

occasion for it. A large production will always augment the number of consumers, and ensure the prosperity of commerce, manufactures and revenue; while, on the contrary, a poor and scanty production is sure to check population, and afford no means for trade, commerce, manufactures, or revenue.

DRAINING.—We have constantly endeavoured to attract the attention of farmers to draining, as the improvement which should precede all others where it is necessary. The expense of thorough draining may deter many from attempting it. We think, however, that it might be executed for much less than is generally imagined, particularly, if small stones can be had convenient, and where they cannot be procured, small branches of hemlock, or small poles might be made use of for the parallel drains. Thorough draining might be tried on a small scale first, and we have no doubt the results would give sufficient encouragement to drain more. There are excellent tiles manufactured in Montreal by a Mr. Peel, with a machine imported by Major Campbell, as we stated in our last number. Samples of these tiles may be seen at the Rooms of the Society. Mr. Peel informed us that the prices were seven dollars for the small size, and eight dollars for the large size, per thousand, taken at the tile yard near the city, and at a dollar a thousand extra if delivered at the port, or in the immediate neighbourhood of Montreal. Where there is command of capital there can be no difficulty in draining with tiles, and several gentlemen who have made use of these tiles speak in the highest terms of the excellent effects produced upon the lands. In the last number of the Journal we submitted several modes of draining, and it is therefore unnecessary for the present to propose any other modes; upon a Model Farm experiments might be advantageously made to prove the good effects of draining.

We would recommend those who have grown carrots for the use of horses, to have them boiled or steamed for them, and if substituted for one feed of oats in the day, each horse should be allowed from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. for the feed, and if swedish turnips or mangels are given, they should have a little more. In the old country, where the temperature is much more moderate than here, they recommend having any roots given to horses boiled or steamed—and we know it is infinitely better to give them so than in a raw state. In stall feeding sheep, bruised oats, with some sliced turnips, mangel-wurzel or carrots, if they can be kept from freezing while they are eating them, will be found excellent food, and where there are not roots, the bruised oats will answer well, giving a little salt occasionally. Oats being so low priced at present, we recommend its use in stall feeding either sheep or cattle, in preference to any other grain, and as being less troublesome, and likely to sustain the necessary temperature of the animal's body, better than any other food. It must always be borne in mind that stall feeding cattle can only be profitable for the supply of the home markets, until grass fed beef comes in—and it is only the latter that can be profitably exported.

Stall feeding cattle, we have already recommended to be kept warm in stalls, well ventilated, and perfectly clean. It will also be found to answer a good purpose to curry the animals at least once a day, and trim the top of the long hair at the ends of their tails. If warbles should be found on the back, we have frequently pressed them out with the finger and thumb, washing the parts with a strong brine of salt and water. From any cattle, full grown warbles may be extracted by this method without injury to the animal. Before the warbles are at the full size, a little spirit of turpentine frequently applied, will destroy them. In cases of *hove*, we have seen it recommended in the *Farmer's Ga-*