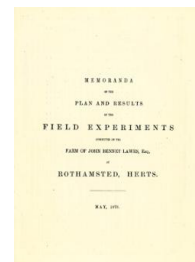


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Memoranda of the Field Experiments at Rothamsted, May 1873

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MEMORANDA
OF THE
PLAN AND RESULTS
OF THE
FIELD EXPERIMENTS
CONDUCTED ON THE
FARM OF JOHN BENNET LAWES, Esq.,
AT
ROTHAMSTED, HERTS.

MAY, 1873.

THE PARK. EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT MANURES ON PERMANENT MEADOW LAND.

The Land has probably been laid down with Grass for some centuries. No fresh seed has been artificially sown within the last 40 years certainly; nor is there record of any having been sown since the Grass was first laid down. The experiments commenced in 1856, at which time the character of the herbage appeared uniform over all the Plots. Excepting as explained in the Table, and in the foot-notes, the same description of Manure has been applied year after year to the same Plot.

(Area under experiment, about 7 acres.)

PLOTS.	1 acre. 1 lb. (pound avoiz.) 1 cwt. (hundredweight) 1 ton 1 lb. per acre 1 cwt. per acre	= (about) = (about) = (about) = (about) = (about)	0-40 Hectare 0-45 Kilogramme .. 51-0 Kilogrammes .. 1016-0 Kilogrammes .. 1-12 Kilogramme per Hectare 125-5 Kilogrammes per Hectare	1-59 Prussian Morgen. 0-91 Zollverein Pfund. 1-02 Centner. 20-33 Centner. 0-57 Zollv. Pfd. per P. Morgen. 0-64 Centner per Hectare	Produce per Acre, weighed as Hay.				PLOTS.
					14th Season; 1869.	15th Season; 1870.	16th Season; 1871.	17th Season; 1872.		Average per Annum; 16 years 1869-1871.
	Manures, per acre, per Annum.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
1	{1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farmyard Manure, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (a); average produce 49½ cwt. } {1864 and since, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone; average produce (8 years, 1864-71) 43½ cwt. }	61	16½	43½	31½	Cwts.	46½	1	
2	{1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farmyard Manure; average produce 42½ cwt. } {1864 and since, unmanured; average produce (8 years, 1864-71) 38½ cwt. }	55½	13½	33½	25½	Cwts.	40½	2	
3	Unmanured, continuously	38	5½	25½	14½	Cwts.	22½	3	
4	3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime (b)	40½	7½	24½	15½	Cwts.	24½	1) 4	
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	45½	8½	28½	18½	Cwts.	36½	2) 5	
6	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	35½	5½	29½	22½	Cwts.	28½	6	
(c) 6	{1856-68, 13 years. 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 30½ cwt. } {1869 and since, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos.; av. prod. (3 yrs., 1869-71) 36½ cwt. }	56½	16½	37½	25½	Cwts.	31½	7	
7	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	54½	17½	39½	37½	Cwts.	35½	8	
(c) 8	{1856-61, 6 years, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate; average produce 36 cwt. } {1862 and since, 250 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate; average produce (10 years, 1862-71) 30 cwt. }	46½	12½	30	22½	Cwts.	32½	9	
9	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	68½	29½	58½	50½	Cwts.	52½	10	
10	{1856-61, 6 yrs, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 400 lbs. Amm.-salts; av. prod. 55½ cwt. } {1862 and since, 250 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 400 lbs. Amm.-salts; av. prod. (10 yrs., 1862-71) 45½ cwt. }	57½	21½	46½	38½	Cwts.	49½	11	
11	300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosph., 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts	75½	42½	56½	63½	Cwts.	60½	1) 11	
11	300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosph., 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts, and 400 lbs. Silicate Soda (c)	78½	49½	65½	63½	Cwts.	64½	2) 12	
12	Unmanured continuously	38½	11½	26½	20½	Cwts.	25½	13	
13	300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosph., 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 2000 lbs. Cut Wheat-straw	77½	48	63	62½	Cwts.	56½	14	
14	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (e), 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	76½	56½	61½	55½	Cwts.	57½	15	
15	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	53½	15½	38½	32½	Cwts.	36½	16	
16	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	74½	33½	57	40	Cwts.	48½	17	
17	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	54½	19½	38½	29½	Cwts.	35½	18	
18	Mixture supplying the quantity of Potass, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Phosphoric acid, Silica, and Nitrogen, contained in 1 ton of Hay (commencing 1865)	55½	14½	37½	33½	Cwts.	33½	19	
19	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 290 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	..	40	Cwts.	..	20	
20	327 lbs. Nitrate of Potass, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	..	38½	Cwts.	..	21	

(1) "Ammonia-salts"—in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Murate of Ammonia of Commerce.
 (2) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid Sp. gr. 1.7 (and water).
 (3) Plots 6, 8, and 10, had, besides the Manures specified, 2000 lbs. Sawdust per acre per annum for the first 7 years, 1856-1862, but without effect.
 (4) 200 lbs. 1856-63 inclusive.
 (5) 500 lbs. in 1862 and 1863.
 (6) Only 400 lbs. in 1859-60-61.

(7) The application of Silicates did not commence until 1862.

(8) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. of "Ammonia-salts."

(9) Average of 13 years only, as the manures specified were first applied in 1859 (previously, 1856-7 and 8, Sawdust only).

(10) Average of 14 years only, as these experiments did not commence until 1858.

(11) Average of 7 years only, as the experiment only commenced in 1865.

HOOS FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF BARLEY YEAR AFTER YEAR ON THE SAME LAND, WITHOUT MANURE, AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANURE. Previous Cropping—1847, Swedish Turnips, with Dung and Superphosphate of Lime, the Roots carted off; 1848, Barley; 1849, Clover; 1850, Wheat; 1851, Barley manured with Ammonia-salts. First Experimental Barley Crop in 1852. Barley every year since; and, unless stated to the contrary in the foot-notes, the same Manure has been applied year after year to the same Plot.

(Area under experiment, about 4½ acres.)

PLOTS.	Manures, per acre, per annum.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.						PLOTS.
		Average per Annum, over 20 Years, 1852-1871.			Twenty-first Season, 1872.			
		Dressed Corn.			Dressed Corn.			
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	
1 O.	Unmanured continuously	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	1 O.
2 O.	3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime (1)	20	52½	11½	10½	53½	6	2 O.
3 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	25½	53½	13½	15½	53½	6½	3 O.
4 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	22½	53	12½	10½	53½	6½	4 O.
1 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (4)	27½	53½	14½	14½	53½	7½	1 A.
2 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	32½	52½	18½	26½	52½	15½	2 A.
3 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	47	53½	27½	39½	53½	22½	3 A.
4 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	35	52½	20½	30½	53½	17½	4 A.
1 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda	46½	54	28½	36½	54½	24½	1 AA.
2 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	37	52	22½	26½	52½	16½	2 AA.
3 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	49½	53½	30½	38½	53½	23½	3 AA.
4 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	37½	53½	24½	32½	53½	22	4 AA.
1 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda (5)	49½	53½	33½	32	53½	20½	1 AAS.
2 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (1)	37	54½	21½	33	53½	20½	2 AAS.
3 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	47½	55	29	38½	53½	25½	3 AAS.
4 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	43½	55	25½	35½	54½	22½	4 AAS.
1 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake	50	57	31½	36½	52½	27½	1 C.
2 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	45½	53½	26½	30½	52½	17½	2 C.
3 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	46½	53½	28½	33½	52½	19½	3 C.
4 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate ..	43½	53½	27½	27½	53	17	4 C.
1 N.	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	47½	53½	29½	33½	53½	20½	1 N.
2 N.	275 lbs. (2) Nitrate of Soda	37½ (1)	52½ (1)	22½ (1)	33½	52	22½	2 N.
5 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (1)	41½	52½	26½ (1)	31½	53½	20½	5 O.
5 A.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts	22½ (1)	53½ (1)	12½ (1)	11	53½	6	5 A.
M.	100 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	44½ (1)	53½ (1)	28 (1)	30½	53½	20½	M.
6(1)	Unmanured continuously	21½ (2)	53½ (2)	12½ (2)	9	53½	6½	1(1)
2	Ashes (burnt soil and turf)	22	52½	12½	11	53½	7	2
7(1)	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, 20 years, 1852-1871; unmanured since	22	52½	12½	11	53½	6½	7(1)
2	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, every year	48½	54½	28½	38½	53	26	2

(1) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric acid, and 1.7 (and water).

(2) 300 lbs. per annum for the first six years, 1852-7.

(3) 200 lbs. per annum for the first six years, 1852-7.

(4) The "Ammonia-salts" are in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Murate of Ammonia of Commerce.

(5) First 6 years, 1852-7, instead of Nitrate of Soda, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts per annum; next 10 years, 1858-67, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts per annum; 1868, and since, 275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per annum; 275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 200 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."

(6) The application of Silicates did not commence until 1864; in 1864-5-6 and 7, 200 lbs. Silicate of Soda and 200 lbs. Silicate of Lime were applied per acre, but in 1868, and since, 400 lbs. Silicate of Soda, and no Silicate of Lime. These plots ("AAS") comprise, respectively, one half of the original "AA" plots, and

excepting the addition of the Silicates, have been, and are, in other respects, manured in the same way as the "AA" plots; and, for the sake of comparison with the latter, the average produce is given for the whole period of 20 years, 1852-1871.

(7) 2000 lbs. Rape-cake per annum for the first six years, and 1000 lbs. only, each year since.

(8) 300 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime, without Nitrate of Soda, the first year (1852); Nitrate alone each year since.

(9) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda for 1853-4-5-6, and 7; and 275 lbs. only, each year since.

(10) Ammonia-salts also the first year, but not since.

(11) Average of 19 years only.

(12) Average of 14 years only.

(4)

BROADBALK FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF **WHEAT** YEAR AFTER YEAR ON THE SAME LAND: WITHOUT MANURE, AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANURE. Previous Cropping—1839, Turnips, with Farmyard Manure; 1840, Barley; 1841, Peas; 1842, Wheat; 1843, Oats; the last four Crops Unmanured. First Experimental Wheat Crop in 1844. Wheat every year since; and, with some exceptions, nearly the same description of Manure on the same Plots each year—especially during the last 21 years. Unless otherwise stated, the Manures are sown in the Autumn before the seed.

(Area under experiment, about 13 acres.)

PLOTS.		Manures, per acre, per annum.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.						PLOTS.	
			Average per Annum, 20 Years, 1852-1871.			Twenty-ninth Season, 1872.				
			Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.		
			Quantity.	Weight Bushel.		Quantity.	Weight Bushel.			
0	1 acre	= (about) 0.40 Hectare	or 1.59 Prussian Morgen.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	0
1	1 bushel	= (about) 0.38 Hectolitre	or 0.66 Prussian Scheffel.	17½	58½	15½	17½	58½	16½	1
2	1 lb. (pound avoird.)	= (about) 0.45 Kilogramme	or 0.91 Zollverein Pfund.	15½	58½	13½	10½	57½	11½	2
3	1 cwt. (hundredweight)	= (about) 51.0 Kilogrammes	or 102.0 Centner.	35½	60	33½	32½	60½	33½	3
4	1 bushel per acre	= (about) 0.9 Hectolitre per Hectare	or 0.42 Pr. Schoffel per Pr. Morgen.	14½	57½	13	10½	59	10½	4
5	1 lb. per acre	= (about) 1.12 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 0.57 Zollv. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen.	17½	58½	15½	12½	60	11½	5 (a and b)
6	1 cwt. per acre	= (about) 125.5 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 0.64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.	17	58½	15½	12½	60	11½	6 (a and b)
7	Superphosphate of Lime (three times as much as on No. 5 and succeeding Plots)	.. .. .	.. .. .	26½	59½	24½	20½	60½	22½	7 (a and b)
8	Sulphates of Potash, Soda, and Magnesia (twice as much as on No 5 and succeeding Plots)	.. .. .	.. .. .	35½	59½	35½	29½	60½	34½	8 (a and b)
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons every year)	.. .. .	.. .. .	38½	59	41½	35½	60½	45½	9 {a b
10	Unmanured continuously	.. .. .	.. .. .	36½	58½	41½	40½	60	58½	10 {a b
11	Unmanured for Crop of 1852, and since; previously Superphosphate (made with Muriatic Acid), and Sulphate Ammonia	.. .. .	.. .. .	26	56½	28½	23½	55½	28½	11 (a and b)
12	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	22½	57½	24½	18	55½	21½	12 (a and b)
13	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	28	57½	26½	27½	59½	30½	13 (a and b)
14	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	33½	59½	32½	29½	59½	34½	14 (a and b)
15	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	37	59½	37	30½	59½	37	15 {a b
16	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	32½	59½	32½	30½	60½	35½	16 (a and b)
17	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	34	59½	33½	32½	60½	36½	17 (a and b)
18	200 lbs. ① Sulphate Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ③	.. .. .	.. .. .	32½	59	36½	27½	59½	29½	18 (a and b)
19	3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime ①, 300 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, and 500 lbs. Rape-cake	.. .. .	.. .. .	15½	58	14½	11½	57½	11½	19
20	Unmanured continuously	.. .. .	.. .. .	21	58½	19½	20½	59½	19½	20
21	200 lbs. ① Sulph. Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos., and 100 lbs. Muriate Ammonia	.. .. .	.. .. .	21	58½	19	20½	59½	18½	21
22	200 lbs. ① Sulph. Potash, 100 lbs. ② Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos., and 100 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia	.. .. .	.. .. .	21	58½	19	20½	59½	18½	22

(1) 300 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1858; and previously.
 (2) 200 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1858, and previously.
 (3) "Superphosphate of Lime"—in all cases, excepting for Plot 19, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1.7 (and water).
 (4) The "Ammonia-salts," in all cases, equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.
 (5) 9a 475 lbs. Nitrate Soda in 1852, 275 lbs. in 1853 and 1854, 550 lbs. each year since; 9b 475 lbs. in 1852; 550 lbs. each year since; 550 lbs. is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."
 (6) For 1858, and previously—1½ time as much.
 (7) For 1872 and previously, made with Muriatic instead of Sulphuric Acid.
 (8) For 1872 and previously, 400 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia, sown in the Autumn.
 (9) For 1872 and previously, 300 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia and 500 lbs. Rape-cake, sown in the Autumn.
 (10) The Manures of Plots 17 and 18 are, year by year, transposed.
 (11) Made with Muriatic instead of Sulphuric Acid.
 (12) Average of 20 years' Mineral Manures, alternated with Ammonia-salts.
 (13) Average of 20 years' Ammonia-salts, alternated with Mineral Manures.
 (14) Plots 17 had the Mineral Manures for the Crop of 1872.
 (15) Plots 18 had the Mineral Manures for the Crop of 1872.
 (16) Average of 19 years only; as in 1868, owing to a mistake in carting, the produce could not be ascertained.
 The Plots marked "(a and b)" are divided into duplicate portions, "a" and "b," respectively, which are manured alike; excepting that, for the crops of 1864-5-6 and 7, the "a" portions of plots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, and 17 (or 18), received a mixture of soluble Silicates in addition to the other Manures, but, hitherto, without any material effect; and for the crops of 1868, and since, cut straw (that produced in the previous season) has been applied (instead of Silicates) on the "a" portions of plots 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17 (or 18).

(5)

GEESCROFT FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF OATS YEAR AFTER YEAR ON THE SAME LAND; WITHOUT MANURE, AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANURE.

Previous Cropping—1847 and 1848, Clover, Experimental Manures; 1849—1859, Beans, Experimental Manures; 1860, Fallow; 1861 and 1862, Wheat, Unmanured; 1863, Fallow; 1864, Beans, Dunged; 1865, Wheat, Unmanured; 1866, Beans, Unmanured; 1867 and 1868, Wheat, Unmanured.
First Experimental Oat Crop in 1869.

(Area under Experiment, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.)

Plots.	MANURES, PER ACRE, PER ANNUM.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.											
		1ST SEASON, 1869.			2ND SEASON, 1870.			3RD SEASON, 1871.			4TH SEASON, 1872.		
		Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	
1	Unmanured	Bushels. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	cwts. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bushels. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 35	cwts. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	cwts. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bushels. 15	lbs. 36 $\frac{1}{4}$	cwts. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	{ 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, } { and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (1) }	45	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	{ 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, } { 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate }	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	55	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	{ 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, } { 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate }	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	24

(1) "Superphosphate of Lime"—in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid sp. gr. 1.7 (and water).

(2) "Ammonia-salts"—in each case, equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.

(3) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS.

I.—BEANS, PEAS, AND TARES—GEESCROFT FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS on the growth of Leguminous corn-crops (beans, peas, and tares), with different descriptions of manure, were commenced in 1847, about nine acres being devoted to the purpose.

Experiments with BEANS were continued for thirteen consecutive seasons, to 1859 inclusive; but, during the later years, the crop fell off very much, and the land became very foul.

In 1860 the land was fallowed.

In 1861 a crop of wheat, without manure, was taken.

In 1862 beans were again sown, but with some variation in the manuring.

In 1863 the land was fallowed.

In 1864, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, beans were grown, with much the same manures on the same plots, each year, as in 1862.

In the winter of 1869-70, 5000 lbs. of fresh burnt lime were applied per acre, over all the plots.

In 1870 beans were grown with the same manures on the respective plots as in 1864-69.

In October, 1870, winter beans were sown (without manure), but the plants were to so great an extent destroyed by the severe weather which followed, that, in April 1871, the crop was ploughed up, and the land left fallow.

During the winter and early spring of 1871-2, the land was so wet that it could not be prepared in time for sowing. It was therefore left fallow for 1872, at the end of May subsoiled to a depth of about 12 inches, and re-ploughed in July. The winter and early spring of 1872-3 were also so extremely wet, that it was again impossible to prepare the land in time for sowing; it was, however, ploughed up towards the end of March, and is again left fallow.

The general result of the experiments with BEANS has been, that mineral constituents used as manure (more particularly potass), increased the produce very much during the early years; and, to a certain extent, afterwards, whenever the season was favourable for the crop. Ammonia-salts, on the other hand, produced very little effect; notwithstanding that a Leguminous crop contains two, three, or more times as much nitrogen as a Gramineous one grown under similar conditions as to soil, &c. Nitrate of soda has, however, produced marked effects. But Leguminous crops grown too frequently on the same land seem to be peculiarly subject to disease, which no conditions of manuring that we have hitherto tried seem to obviate.

Experiments with PEAS were soon abandoned, owing to the difficulty of keeping the land free from weeds, and an alternation of BEANS and WHEAT was substituted; the beans being manured much as in the experiments with the same crop grown continuously as above described. But the wetness of the winter of 1871-72 prevented the sowing of the Beans for the season of 1872; and again the wetness of the autumn and winter of 1872-3 prevented the sowing of the wheat until April 4, 1873, when Nursery wheat was put in.

In alternating WHEAT with BEANS, the remarkable result was obtained, that nearly as much wheat, and nearly as much nitrogen, were yielded in eight crops of wheat in alternation with the highly nitrogenous beans, as in sixteen crops of wheat grown consecutively without manure in another field, and also nearly as much as were obtained in a third field in eight crops alternated with bare fallow.

Experiments with TARES, like those with Peas, were soon abandoned, and for the same reasons. Beans were at first substituted, with some variation in the description of the manures employed; but this experiment has likewise been abandoned for some years.

II.—RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—HOOS FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS on the growth of Clover, with many different descriptions of manure, were commenced in 1849, and, with the occasional interposition of a corn-crop, or fallow, have been continued up to the present time.

As with other Leguminous crops, the result was, that mineral constituents applied as manure (particularly potass) considerably increased the early crops; whereas ammonia-salts had little or no beneficial effect, and were sometimes injurious. It may be added that, even up to the present time, the beneficial effects of long previous applications of potass are apparent whenever there is any growth at all. To go a little more into detail:—

In the first year, 1849, the crops were throughout very heavy; especially with mineral, and without nitrogenous manure.

In autumn 1849 wheat was sown, and in spring 1850 Red Clover. In 1851 small cuttings were taken; and in 1852, though the crops were not heavy, there was by no means a failure. Since that time, however, all attempts to grow clover year after year on the same land have failed to give anything like a full crop, or a plant which would stand the usual time on the ground. Small cuttings were obtained in the autumns of 1855 and 1859 from seed sown in the spring of those years, and small but rather heavier cuttings in June and August 1865, from seed sown in 1864.

On two occasions (1851 and 1854), heavy dressings of Farmyard dung were applied to some of the plots; and in 1854 some received a dressing of 20 tons of dung, and 5000 lbs. of lime, per acre.

On some portions of the land Clover-seed has been sown 10 times during the 23 years, and more frequently alone than with a corn-crop; but in 7 out of the last 8 trials the plant has died off in the winter and spring succeeding the sowing the seed.

In view of these failures in the field, it is a fact of much interest, that in 1854 Red Clover was sown in a garden, only a few hundred yards distant from the experimental field, on soil which has been under ordinary garden cultivation for probably two or three centuries, and it has every year since shown very luxuriant growth; and, after re-sowing 4 times during the period, namely, in 1860, 1865, 1868, and 1871, there is at the present time (spring 1873) a luxuriant plant on the ground.

In reference to the field experiments, it may be added that, in 1864, a portion of the land was trenched 2 feet deep, and one-third of the manure was mixed with the layer from 24 to 16 inches, one-third from 16 to 8 inches, and the remainder from 8 inches upwards. Owing to the characters of the season, the mechanical condition of the land was at first very unfavourable after this treatment; but, although many years have now elapsed, and the excess of constituents supplied was in some cases considerable, the plant has died off as completely on these plots as elsewhere.

Again, in the winter of 1867-8 small portions of the experimental land were dug, some to the depth of 9 inches, some to the depth of 18, some to the depth of 27, and some to the depth of 36 inches, and sown to the respective depths with different mixtures; supplying in some cases very large amounts of potass, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda, &c. From other similar sized plots, the soil was removed to the depths of 9, 18, and 27 inches respectively, and replaced by soil taken at the same depths from the garden border, on a portion of which clover had been grown successfully since 1854, as above referred to. In April 1868 clover was sown over the whole of these small plots, and on some other portions of the land not so treated; but the plant for the most part died off during the following winter.

In April 1869 the same portions were re-sown, small quan-

ties of clover were cut in September of that year, but the plant again died off in the winter.

In April 1870 Clover was sown over the whole of the experimental land, this time in conjunction with Barley; but on those portions which had also been sown in 1868 and 1869 the plant again died off during the winter and early spring; whilst from those which had not been sown in 1868 and 1869 two small cuttings were taken in 1871. In the spring of 1872, the plant being then almost entirely gone, the land was ploughed up. It was again ploughed in July 1872, and in March 1873; the intention being to sow some other leguminous crop; but owing to the wetness and lateness of the season this has not been done, and the land again lays fallow.

In the spring of 1871 the small plots in the field were again re-sown, and those of the garden-soil were entirely enclosed, both around and above, by galvanised wire netting. Small cuttings were taken from these small beds in July 1872; and at this time (May 1873) there is a fair plant on most of them, but less on those with garden soil than on several of the others from which less was taken last year.

The general result of the experiments in the field is—that neither organic matter rich in carbon as well as other constituents, nor ammonia-salts, nor nitrate of soda, nor mineral constituents, nor a complex mixture, supplied as manure, whether at the surface or at a considerable depth, has hitherto availed to restore the clover-yielding capabilities of the land.

On the other hand, it is clear that the garden-soil has supplied the conditions under which clover can be grown year after year on the same land for many years in succession.

The results obtained on the garden-soil seem to show that what is called "clover-sickness," cannot be due to the injurious influence of excreted matters upon the immediately succeeding crop.

That Clover frequently fails coincidently with injury from parasitic plants, or insects, cannot be disputed; but it may be

doubted whether such injury should be reckoned as the cause, or merely the concomitant and an aggravation, of the failing condition.

The results of the experiments seem, therefore, to exclude the supposition that the primary cause of failure is either destruction by parasitic plants or insects, injury from excreted matters, or the shade of a corn-crop, and to indicate that it must be looked for in exhaustion of the soil. Still there remain several open questions. Is it exhaustion of certain organic matters rich in carbon, of nitrogenous food, or of mineral constituents? Again: is there an absolute deficiency in the soil of some of the substances in question, or only an unfavourable condition of combination, or, so to speak, of *soil-digestion* of them, for the requirements of Leguminous plants? Or is there only an unfavourable distribution of them within the soil, considered in relation to the extent and character of the root-range of the crop?

These various suggestions cannot be further considered within the limits of this brief notice, which may be concluded by the following quotation from Rothamsted papers on the subject ('Journal Royal Agricultural Society of England,' vol. xxi. Part I. p. 178; and 'Journal Royal Horticultural Society of London,' vol. iii. p. 86, 1872).

"When land is not what is called 'clover-sick,' the crop of clover may frequently be increased by top-dressings of manure containing potass and superphosphate of lime; but the high price of salts of potass, and the uncertainty of the action of manures upon the crop, render the application of artificial manures for clover a practice of doubtful economy.

"When the land is what is called 'clover-sick,' none of the ordinary manures, whether 'artificial' or natural, can be relied upon to secure a crop.

"So far as our present knowledge goes, the only means of insuring a good crop of Red Clover is to allow some years to elapse before repeating the crop upon the same land."

BARN FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF ROOT-CROPS.

EXPERIMENTS with TURNIPS were commenced in 1843. Eight acres, divided into numerous plots, were set apart for the purpose; and the crop was grown for ten consecutive years on the same land ("Norfolk Whites" 1843-1848, and "Swedes" 1849-1852); on some plots without manure, and on others with different descriptions of manure. Barley was then grown for three consecutive seasons (1853-1855) without manure, in order to test the comparative corn-growing condition of the different plots, and also to equalize their condition, as far as possible, by the exhaustion of some of the most active and immediately available constituents supplied by the previous manuring. A new series of experiments with Swedes was then arranged, having regard to the character of the manures previously applied on the different plots, and to the results previously obtained. This second series was commenced in 1856, and continued for 15 years—namely, to 1870 inclusive.

It is impossible adequately to state the bearing of the results in a few words, but the following are some of the most characteristic indications:—

1. Without manure of any kind, the produce of roots was reduced in a few years to a few cwts. per acre; but the diminutive plants (both root and leaf) contained a very unusually high percentage of nitrogen.

2. Of "mineral" constituents, phosphoric acid (in the form of superphosphate of lime) was by far the most effective manure; but, when this manure is used alone, the immediately available nitrogen of the soil is rapidly exhausted.

3. Really large crops of turnips can only be obtained when the soil supplies a liberal amount of both carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter (as well as mineral constituents); and when they are already available within the soil, or are supplied in the form of farmyard manure, rape-cake, Peruvian guano, ammonia-salts, &c., the rapidity of growth and the amount of the crop are greatly increased by the use of superphosphate of lime applied near to the seed.

The land is now devoted to experiments with sugar-beet; for particulars of which see next page.

BARN FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON SUGAR BEET,

TO BE GROWN YEAR AFTER YEAR ON THE SAME LAND, WITHOUT MANURE, AND WITH DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF MANURE, COMMENCING 1871.

Previous Cropping:—1843-'48 (6 Seasons), experiments on Norfolk White Turnips, with different descriptions of Manure.

1849-'52 (4 Seasons), experiments on Swede Turnips, with different descriptions of Manure.

1853-'55 (3 Seasons), Barley without Manure (with a view as far as possible to equalise the condition of the Plots).

1856-'70 (15 Seasons), experiments on Swede Turnips, with different descriptions of Manure, in which the arrangement of the Plots was the same, and that of the Manures very similar—in fact, exactly the same during the last 10 years as in the first year of Sugar Beet, excepting that, during those 10 years, the Alkalies were omitted for the Swedes. For the second and subsequent years of Sugar Beet slight alterations in the Manures were made, as will be seen below.

Area under experiment about 8 acres. The experiments are arranged as under, in 5 Series, each of which comprises 8 Plots.

Area under experiment about 8 acres. The experiments are arranged as under, in 5 Series, each of which comprises 8 Plots.									
Manures, per Acre, per Annum.									
SERIES 1.									
First Season, 1871.									
PRODUCE PER ACRE (Roots trimmed as for feeding, not as for Sugar making).									
Second Season, 1872.									
PRODUCE PER ACRE (Roots trimmed as for feeding, not as for Sugar making).									

(9)

AGDELL FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS ON AN ACTUAL COURSE OF ROTATION—TURNIPS, BARLEY, LEGUMINOUS CROP (OR FALLOW), AND WHEAT.

These Experiments were commenced in 1848; so that the present crop (1873) is the 26th experimental one, or the second crop of the Seventh Course. One-third of the land has been continuously unmanured; one-third manured with Superphosphate of Lime alone once every four years, that is for the turnip-crop commencing each course; and one-third manured (also for the turnip-crop only) with a complex manure, as described in the foot-note, No. 2.

In the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Courses, instead of clover, half of each plot was sown with beans, and the other half left fallow; for the third crop of the Seventh Course clover is again sown (spring 1873), on half of each plot, the other half being left fallow.

From half of each of the three plots the whole turnip-crop (roots and leaves) was removed; and on the other half the roots were eaten on the land by sheep, and the uneaten leaves spread and ploughed in. In the case of all the other crops, the total produce was removed from the land.

The abstract of results given below relates to the portions of each plot from which the turnip-crops were entirely removed; and on which, in the later courses, beans (not fallow) replaced the clover.

(Area under experiment, about 2½ acres.)

1 lb. (pound avoird.) per acre .. = (about) 1.12 Kilogramme per Hectare, or 0.57 Zollverein Pfund. per Prussian Morgen.
1 cwt. (hundredweight) per acre = (about) 125.5 Kilogrammes per Hectare, or 0.64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.

Years.	Description of Crop.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.								
		Plot 1. Unmanured continuously.			Plot 2. Superphosphate of Lime, ¹ alone, for the Turnip Crops only.			Plot 3. Complex Manure, ² for the Turnip Crops only.		
		Corn ³ (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce. ⁴	Corn ³ (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce. ⁴	Corn ³ (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce. ⁴
1ST COURSE, 1848-51.										
1848	Norfolk White Turnips	65½ cwt.	45½ cwt.	111½ cwt.	225½ cwt.	106½ cwt.	332 cwt.	218 cwt.	151½ cwt.	369½ cwt.
1849	Barley	44½ bush.	2983 lbs.	5656 lbs.	23½ bush.	2111 lbs.	3841 lbs.	28½ bush.	2088 lbs.	3794 lbs.
1850	Clover (calc ^d . as hay) . .	..	..	54 cwt.	..	..	57½ cwt.	..	..	63 cwt.
1851	Wheat	28½ bush.	3431 lbs.	5389 lbs.	28 bush.	3371 lbs.	5253 lbs.	28½ bush.	3552 lbs.	5500 lbs.
2ND COURSE, 1852-55.										
1852	Swedish Turnips. . . .	26 cwt.	4½ cwt.	30½ cwt.	223½ cwt.	20½ cwt.	243½ cwt.	396½ cwt.	36½ cwt.	433 cwt.
1853	Barley	34½ bush.	2430 lbs.	4465 lbs.	28½ bush.	1873 lbs.	3560 lbs.	38½ bush.	2604 lbs.	4873 lbs.
1854	Beans	5½ bush.	1055 lbs.	1445 lbs.	5½ bush.	1103 lbs.	1534 lbs.	9½ bush.	1355 lbs.	2065 lbs.
1855	Wheat	35½ bush.	3619 lbs.	5859 lbs.	35½ bush.	3525 lbs.	5789 lbs.	37½ bush.	3942 lbs.	6371 lbs.
3RD COURSE, 1856-59.										
1856	Swedish Turnips. . . .	32 cwt.	2½ cwt.	34½ cwt.	136 cwt.	7½ cwt.	143½ cwt.	333½ cwt.	12½ cwt.	346½ cwt.
1857	Barley	48½ bush.	2600 lbs.	5337 lbs.	28½ bush.	1475 lbs.	3976 lbs.	48 bush.	2453 lbs.	5168 lbs.
1858	Beans	6½ bush.	1100 lbs.	1515 lbs.	6½ bush.	1155 lbs.	1605 lbs.	12½ bush.	1520 lbs.	2357 lbs.
1859	Wheat	35½ bush.	4030 lbs.	6262 lbs.	34½ bush.	3930 lbs.	6120 lbs.	39½ bush.	4610 lbs.	7154 lbs.
4TH COURSE, 1860-63.										
1860	Swedish Turnips. . . .	1 cwt.	(6½ lbs.)	1 cwt.	29½ cwt.	1½ cwt.	30½ cwt.	87½ cwt.	3½ cwt.	90½ cwt.
1861	Barley	38½ bush.	2522 lbs.	4718 lbs.	30½ bush.	2000 lbs.	3775 lbs.	60½ bush.	3940 lbs.	7391 lbs.
1862	Beans	29 bush.	1840 lbs.	3661 lbs.	29½ bush.	2150 lbs.	4040 lbs.	43½ bush.	3280 lbs.	5990 lbs.
1863	Wheat	44½ bush.	3467 lbs.	6350 lbs.	34½ bush.	3390 lbs.	5619 lbs.	46½ bush.	4697 lbs.	7626 lbs.
5TH COURSE, 1864-67.										
1864	Swedish Turnips. . . .	8½ cwt.	0½ cwt.	9½ cwt.	68 cwt.	4½ cwt.	72½ cwt.	176½ cwt.	8½ cwt.	185 cwt.
1865	Barley	39 bush.	2134 lbs.	4182 lbs.	33½ bush.	1615 lbs.	3394 lbs.	47½ bush.	2395 lbs.	5148 lbs.
1866	Beans	10½ bush.	1013 lbs.	1629 lbs.	7½ bush.	978 lbs.	1463 lbs.	20½ bush.	1990 lbs.	3343 lbs.
1867	Wheat	21 bush.	2143 lbs.	3473 lbs.	19½ bush.	1966 lbs.	3222 lbs.	23½ bush.	3003 lbs.	4567 lbs.
6TH COURSE, 1868-71.										
1868	Swedish Turnips	Failed, and ploughed up.			Failed, and ploughed up.			Failed, and ploughed up.		
1869	Barley	24½ bush.	1948 lbs.	3358 lbs.	28½ bush.	2025 lbs.	3636 lbs.	42½ bush.	3309 lbs.	5900 lbs.
1870	Beans	13½ bush.	738 lbs.	1591 lbs.	15½ bush.	768 lbs.	1778 lbs.	24½ bush.	1056 lbs.	2664 lbs.
1871	Wheat	20½ bush.	2799 lbs.	4092 lbs.	23½ bush.	3048 lbs.	4521 lbs.	23 bush.	3440 lbs.	4883 lbs.
SUMMARY—AVERAGE OF THE 6 COURSES, 1848-1871.										
1848, '52, '56, '60, '64	Swedish Turnips. . . .	26½ cwt.	10½ cwt.	37½ cwt.	136½ cwt.	28 cwt.	164½ cwt.	242½ cwt.	42½ cwt.	285 cwt.
1849, '53, '57, '61, '65, '69	Barley	38½ bush.	2440 lbs.	4610 lbs.	30 bush.	1850 lbs.	3355 lbs.	44½ bush.	2829 lbs.	5362 lbs.
1850, '54, '58, '62, '66, '70	Clover, 1850 (calc ^d . as hay)	..	..	54 cwt.	..	..	57½ cwt.	..	..	63 cwt.
1851, '55, '59, '63, '67, '71	Beans	12½ bush.	1149 lbs.	1990 lbs.	13 bush.	1231 lbs.	2084 lbs.	22½ bush.	1840 lbs.	3284 lbs.
	Wheat	30½ bush.	3249 lbs.	5238 lbs.	29½ bush.	3205 lbs.	5087 lbs.	33½ bush.	3874 lbs.	6017 lbs.

(1) First Course—100 lbs. Bone-ash, and 100 lbs. Sulphuric Acid (sp. gr. 1.7); Second Course—160 lbs. Bone-ash, 120 lbs. Sulphuric Acid; Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Courses—200 lbs. Bone-ash, and 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, *per acre*.

(2) First Course—100 lbs. Pearl-ash, 100 lbs. Bone-ash, 100 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, 100 lbs. Muriate of Ammonia, and 1000 lbs. Rape-Cake; Second Course—300 lbs. Sulphate of Potash, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Magnesia, 160 lbs. Bone-ash, 120 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, 100 lbs. Muriate

of Ammonia, and 2000 lbs. Rape-cake; Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Courses—300 lbs. Sulphate of Potash, 200 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Magnesia, 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, 100 lbs. Muriate of Ammonia, and 2000 lbs. Rape-cake, *per acre*.

(3) The quantities given in *Bushels* represent the *Dressed* Corn only.

(4) The "Total Produce" of the Corn-crops includes Dressed Corn, Offal Corn, and Total Straw.

(10)

EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF WHEAT, IN 1873; AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	DRESSED CORN PER ACRE.						WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.				
	1868;	1869;	1870;	1871;	1872;	Average.	1868;	1869;	1870;	1871;	1872;
	Sawpit Field; 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure; after Clover.	Thirty Acres Field; 2 cwt. Guano; after Clover.	Sawyer's Field; 4 cwt. Guano; after Fallow.	Sawpit Field; 3 cwt. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	Foster's Field; 2 cwt. Super- phosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Roots, carted off.	Average.	Sawpit Field; 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure; after Clover.	Thirty Acres Field; 2 cwt. Guano; after Clover.	Sawyer's Field; 4 cwt. Guano; after Fallow.	Sawpit Field; 3 cwt. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	Foster's Field; 2 cwt. Super- phosphate; 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Roots, carted off.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Season 1873.											
Long Hoos Field, 1½ Cwt. Nitrate Soda; after	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangolds with Dung 1872, Sainfoin 1871 and 1870.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. White-chaff (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rivetts (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chubb Wheat (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Red-chaff (White) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Brownick (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Red Wonder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Burwell (Old Red Lanmas) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bristol Red ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Red Nursery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Red Langham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Woolly Ear (White) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hardcastle (White) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Victoria White, Hallett's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Hunter's White, Hallett's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Original Red, Hallett's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. White Chiddam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Red Rostock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Casey's White ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Golden Rough-chaff (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Bole's Prolife (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Club Wheat (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Niagara (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Clover's Suffolk Red	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Golden Drop (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Maynard's (Red) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(11)

EXPERIMENTS WITH A VIEW TO ECONOMY IN THE USE OF EXPENSIVE NITROGENOUS MANURES.

It is found that generally less than half the nitrogen supplied in such manures as guano, ammonia-salts, or nitrate of soda, is recovered in the increase of the crop for which they are used; that a considerable quantity may remain in the soil in a comparatively inactive state, yielding increase very slowly; and that a considerable quantity may be carried away by drainage, and lost. It seemed desirable, therefore, to commence a series of

experiments to determine whether any saving can be effected by applying comparatively small quantities near to the seed, instead of larger amounts in the usual mode of broadcast sowing and harrowing-in.

It is also intended to make experiments with a view to ascertain the best periods of the year for the application of such manures to different crops.

FIRST SEASON, 1871.

Experiments upon Wheat. Little Hoos Field. Plots $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each.

PLOT No.	MANURES PER ACRE, &c.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.		
		Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	
1	Unmanured. Seed 1 bushel, dibbled 6 inches apart in the rows	Bushels. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 59.3	cwts. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	{ 146 lbs. (1) Sulphate Ammonia. Seed 1 bushel; } { Holes dibbled 6 inches apart in the rows; manure (mixed with Ashes) put in, and seed above }	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.1	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	{ 292 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia. Seed 1 bushel; } { Manure (mixed with Ashes) sown broadcast, seed dibbled 6 inches apart in the rows }	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	58.3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$

(1) Containing Nitrogen equal to that in 15 bushels of grain, with its average proportion of Straw.

Experiments upon Barley. Thirty-acres Field. Plots $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each.

PLOT No.	MANURES PER ACRE, &c.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.		
		Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	
1	Unmanured. Seed 3 bushels; drilled	Bushels. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 53.9	cwts. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } { Manures mixed with Ashes and sown broadcast; seed drilled .. }	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.3	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } { Manures mixed with Ashes and drilled; seed drilled above .. }	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.4	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } { Manures, Ashes, and Seed mixed, and drilled together .. }	51	53.0	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; } { Holes dibbled, 6 inches apart in the rows; Manures (mixed with Ashes) put in, and Seed above }	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.3	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	{ 2 cwt. Superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } { Manures mixed with Ashes and sown broadcast; seed drilled }	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	51.6	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

SECOND SEASON, 1872.

Experiments upon Barley. Thirty-acres Field. Plots $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each.

PLOT No.	MANURES PER ACRE, &c.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.		
		Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	
1	Unmanured. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, drilled	Bushels. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 54.4	cwts. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	{ 3 cwt. Superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; } { Manures made up to 15 bushels per acre with Ashes, and sown broadcast; seed drilled .. }	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	54.1	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	{ 3 cwt. Superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; } { The Superphosphate mixed with 40 lbs. slaked Lime to neutralize the acid, the Nitrate added, and the whole made up to 15 bushels per acre with Ashes, and sown broadcast; Seed drilled .. }	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; } { Manures and Seed made up to 15 bushels per acre with Ashes, and the whole (Manure, Seed, and Ashes) drilled together }	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	54.1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	{ 1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; } { Manures and Seed made up to 15 bushels per acre with a mixture of half Lime and half Ashes, and the whole (Manure, Seed, Lime, and Ashes) drilled together }	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.1	27

THIRD SEASON, 1873.

Some experiments are in progress in which a given quantity of Nitrate of Soda (generally at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre) has, by means of plaster of Paris and other substances, been made to adhere to the seed, forming a coating upon it. Experiments in pots, well watered and kept in a greenhouse, showed that barley so coated germinated well, and gave strong and healthy plants; but owing to the wetness of the weather previously, to the consequent lateness of sowing, and to the scarcity of rain since, the coated seeds sown in the field have not come up regularly, and it remains to be seen whether the result will eventually be favourable. Even if it were so, there are practical difficulties in the way of so preparing the seed, which might render the method inapplicable in ordinary practice.