

injury is sustained to the plant, its application being instantaneous, and no desight in appearance, which is the case with farm-yard manure. The cattle can also feed from the pasture immediately after it is applied. Neither is the application expensive; a single horse and boy are all the strength required.

Few persons have made the subject of manure a closer study than myself, for some years past, having always considered it the *mainspring* of the agricultural profession, and seeing at the same time very gross neglect, and great scope for improvement.

In the present day patronage is a strong stimulus; and without it, persons feeling inclined to persevere in any public business have great difficulties to encounter.

My experience enables me to say, the plan I have suggested is so very plain and simple as to be in the power of any person to adopt; and, it will be observed, it gives two distinct kinds of manures.

From the practice I have had, I am convinced that those who may be inclined to adopt the plan will find their manure more than doubled in value.

The application of liquid manure is as yet quite in its infancy. A clean farm ought to be the pride of every farmer; and this is not to be obtained without attending to the use of manure properly decomposed, and also to that of liquid manure, as it then takes no filth to the land. A general adoption of collecting and manufacturing manure would very much increase labour, and prove a decided remuneration to the employer, which is a great object in the present day. The unbounded scope which is given to the cultivators of the soil in collecting everything which is decomposable for manure, has never been properly appreciated; and it is a mystery that a subject of such vast importance should have remained so long neglected, when it cannot be viewed in any other light than being profitable to the employer. Vegetable matter ought to be more highly valued.

The formation of the farm-yard, tank, drains, &c., must be a part and parcel of the farm, and provided at the expense of the landholder, who would ultimately receive a hundredfold for the outlay.

*Complicated recommendations* for a general plan to be adopted in the manufacturing of farm-yard manure, would, I am convinced from the long experience I have had with agriculturists, have no general effect.

In the manufacturing of manure for general purposes, the greater the variety of proper articles combined, the more powerful the manure will be after decomposition has taken place. "See the cottager's manure heaps;" one cart-load is equal to two of farm-yard manure in producing crops.

Having taken the opinion of many eminent landholders and practical farmers on the subject of my address, and not one objection having been made against it, convinces me that, if properly carried out, the result would be most satisfactory.

It must be acknowledged that this is a very important subject, and one that cannot be confuted; and if supported by the royal societies and the leading landholders, it would very shortly become a prominent question with agriculturists generally, and if so, *the result must be prodigious*. A great change has already taken place in the cultivation of the soil. Not one-half the sum has been expended this last year in artificial manures as there was in the year before; and this evil will increase

if not counteracted. It is now very generally acknowledged that the waste of the liquid from manures has been a long growing evil; but with whom does the evil rest? Decidedly, not with the farmer. If the proper arrangements are provided by the landholder, the evil will be quickly removed. If high cultivation can be obtained at a moderate expense, a demand for labour must undoubtedly follow.

It may also be considered a great neglect in not erecting lime-kilns on farms. By this omission the farmer sustains a great loss. In most cases he has to send miles for lime, and pay more than double the amount the article could be manufactured for on the farm, and does not use a tenth part of the quantity he would do if it could be obtained at a lower price. Its value for agricultural purposes is inestimable.

There cannot be a doubt respecting the preference which would be given to liming land, instead of the present cold system of chalking, if the article could be obtained cheap, it being so quick and effective in its application, the bountiful use of which would materially change the system of farming.

Liquid manure tanks would be very valuable appendages to farms in case of fire, the liquid "from the mixture" being most effective.

It is truly distressing to see the miserable crops housed by so many farmers, when, at the same time, the means are on the farm for growing a good crop.

It is very questionable if this country could not, in a very short time, be brought into such a state of cultivation as to produce sufficient grain for its consumption.

See the Chinese, with their immense population, to be exporters of manure.

Improved cultivation will be found to be the most effective remedy for dispersing the great gloom which is so fast gathering over agriculturists.

I beg to recommend a preparation of lime grist and salt, to be prepared in the month of October, for a top-dressing for wheat crops in the spring. This mixture will protect the crop from the slug, and will also be a protection from game. The proportion should be one bushel of salt to three of lime; and, before using it in the spring, add one cwt. of black sulphur to every 40 bushels, to be well mixed before used, and applied at the rate of 10 or 12 bushels to the acre. The same dressing will be found to answer well for the turnip crop, which should be applied immediately after the sowing. This will be found a most excellent preventive from the fly, and will be very beneficial to the growth of the crops. A general adoption of this plan would remove much anxiety from the farmer.

I also beg to recommend the use of sawdust, in cases of scarcity of straw, for stall-fed cattle, pigs, &c. It would be found a good substitute for straw in keeping the cattle clean, and not a bad mixture with manure. It will also prevent the waste of urine, and will act well with the vegetable matter. It is easily obtained, and very cheap.

Cleanliness is too much neglected in the management of cattle. Many of the diseases may be attributed to this neglect, and also to the feeding of cattle on decomposed vegetable matter. Cleanliness and feeding are very important subjects, which ought to claim more particular attention. I beg to solicit a perusal of the following table, which will show the amount of dry organic matter contained in the most usual kinds of