Duke of Bedford deal discreetly with the talent with which he had been trusted.

If we search further, we only find what is already famous. The home farming in the park may be not so well known to all as it should be, but the housing of the labouring man has long been held up as the example for others. The Duke of Bedford spent upwards of sixty thousand pounds in building cottages for the labourers in his native county, and he hit the happy medium in doing so. They were not too good nor too costly for their actual purpose. The