

Revised Farmers' Gazette, AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

the
No. 13

VOLUME VII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1842.

NUMBER 27

By M. MAC LEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars a year, with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars in advance. A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted, or one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks, 25 cents for the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out. The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmers' Register.

THE FARM AND FARMING OF THE REV. J. H. TURNER.—No. 1.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

In the last (February) number of the Farmers' Register, I am personally called on by my highly respected friend, Dr. Dupuy, for a general detail of my mode of farming. This call is also seconded by the worthy editor himself. Being thus publicly and respectfully called on, I do not feel at liberty to refuse. On the other hand, I promptly and cheerfully comply, and, in my turn, I call on the Editor, and hope that you and he will call on other successful farmers to imitate my example.

I have long thought that this mode of the very best modes to diffuse agricultural information among the people. We now have several very valuable agricultural periodicals circulating in our country; and I have no doubt that the very best expedient for increasing circulation and usefulness is, for successful farmers generally to do just what I am called on to do at this time. I am called on to do at this time, to present myself in the promise of the future which I must necessarily do in such a communication. Were I to consult inclination alone, I would not occupy the same quiet retirement which I have hitherto enjoyed. But I have no objection to do so, and I am glad that there is in the free-masonry of the Farmers' Register, if they have any thing valuable, whether it be animal, vegetable, or mineral, they are willing to share the benefits of it with their fellow farmers. The only difficulty is to bring them to the pen. They will talk by the hour, or even the day, but to write is a labor from which they do not seem to be excused. I, in common with many others, have this same feeling; and with me it is so strong, that it requires no little effort to shake it off. But I will try, and I can be of any service to this good cause, and especially if I can call out the doctor and other judicious farmers in the same way, I shall feel that I have accomplished a great and good work.

With these remarks, I shall at once proceed to the thing in hand. And here I will not, through false modesty, disguise the fact that I have been successful in farming. This success, under God, I mainly ascribe to two things. The first is, that from the beginning, I endeavored carefully to avoid the faults, or mistakes, if you please, into which I clearly saw that many others had fallen. And the second is, that I was careful to avail myself of all the local advantages which my peculiar situation afforded.

Under the first head I will mention, as a palpable fault, I may even call it the crying and ruinous sin of farming, the great, the excessive quantities of land that many are anxious to encumber themselves with. I call all that land excessive, and even worse than useless, which the owner cannot turn to a profitable account. When, therefore, a man has as much land as he can cultivate well, furnishing him an improving mode of life, and besides this, as well as well supplies materials for his enclosures and fuel, all besides is a mere expense without any profit. I could now, did it not seem invidious, point to many splendid estates, which, so far from paying a fair profit, do not yield two per cent. on the original cost and fixtures; nay, some, I verily believe, bring the proprietors in debt every year. And what can be the reason of this? It is not because there is not space enough to operate on, it is not because the lands are so poor as to be absolutely unproductive, nor is it because there is not sufficient force to cultivate them; but it is simply because there is more capital involved than can be turned to a profitable account. I mean that the land, the labor, the stock, and the necessary fixtures have altogether amounted to a sum on which the products can pay nothing. This, therefore, must necessarily be a losing concern.

Besides, these overgrown estates require every thing on a corresponding scale. The house, the stables, the garden, the pleasure grounds, the dining rooms must all be large. But these large things cannot be called into existence for nothing; nor can they be continued for nothing. Large establishments always demand large expenditures. Whilst, therefore, the income is large, the outgo

is still larger. And hence it is that these great estates have often changed hands in less than three generations.

Another great error into which many farmers fall is, that they undertake more than they can accomplish. They plant more than they can cultivate. The consequence is, that the ground being badly prepared, and the culture defective, the crop must necessarily be a poor one. I have no doubt that the same manure and less than half the labor, expended on a few acres, would often produce more than the whole farm, cultivated as it now is.

Connected with this I will mention, that many farmers keep more servants and more stock than they can employ in a profitable way. The master must have his body servant to brush his coat, and his groom to saddle his horse; and the mistress must have her maid to do up her caps, and her house-keeper to carry her keys; and then, jointly, they must have their carriage driver, and footman, and butler, and dining-room servant, and nurse for every child, and laundresses, and menceoks, and pastry cooks, and scullions, and head gardener, and under gardener, and I know not how many domestics besides, and all these with one or more apprentices under them. Then there must be the saddle horses, and carriage horses, and the bob-tail ponies for young master and young mistress to ride. Now all this looks very well on paper; but the question is, who can support it? Or if things do not proceed to the extreme stated above, it is a well-known fact, that farmers do generally keep more servants, and more horses, and more dogs, and other mere matters of pleasure, than they have any use for.

Now I had observed these and other kindred faults, and when I became a farmer, I determined to avoid them; and reared as I was to habits of labor and economy. I found no great difficulty in doing so. My first purchase was therefore a very small one. I bought just so much land as I thought, with my means, I could bring speedily into profitable cultivation. The capital so far invested was a small one; nor did it require any great outlay in ditching, manuring, labor, and every thing else necessary to use. I however made a great many mistakes, which subsequent experience enabled me to correct. One I will mention. In preparing for my little corn crop, I applied my manure in the drill, and not broadcast. This would where the crop is corn, and corn alone, but will not do when it is to be followed by subsequent crops. I saw my mistake, and never afterwards repeated it. This plan of spreading a little manure or a little labor over a large space cannot be too strongly reprehended. It is mere waste; whereas, it is confined to proper limits, we at once derive the benefits of it.

I ought to mention, that at the time alluded to above, I was engaged in other business in town. This I regarded as my main pursuit, whilst the farm was resorted to for amusement. I had fancied to myself, that after spending a sultry day in town, it would be very pleasant to resort to my country establishment in the afternoon, and there regale my senses with the beautiful fields and fragrant flowers. But I soon found that a farm, even a small one, will not suffer itself to be treated as a plaything. Do what you will, it will maintain its solid importance—it will fill your pocket or empty it.

I must also mention, that the interest which I took in my farm was of a constantly increasing character. In fact, it soon took such a strong hold upon my thoughts and affections, that I was rendered unfit for any other pursuit. The other business, therefore, in which I was engaged, became intolerably irksome. I began to hate, and I despatched it as rapidly as possible. I was now engaged in two pursuits, the one was a mere drudgery, the other was my delight. It will create no surprise when I state, that I soon snook off to my town employment, and gave myself wholly to the delights of the farm. Instead of short mornings and afternoons, I now spent whole days in my darling pursuits.

But it would be tedious to detail the various sources of new enjoyment which now presented themselves to me. If I planted a seed, I wished to witness its earliest vegetation, and if I set out a shrub or plant, I wished to inhale the first fragrance of the opening flower. I even thought the shade of my own tree, or the draught of water from my own well, more cooling and refreshing than any other. And I am sure that I never enjoyed the exquisite relish of fruit in all its perfection, until I plucked it from the tree of my own planting.

But before I quit the subject of these pleasures, I think it proper to say a little about them. The impressions, I know is very general among the good citizens of our town, that such establishments may be resorted to as places of mere pleasure. They figure to themselves a pretty white cottage, with green window shutters, in the very midst of neatness and beauty itself. Here are shrubs, and flowers, and odoriferous plants; and here every thing is beautiful and sweet and fragrant. Then this earthly paradise is so located, that a ride or walk of an hour will carry the fortunate proprietor to his business in town. Oh! how delightful to place wife and children in this beautiful spot during the sultry months of summer! I admit that in one event, and one only, it would be so, and that is where a large property has already been acquired, or where the present business is so lucrative as to sustain the expense. Without this, such a place is a mere moth; it is a constant and rapid drain upon the former or present earnings. It is then the very last thing in which the man of moderate circumstances ought to think of indulging. In fact, I know no instance in which this double business has succeeded. One establishment is invariably a drain upon the other.

But whilst I say this, my experience warrants me in adding, that the man of industry and persevering habits, may so succeed on his small farm, as to justify him in giving up his town business. Accordingly, when I

was drawn to the country, I found farming my only pursuit. In the course of a few years, I cleared the whole of my first purchase and so enriched it as to make its cultivation profitable. I then bought more land; and as more labor became necessary I added it also, but always in small quantities at any one time, making it my invariable rule to improve as I proceeded. Thus I continued until, before I was aware, I fell into the common error of farmers; I got too much land. A considerable portion of my farm may now be fairly called a garden spot. Just that much I consider profitable and just that much I ought to own, and no more. The residue, which is too poor or too wet to bring a profitable crop, is a mere incumbrance to my little estate, and I should be better off without it.

Having now detailed certain great evils which I endeavored to avoid—all of which may be summed up in one word—*excess of capital*—I will now advert to certain other things which I thought of equal importance to practice. In this view I would present, as claiming the very first rank, what I would call a system of judicious economy. And here I wish it to be distinctly understood, that by this term I do not mean a niggardly spirit, nor a stinting in any form whatever. I mean that, whilst every body and every thing has a sufficiency, there be nothing wasted. This system I have earnestly endeavored to establish on my farm. In this, I have had to row against wind and tide. There seems to be in the negro an innate propensity to profusion; we see it displayed in his food, in his clothes, and even in the comforts which are exclusively his own, and in all the departments which come under his direction. This propensity, I believe, can never be effectually counteracted; but the injury resulting from it may be in some measure obviated, by the constant vigilance of the master.

But the economy which is ordinarily most profitable on a farm, consists not in mere saving, but in lopping off all useless expenditures. It is in vain to save at one point, whilst a greater loss is sustained at another. I have long been convinced that it is only the speculator of gambler who can make or lose a fortune at a dash. The farmer's wealth never comes to him borne in on the torrent. It is always waded on the small and gentle rill; and he is the best manager who conducts a great many of these little rills into one general reservoir. The whole machine should therefore be so constructed, and kept in such order, that all the parts may work together. Whilst industry is employed in creating, economy should be equally busy in taking care. In accordance with this, I make it a rule in my mind, to abstain from expending every thing that does not in some way or other contribute to our immediate comfort or profit. Every servant and every horse has full employment. I keep no breeding women nor brood mares. If I want a negro, I buy him already raised to my hand, and if I want a horse or mule I buy him also. Now I will readily admit that it will not do for every body to practice on this Shaker principle; but in my peculiar situation, (of which more hereafter), I think it cheaper to buy than to raise. At my house, therefore, there are no noisy groups of mischievous young negroes to feed; nor are there any flocks of young horses to maintain.

There is another propensity among our negroes, always annoying, and sometimes attended with considerable loss to the master, and that is a disposition to pilfer. Perhaps there is no farmer, especially among those living near our towns, but is put to more or less inconvenience on this score. In common with others, I have suffered considerably from it, particularly in the loss of my pigs and shoals. It so happened, that if I took a special fancy for any pig, some rogue took an equal fancy for the same; and, somehow or other, he contrived to strengthen his fancy by "the nine points of the law." His fancy thus became stronger than mine, and I was obliged to yield. This inconvenience I resolved to remedy, but the difficulty was to set about it in the right way. After much reflection, I became convinced that my own negroes were the rogues, or that they convinced at it in others. The thing could not happen so often without their knowledge or concurrence. Whether, therefore, principals or accessories, my own negroes were guilty, and the remedy was directed to them. With a view to this, I resolved to take from them all apology for stealing, as far as necessity was concerned. I regularly gave to them an ample sufficiency of substantial food—bread—without stint, and meat, besides fish, to the amount of four pounds per week. And here let me indulge a passing remark, that of all the hogs I have ever seen, none is so comely as the Berkshire; for besides a fine round, juicy ham for the master, it furnishes a large fat muddling for the negro. And this is precisely the kind of meat which is suited to him. But to return to my expedient. My negroes were to wear comfortable clothes to their clothing and lodging. In addition to these things, which I had reason to believe they would regard as their right, I resolved to allow them other indulgences, which they could but consider as privileges. Accordingly, every one is allowed a small piece of good land, which he cultivates as his own. The crop which grows here is the negro's crop, and I exercise no control over it whatever. When the land is broken up for my crop, the negro is allowed time to break up his also; and when my crop is planted or cultivated, his is also; and when mine is gathered, he gathers his, and measures it in my presence, and I commonly become the purchaser. Some persons, I am aware, object to the patching system, alleging that it furnishes facilities for stealing; but managed as above, I cannot think it fairly subject to that objection. On the other hand, good consequences, as I think, result from it. It makes my negro satisfied, and it gives him an interest in his home which he cannot otherwise have.

But, besides his patch, I allow to each laboring hand a barrel of corn, or its equivalent in money, and the time of settlement is his great holiday, Christmas. At this time, above all others, our negroes are anxious to have some spending money. Now, by means of this boon, so highly prized by them, I believe that I have succeeded in keeping my negroes perfectly honest for the last four or five years. The practical working of the thing is in this way; if a depredation is committed, no matter by whom, my negroes are responsible for it, and double its value is deducted from the Christmas present; or if a tool has been lost, its value is deducted in the same manner. If

however, the thief is given up, and all have an interest in his detection, the whole responsibility rests on him, and he others are of course exonerated. By this means I also secure my property from the depredations of the neighboring negroes. Thus, a few barrels of corn are made the means of saving my property to perhaps ten times the amount, the whole year; and I am also spared the necessity of frequent chastisements. This plan has thus far succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I determined to state it publicly; and I am very much inclined to the opinion, that were it made general, it would go a great way towards breaking up the whole system of thieving among our servants.

But I have written enough, and perhaps too much, for one paper. From the above it will be seen that, as a foundation for my farming operations, I have endeavored to avoid excessive and injurious outlays in land, negroes, stock, and the other necessary fixtures. The whole may be summed up in this short sentence: The capital involved is as small, as compact, and as available as I could make it. If in the detail I have given to myself a preeminence which a becoming modesty would forbid, my plea is, that I have stated the truth, and I could not in candor state less. If this apology is not sufficient, I rely on you, Mr. Editor, and on my good friend, Dr. Dupuy, to supply the deficiency. In my next (for having commenced, I know not when I shall quit), I propose detailing my plan for enriching my farm.

J. H. TURNER.

From the Cultivator.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.

A disease has prevailed this season, very extensively throughout New England, destroying many valuable horses. No name, so far as I have learned, has been assigned to this ail; it is, evidently, inflammatory. Its premonitory symptoms are lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints, loss of appetite, and occasional running at the eyes. These symptoms are followed, in severe cases, by swelling of the head and the glands of the throat, accompanied with considerable fever.—The most successful treatment has been, bleeding in the neck, to the amount, at least, of one gallon; (this should be done in the forming stage of the disease,) and followed by one or more brisk cathartics of Glauber or Epsom salts. When this treatment sufficiently subdues the inflammation, the animal should be given, during his convalescence, a tea spoon full of crude antimony, daily.

CHARLES A. SAVORY.
Contoocookville, N. H., Feb. 1842.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

FORCING FRUIT TREES TO BEAR.

Greenup co., Ky., March 3, 1842.
Dear Sir—Having addressed you an epistle a fortnight ago, I did not at that time intend to write you again until I saw your comments upon the project proposed in that letter, but being under the conviction that I could not write too much for the good honest-hearted yeomanry of the land, provided I keep in the limits of valuable information, I have, by the idea of facilitating the labor of the producing man in some measure, been prompted to address you at this time, the main object of which is to apprise the agricultural community of a novel mode of raising apples. I do not wish to be understood that it is novel with all, for it has been practised in Europe for many years, by the farmers in Germany in particular, who probably are the inventors; but I mean that it is novel to me, and if not to all, in my knowledge is at least not practised by them. The steps to be taken by the farmer to force his fruit tree to bear, as it is termed, are of a very simple nature and can necessarily be executed by any person who turns his hand to it without the aid of a practical operator, further than a description of the process. I hope, therefore, that my agricultural friends will not deem the description which I am about to give of the process to force trees to bear unnecessarily minute. With a sharp knife (the blade of a penknife is the best) make a cut in the bark of the branch which is meant to be forced to bear and not more than eight or nine inches from the place where it is connected with the stem, or if it is a small branch or shoot, near where it is joined to the large bough, (three inches or less,) the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and penetrate to the wood.—Care must be taken not to cut the wood, which would necessarily cause detriment to the branch or shoot operated upon. A quarter of an inch or nearly from the first cut make a second in the same way round the branch or shoot, so that both encircling the branch or shoot, a ring is formed thereon a quarter of an inch broad between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts is now taken clean away with the small blade of a penknife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood, so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth; but this bark ring, to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the time when the buds are strongly swelling, just before breaking out into blossom. In the same year of this operation a callus is formed at the edges of the ring on both sides, and the connexion of the bark that had been interrupted is restored again without any detriment to the tree or branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over. By this simple, though artificial, means of forcing every fruit tree with a certainty to bear, the most important advantage will be obtained by those who watch the time nature is ripe for it. Three

years ago (the time when I was first informed of this singular way of forcing trees to bear,) I made an experiment on an apple tree. Being somewhat cautious of humbuggery I confined the experiment to one branch of the tree, which was about a fourth part of the whole top of it. I did not notice it until May. I had partially forgotten it, as I had but little faith in its having any effect toward making the tree bear, and called by rather to see if the limb which I had cut was not dead than to observe any thing else; but to my astonishment I found the limb which I had expected to find dead, in a vigorous state of life, with as much young fruit on it, apparently, as all the rest of the tree. On examining the young fruit, I found that on the branch which I had cut to be sound and firm, while that on the other parts of the tree were dwindled and very much decreased. I expected at first that it was owing to the cut which I had made on the branch, but I satisfied myself by examining other trees which I found to be in the same way, and which I found shortly afterwards to be falling off. In September, when I gathered the apples, I found that the branch of the tree which I had made the experiment on, had five bushels on it, and the rest of the tree had not above one bushel on it, and that was inferior fruit. I would therefore recommend that farmers who have orchards would try the experiment. It would be well for them to be particular in the operation at first for fear of damaging the tree.

WILLIAM R. THOMPSON.

MANURES.

In answer to some inquiries of a correspondent, the Editor of the American Farmer gives the following advice.

1. As to the quantity of each kind of manure necessary to act beneficially. On Clays not exhausted, where lime may be necessary, a hundred bushels to the acre should be applied.

On clays, whose fertility may have been exhausted, by ever cropping, or from any other cause—or which may never have been fertile—from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre will be found to be enough for the first application, a dose of the same quantity to be repeated, after such land may have been carried through a course of rotation of crops.

2. On loams in good heart, a hundred bushels of lime may be applied not only in safety, but with decided advantage.

On exhausted loams, from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre is enough; to be repeated as a above directed for infertile clays.

3. On Sand and gravels we think that 50 bushels is enough lime to the acre; to be repeated under the same circumstances as above.

4. Of barn-yard or stable manure, or composts, whether to be applied to clays, loams, gravels or sands, it is our opinion that less than twenty double horse cart loads of the capacity of 40 bu. each should not be applied. To be sure, from 10 to 14 would tell, but then we question much, whether one acre with 20 loads, would not produce as much as two manured with half that quantity to the acre. If so, economy would suggest the propriety of giving a larger dose, because, half the labor would be thus saved.

5. On all lands which naturally lay dry, or which have been made so, planted in corn, or set to clover, we would sow a bushel of plaster to the acre.

[Thirdly, Mode of applying the different kinds of manure]

J. Lime and plaster should be sown on the surface.

2. Barn-Yard stable and compost manures, should be spread broadcast, and ploughed in to the depth of three inches, in stiff lands, and say four inches in light soil.

This, however, is a disputable question, and the opinion seems to be gaining strength and friends that all such manures will prove most beneficial when applied as a top-dressing. This opinion is entertained by gentlemen of great experience and judgement; but we deem it due to candor to say, that we have not yet seen any thing in the way of experiments, to shake our belief in the opposite opinion. If the food of plants is, in part, received in a gaseous form, and we believe it is, much of this portion of their sustenance will escape, if the manure be left on the surface, subject to the drying of the sun and atmosphere, nor will a little of its virtues be washed away, and consequently lost by the rains. But as we are open to conviction we shall hold ourselves prepared to profit by the light of others.

While on the subject of manures we may say a few words upon marl. This manure may be used according to its quality and the character of the land upon which it may be placed, in quantities varying from 40 to 60 double horse cart loads the acre. The heavier kinds, clay or stone we should presume to be best adapted to light soils, the shell marl, tenacious soils. On these, besides the benefit arising from the lime which they contain such soils would be greatly improved in texture. Where, however, the shell marl may not be procurable, the others should be used, no matter what the character of the land is, as its condition would be immensely meliorated by the calcareous principle contained therein.

SALTPETRE AND NITRATE OF SODA.

Boston, April 27, 1842.

To the Editor of the Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

Sir—I have noticed an article copied from your interesting and useful paper, recommending the use of saltpetre (nitrate of potash) in solution

for seed corn. The facts stated in the article copied from the Waterbury are highly interesting; and as the use of saltpetre for manure is important to every farmer, I am induced to send you some additional facts, with special reference to their value as a top-dressing to the growing plant.

The Muck Manual, recently published by Dana, of Sowl, contains some curious details of experiments in the use of the different kinds of salts to the land that are well worthy the attention of every farmer, and it is to be hoped that the experiments there recommended will not be forgotten during the coming season.

Salt Petre and Nitrate of Soda have been extensively used in Great Britain as a top-dressing for grass and corn crops. By the last accounts we learn that 25,000 tons of the nitrate of soda were sold in London during 1841, for agricultural purposes, and we have various accounts of experiments and favorable results from its use, a few of which I will subjoin.

The proper quantity of Salt petre or Nitrate of Soda (called by some American petre) to the acre is 1 1/2 cwt. It is considered good on all kinds of grass and grain crops, but on turnips and root crops generally it has failed. One gentleman in Yorkshire county applied 1 ton on turnips and meadow land; on the turnips it entirely failed, but on the meadow land its effects were astonishing. In the course of nine or ten days it could be seen to an inch where it had been sown, and at the time of mowing, the land where Nitrate had been sown produced one-third more than the other parts of the meadow.

On the land of Earl Spencer, a soil, with a small proportion of lime, a cwt. salt petre per acre was sown in 1837. Its effect was very visible in the course of a week, and the result upon three weeks was 7 1/2 bushels per acre, besides a considerable increase of straw, in the Salt petre on land.

Other experiments could not be given time to copy them, which would illustrate the utility of this kind of top-dressing for grass or grain crops.

Nitrate of Soda and the Muck Manual, should be ground fine and applied to the land.

I should advise those who are disposed to try either of these articles, to do so in a manner that they would be able to see the result, at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre.

Salt petre can be readily obtained at all the Sea-port towns. It is not so plentiful. I have seen quantities of each, which weighed bags of 112 pounds, and sold at \$8, per bag. Any farmers who are disposed to purchase manures can be supplied with them at No. 42 North Market Street, CHAS. P. BROWN.

From the Farmers Register.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WENTHAM (ENG.) FARMERS' MEETING.

At the following meeting, the Rev. Mr. WENTHAM (ENG.) FARMER, was present. At the application of the Rev. Mr. WENTHAM, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the application of soda, and its effects as a manure, be a subject for the consideration of the meeting, and that the Rev. Mr. WENTHAM be authorized to introduce, if related, any experiment he had made in relation to it.

Resolved, That the 12th, 1842, be the rate of soda at half a cwt. per acre, about half a field—missed two acres, then sowed the remainder of the field with a cwt. per acre. On the 23d of May, the land sown with the half cwt. per acre was again sown with half a cwt. per acre more, excepting one stretch, which leaving the two stretches without any; in a few days a great difference was perceptible, both in color and strength of the wheat between the land sown with half a cwt. and that not sown; and there was also an evident difference in the stretch sown with a half a cwt. only, being much paler in color, and not so strong in plant as the land sown with the cwt. per acre—and as continued till harvest. At harvest, measured one-third of an acre from the two stretches left unsown, and the quantity from two sown stretches adjoining; each crop was harvested and thrashed separately, and the result was, an increase at the rate of five bushels and seven pints of wheat, and two and a half cwt. of straw per acre on the nitrated part above that not nitrated. This experiment was made on light land, a pea stubble mucked for the wheat, which lost the color very much in the dry month of April, and became very weak in plant previous to the nitrate being applied, but approved very rapidly afterwards.

He had also applied it to barley and oats, without receiving much benefit, and is of opinion that applying it to land of deep staple and already in a good state, is likely to be injurious by producing luxuriant a growth of straw, and to injure the quality of the grain, and to increase the quantity. In relation to the use of saltpetre (nitrate of potash) in solution

The papers from which the extracts are made are the Farmers' Register, the American Farmer, the Waterbury, the Muck Manual, and the Muck Manual. Such papers should be read by every farmer, and the opinions of the authors should be carefully considered. The Farmers' Register is particularly valuable, and should be read by every farmer. The American Farmer is also a valuable paper, and should be read by every farmer. The Waterbury is a paper which contains many interesting articles, and should be read by every farmer. The Muck Manual is a book which contains many valuable facts, and should be read by every farmer.