

a stratum of earth, to prevent the escape of carbonic acid and ammonia, the products of its fermentation. And what is worthy of remark, the cart which fetches a load of Italian rye-grass for the horses and cattle, having a receptacle at the bottom filled with liquid manure, deposits it in that part of the sward which is mown, and in this manner restores to the land the elements of vegetable nutrition it takes away. By stall-feeding so many head of cattle for sale, and taking care that not a particle of their manure, solid or liquid, is "embezzled or mislaid," neither bones nor guano are required for manuring the farm. It would require another letter to give you an adequate description of the buildings in which the animals are fed, everything is so simple and unadorned, and yet so well adapted for the purposes intended, whether the object is to keep the receptacles for their food and water, pure, or preserve the cattle dry and clean, without losing a particle of their fluid or solid excrements, that it almost made me a convert to the theory of the celebrated Dr. Black, that beauty is founded on utility.

What a contrast does this system of husbandry afford to the old-fashioned method of farming, in which there was no unity of purpose in the several processes, but each operation was of an isolated description. Yet so inveterate are the prejudices of practical farmers against everything scientific, that I have been gravely assured Mr. Marshall's system could not possibly answer. That it is productive of corn and cattle in the greatest abundance I have already shown; and that a method of farming, in which almost every contrivance is subordinate to one great motive power, must be more economical than a series of isolated operations, each of which requires a moving power far more expensive than the single power which here regulates almost the whole of the proceedings, is too obvious to require any further proof. The probability is, that the new system is ten times less expensive than the no-system kind of husbandry that even now to a considerable extent prevails. Be that as it may, it is certain the great secret of manufacturing prosperity is the introduction of machinery and the resources of chemistry; and what is agriculture but a manufactory of beef, mutton, and bread stuffs? A time will probably come when Mr. Marshall's receipts and expenses will be laid before the public, then the important question will be decided in a manner that will defy contradiction. Want of space prevents me from giving you a description of the factory at some distance from the farm, where the flax grown upon the estate is prepared for manufacturing purposes, and the linseed crushed and converted into oil-cake, all under the control of another little steam-engine. Here, also, tiles, and tubes for draining are manufactured, which reminds me that

I have forgotten to mention that the whole farm, which consists of alluvium deposited by the Humber, has been deep-drained by Josiah Parkes, Esq., with the happiest effects. In a field recently added to the state, we had the pleasure of witnessing the processes by which this great benefactor of British agriculture converts bogs and marshes into fields smiling with fertility.

I do hope and trust, Mr. Editor, that this hasty and imperfect report of Mr. Marshall's model farm will induce many of your agricultural readers to visit Enholme, and see for themselves to what perfection agriculture may be brought by systematic arrangements founded on scientific principles. They will be sure to meet with a kind and hospitable reception by Mr. Turner, the intelligent manager of the farm. Had he been at home when I paid my visit, the letter would have been more full of information, and more worthy of the pages of the *Hull Advertiser*. I am, Sir, your obt. servant. T. S.

LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.

At the late Meeting of the London Farmers' Club, Mr. Nesbit, T. G. S., the C. S., &c. of the Agricultural and Chemical School, Kennington, London, delivered a Lecture "On the properties of different kinds of food, and on the best methods of fattening stock." As the Lecture is a practical and useful one, we shall copy it in a future number of this Journal. Whatever opinions may be entertained to the contrary, as a farmer, we take upon us to say, that in no other country on earth, is there such valuable and practical information on every subject connected with Agriculture, as in the British Isles. Mr. Pusey, M. P., the principal Editor of the Journal of the Royal English Agricultural Society, observes:—"Books, it is true, will not teach farming, but, if they describe the practice of the best farmers, they will make men think, and show where to learn it. If our farmers will inquire what is done by the foremost of them, they will themselves, write such a book of Agricultural improvements as never was written elsewhere in legible characters, with good straight furrows, on the broad page of England." The Council of the Society trusts that the best practice, whether obtained from the pages of the Journal, or from personal inspection of the best farming