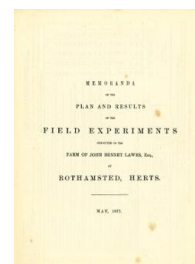


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Memoranda of the Field Experiments at Rothamsted, May 1872



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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, 1872.

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.

PLOTS.	Manures, per acre, per Annum.				Produce per Acre, weighed as Hay.				Average per Annum; 16 Years 1856-1871.	PLOTS.
	1 acre	1 lb. (pound avoird.) .. .	1 cwt. (hundredweight) .. .	1 ton .. .	13th Season; 1866.	14th Season; 1869.	15th Season; 1870.	16th Season; 1871.			Cwts.	Cwts.
1	(1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farnyard Manure, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts ⁽¹⁾ ; average produce 49½ cwts. } (1864 and since, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone; average produce (8 years, 1864-71) 43½ cwts.	0.40 Hectare	0.59 Prussian Mergel.	.. .. .	41½	61	16½	43½	46½	1
2	(1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farnyard Manure; average produce 42½ cwts. } (1864 and since, unmanured; average produce (8 years, 1864-71) 38½ cwts.	0.45 Kilogrammes	0.91 Zollverein Pfund.	.. .. .	36½	55½	13½	33½	40½	2
3	Unmanured, continuously	51.0 Kilogrammes	1.02 Centner.	.. .. .	17½	38	5½	25½	22½	3
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime ⁽²⁾	(about) 10.16.0 Kilogrammes	20.33 Centner.	.. .. .	19½	40½	7½	24½	24½	1) 4
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	(about) 1.12 Kilogrammes per Hectare or	0.57 Zollv. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen.	.. .. .	29½	45½	8½	38½	36½	
6	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	125.5 Kilogrammes per Hectare or	0.64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.	.. .. .	24	35½	5½	29½	28½	5
7	(1856-63, 13 years, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 30½ cwts. } (1869 and since, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosph. ; av. prod. (3 yrs., 1869-71) 36½ cwts. . . . .			.. .. .	27½	56½	16½	37½	31½	6
8	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate .. .. .			.. .. .	38	54½	17½	39½	35½	7
9	(1856-61, 6 years, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate; average produce 36 cwts. } (1862 and since, 250 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate; average produce (10 years, 1862-71) 39 cwts. . . . .			.. .. .	27½	46½	12½	30	32½	8
10	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts .. .. .			.. .. .	59½	68½	29½	58½	52½	9
11	(1856-61, 6 yrs, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosph. ; av. prod. 55½ cwts. } (1862 and since, 250 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosph. ; av. prod. (10 yrs., 1862-71) 45½ cwts. . . . .			.. .. .	44½	57½	21½	46½	49½	10
12	Unmanured continuously .. .. .			.. .. .	63½	75½	42½	56½	60½	1) 11
13	300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosph., 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts .. .. .			.. .. .	72½	78½	49	65½	64½	
14	500 lbs. Nitrate of Soda ⁽³⁾ , 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate .. .. .			.. .. .	23½	38½	11½	26½	25½	12
15	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda .. .. .			.. .. .	61	77½	48	63	56½	13
16	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate .. .. .			.. .. .	69	76½	56½	61½	57½	14
17	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda .. .. .			.. .. .	31½	53½	15½	38½	36½	15
18	Mixture supplying the quantity of Potass, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Phosphoric acid, Silica, and Nitrogen, contained in 1 ton of Hay (commencing 1865) .. .. .			.. .. .	51½	74½	33½	57	48½	16
19	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 290 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (commencing 1872) .. .. .			.. .. .	28½	54½	19½	38½	36½	17
20	327 lbs. Nitrate of Potass, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (commencing 1872) .. .. .			.. .. .	27½	53½	14½	37½	33½	18

(1) "Ammonia-salts"—in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonin 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.					
		Average per Annum, over 20 Years, 1852-1871.		Twentieth Season, 1871.			
		Dressed Corn.	Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Total Straw.		
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.		
1 O.	Unmanured continuously	20	52½	16½	55	11	1 O.
2 O.	34 cwts Superphosphate of Lime (1)	25½	53½	16½	56	12½	2 O.
3 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	23½	53	19½	55½	11½	3 O.
4 O.	200 lbs. (4) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (5) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	27½	53	27½	55½	14	4 O.
1 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (6)	32½	52½	18½	55½	23½	1 A.
2 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	47	53½	27½	55	28½	2 A.
3 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (7) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (8) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	35	52½	20½	56½	25½	3 A.
4 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (9) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (10) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	46½	54	28½	56½	32½	4 A.
1 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda	37	52	22½	54	26½	1 AA.
2 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	49½	53	30½	56	32½	2 AA.
3 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (11) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (12) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	37½	52½	24½	53	25½	3 AA.
4 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (13) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (14) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	48½	53½	32½	56½	32½	4 AA.
1 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, and 400 lbs. Silicate of Soda (15)	37	54½	21½	54½	29½	1 AAS.
2 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (16) and 400 lbs. Silicate of Soda	47½	55½	29	55½	36½	2 AAS.
3 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (17) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (18) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 400 lbs. Silicate Soda	48½	55	25½	53	31½	3 AAS.
4 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (19) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (20) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 400 lbs. Silicate Soda	50	55½	31½	55½	38	4 AAS.
1 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake	45½	53	26½	56½	27½	1 C.
2 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	46½	53½	28½	56½	27½	2 C.
3 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (21) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (22) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	45½	53	27½	56½	30½	3 C.
4 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (23) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (24) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	47½	53	29½	56½	32	4 C.
1 N.	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	37½ (1)	53½ (1)	22½ (1)	54½	29½	1 N.
2 N.	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	41½	52½	26½ (1)	54½	31½	2 N.
5 O.	200 lbs. (25) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (26)	22½	53½	12½	55½	13½	5 O.
5 A.	200 lbs. (27) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts	44½	53½	28 (1)	55½	29½	5 A.
M.	200 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	21½ (12)	52½ (12)	12½ (12)	55	14½	M.
6(1)	Unmanured continuously	22	52½	12½	55½	13½	1
6(2)	Ashes (burnt soil, turf, and weeds)	22	53	12½	54½	13½	2
7(1)	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, 20 years, 1852-1871; unmanured since	48½	54½	28½	56½	37½	7
7(2)	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, every year	48½	54½	28½	56½	37½	7

(1) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric acid sp. gr. 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" in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Nitrate 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 cwts. 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.

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; and 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 20 years.

(Area under experiment, about 13 acres.)

PLOTS.	Manures, per acre, per annum.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.					
		Average per Annum, 20 Years, 1852-1871.			Twenty-eighth Season, 1871.		
		Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.		Total Straw.
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.
0	Superphosphate of Lime (three times as much as on No. 5 and succeeding Plots)	Bushels. 17½	cwts. 15½	Bushels. 14	lbs. 56½	cwts. 14	0
1	Sulphates of Potass, Soda, and Magnesia (twice as much as on No 5 and succeeding Plots)	15½	58½	10½	57	13	1
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons every year)	35½	60	39	60	40½	2
3	Unmanured continuously	14½	57½	9½	54½	9½	3
4	Unmanured for Crop of 1852, and since; previously Superphosphate (made with Muratic Acid), and Sulphate Ammonia	15½	58½	10½	57	11½	4
5 (a and b)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3)	17	56½	11½	56½	12½	5 (a and b)
6 (a and b)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3)	20½	59½	17	56½	20½	6 (a and b)
7 (a and b)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3)	35½	59½	22½	56½	27½	7 (a and b)
8 (a and b)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3)	38½	59	27½	57½	35½	8 (a and b)
9 { a	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3)	36½	58½	34½	58½	43½	9 { a b
b	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	25	56½	17½	52½	21½	
10 { a	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone, for 1845, and each year since; Mineral Manure in 1844	22½	57½	10½	53½	11½	10 { a b
b	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone, for 1845, and each year since (excepting 1846 and 1850); Mineral Manure in 1844, 748, and 50	25½	58	10	53½	12	
11 (a and b)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	28	57½	11	54	12½	11 (a and b)
12 (a and b)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 366½ lbs. (4) Sulphate of Soda	33½	59½	21	56	23	12 (a and b)
13 (a and b)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 200 lbs. (5) Sulphate of Potass	33½	59½	30½	57½	33½	13 (a and b)
14 (a and b)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 280 lbs. (6) Sulphate of Magnesia	33½	59½	24½	56½	26½	14 (a and b)
15 { a	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, (7) 400 lbs. Sulph. Ammonia	32½	59½	29½	59	32½	15 { a b
b	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, (7) 300 lbs. Sulph. Ammonia, and 500 lbs. Rape-cake	34	59½	32	58½	34	
16 (a and b)	(1852-64, 13 years, 200 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 39½ bush, Corn, 46½ cwts. Straw	32½	59	13½	56½	13½	16 (a and b)
17 (a and b)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	31½ (3)	59½ (3)	16 (11)	56½ (11)	16½ (11)	17 (a and b)
18 (a and b)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Mg. silica, and 3½ cwts Superphosphate	17½ (10)	58½ (10)	28½ (13)	58½ (13)	29½ (13)	
19	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (7), 300 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, and 500 lbs. Rape-cake	30½	58½	22½	56	24	19
20	Unmanured continuously	15½ (12)	58 (12)	10½	55½	12	20
21	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 100 lbs. Muriate Ammonia	21½	58½	15½	56½	16½	21
22	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia	21	58½	16½	56½	16½	22

(1) 300 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1853, and previously.
 (2) 200 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1858, and previously.
 (3) Superphosphate of Lime v—in all cases, excepting for Plots 15 and 19, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 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) 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."
 (6) For 1858, and previously—1½ time as much.
 (7) Made with Muratic instead of Sulphuric Acid.
 (8) The Manures of Plots 17 and 18 are, year by year, transposed.
 (9) Average of 20 years' Ammonia-salts, alternated with Mineral Manures.
 (10) Average of 20 years Mineral Manures, alternated with Ammonia-salts.
 (11) Plots 17 had the Mineral Manures for the Crop of 1871.
 (12) Plots 18 had the Ammonia-salts for the Crop of 1871.
 (13) 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, 10, 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).

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, $\frac{2}{3}$ acre).

PLOTS.	Manures, per Acre, per annum.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.											
		1ST SEASON, 1869.				2ND SEASON, 1870.				3RD SEASON, 1871.			
		Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Dressed Corn.
1	Unmanured	Bushels. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	cwts. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 35	cwts. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	cwts. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	cwts. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	{ 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Super-phosphate of Lime (1)	45	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	50
5	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	55	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$

(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 part Sulphate and Nitrate 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—GEESORFT 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 is therefore left fallow for 1872, and will be subsoiled.

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 Gramineaceous 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.

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 Farnyard 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 1872) a fairly 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 quantities 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, but the plant has since failed, and the land is again ploughed up.

In the spring of 1871 the small plots were again re-sown, and those of the garden-soil were entirely enclosed, both around and above, by galvanised wire netting. At this time (May 1872) there is a thin plant on all the small plots.

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 coincidentally 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 cwt. 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 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 Sugar Beet experiments, excepting that, during that period, the Alkalies were omitted for the Swedes.

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.

1 acre	0.40 Hectare	.. ..	or 1.59 Prussian Morgen.
1 lb. (pound avoird.)	0.45 Kilogramme	.. ..	or 0.91 Zollverein Pfund.
1 cwt. (hundredweight)	51.0 .. ..	.. ..	or 1.02 Centner.
1 ton	(about) 1016.0 .. ..	.. ..	or 20.33 Centner.
1 lb. per acre	(about) 1.12 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 0.57 Zoll. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen.	
1 cwt. per acre	(about) 125.5 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 0.64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.	
1 ton per acre	(about) 2510.0 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 12.82 Centner per Pr. Morgen.	

LOTS.

Plots.	SERIES 1.		SERIES 2.		SERIES 3.		SERIES 4.		SERIES 5.	
	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
1	18 3	3 5	27 13	6 19	22 1	5 6	26 4	6 14	28 18	5 14
2	14 13	2 14	25 16	5 15	21 15	4 6	25 2	6 7	25 4	5 5
3	7 11	2 0	22 3	5 12	15 6	4 16	19 18	7 0	20 16	4 12
4 (*)	7 11	1 5	22 15	4 8	17 10	3 5	22 15	6 3	21 7	3 19
5	5 12	1 8	20 19	3 14	15 4	3 19	19 18	7 12	18 19	4 5
6	5 1	1 4	21 5	3 15	17 4	3 4	23 11	6 11	21 0	3 11
7	5 18	1 5	20 19	3 18	18 8	4 3	21 0	5 0	21 7	3 17
8	7 10	1 14	21 13	3 16	16 2	4 15	17 19	7 11	20 7	4 9

PRODUCE PER ACRE (Roots trimmed as for feeding, not as for Sugar making); FIRST SEASON, 1871.

(*) "Superphosphate of Lime"—in all cases made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid sp. gr. 1.7 (and water).
 (*) In the first season, 1871. 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia.
 (*) "Ammonia-salts."—in each case equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.

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 (1872) is the 25th experimental one, or the first 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. 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.	22½ bush.	2111 lbs.	3841 lbs.	28½ bush.	2088 lbs.	3794 lbs.
1850	Clover (calcd. 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.	1105 lbs.	1574 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.	3076 lbs.	48 bush.	2435 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	33½ 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.	20½ cwt.	1½ cwt.	30½ cwt.	87½ cwt.	3½ cwt.	90½ cwt.
1861	Barley	32½ bush.	2522 lbs.	4718 lbs.	30½ bush.	2060 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.	3220 lbs.	5990 lbs.
1863	Wheat	49½ bush.	3467 lbs.	6350 lbs.	34½ bush.	3330 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.	2154 lbs.	4182 lbs.	33½ bush.	1615 lbs.	3394 lbs.	47½ bush.	2595 lbs.	5148 lbs.
1866	Beans	10½ bush.	1840 lbs.	1689 lbs.	7½ bush.	978 lbs.	1463 lbs.	43½ 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.	3686 lbs.	42½ bush.	3309 lbs.	5800 lbs.
1870	Beans	13½ bush.	738 lbs.	1391 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.	4619 lbs.	30 bush.	1850 lbs.	3555 lbs.	44½ bush.	2929 lbs.	5362 lbs.
1850, '54, '58, '62, '66, '70	Clover, 1850 (calcd. as hay)	..	..	54 cwt.	..	..	57½ cwt.	..	..	63 cwt.
1851, '55, '59, '63, '67, '71	Wheat	12½ bush.	1149 lbs.	1980 lbs.	13 bush.	1231 lbs.	2084 lbs.	22½ bush.	1840 lbs.	3284 lbs.
		30½ bush.	3248 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 Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Rape-Cake; Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Courses—300 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 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.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF WHEAT, IN 1872;
AND
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	DRESSED CORN PER ACRE.				WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.				
	1868; Sawpit Field; 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure; after Clover.	1869; Thirty Acres Field; 2 cwt. Guano; after Clover.	1870; Sawyer's Field; 4 cwt. Guano; after Fallow.	1871; Sawpit Field; 3 cwt. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	Average.	1868; Sawpit Field; 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure; after Clover.	1869; Thirty Acres Field; 2 cwt. Guano; after Clover.	1870; Sawyer's Field; 4 cwt. Guano; after Fallow.	1871; Sawpit Field; 3 cwt. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	Average.
Season 1872. Foster's Field. 2 Cwts. Superphosphate, 2 Cwts. Nitrate Soda per Acre, after Roots, carted off.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1. Red Wonder	51½	54½	51	51½	47½	63	64½	59	61½
2. Burwell (Old Red Lammas)	41½	48½	48½	31½	42½	64	65½	62	63½
3. Bristol Red .. .. .	..	54½	50	29½	48	..	65½	60½	62½
4. Red Nursery	41½	49½	45	34½	42½	66	66½	63	65½
5. Red Langham .. .. .	..	53	49½	30½	44½	..	65½	60½	62½
6. Woolly Ear (White)	44½	52½	47½	31½	43½	64	64½	61½	62½
7. Hardscastle (White) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's .. .. .	..	..	..	39½	39½	..	..	61½	61½
9. Hunter's White, Hallett's .. .. .	..	..	..	26½	26½	..	..	59½	59½
10. Victoria White, Hallett's .. .. .	..	..	..	33½	33½	..	..	61	61
11. Original Red, Hallett's .. .. .	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	58½	58½
12. White Chiddam	49	49½	45½	26½	42½	64½	66½	62½	60½
13. Red Rosstock	46½	51½	..	37	45	63½	..	60½	61½
14. Casey's White .. .. .	..	..	50½	29½	40½	..	..	60½	62½
15. Golden Rough-chaff (Red) .. .. .	..	..	..	33	53	..	..	61½	61½
16. Bole's Prolific (Red) .. .. .	..	..	53½	38½	43½	..	65½	61½	63½
17. Club Wheat (Red) .. .. .	..	..	..	36	36	..	..	60½	60½
18. Browick (Red) .. .. .	..	..	50½	35½	42½	..	64½	60	62
19. Red-chaff (White) .. .. .	..	..	..	32½	32½	..	..	61½	61½
20. Chubb Wheat (Red) .. .. .	..	..	..	28½	28½	..	..	60½	60½
21. Niagara (Red) .. .. .	..	48½	..	..	42½	..	65	..	62½
22. Clover's Suffolk Red	41½	..	..	..	41½	64	..	..	64
23. Golden Drop (Red) .. .. .	..	50½	50½	35½	45½	..	66	61½	63½
24. Maynard's (Red) .. .. .	..	..	..	31½	31½	..	..	61½	61½
Mean	45½	50½	49½	32½	38½	64½	65½	60½	61½

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 $\frac{3}{4}$	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 $\frac{3}{4}$

(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 $\frac{1}{8}$
2	{1 cwt. Superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } {Manures mixed with Ashes and sown broadcast; seed drilled .. }	49 $\frac{3}{8}$	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 $\frac{3}{8}$
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 $\frac{1}{4}$	53.3	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	{2 cwts. Superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. Seed 3 bushels; } {Manures mixed with Ashes and sown broadcast; seed drilled }	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	51.6	32 $\frac{3}{8}$

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.	lbs.	cwts.
2	{3 cwts. Superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. Seed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; .. } {Manures made up to 15 bushels per acre with Ashes, and sown broadcast; seed drilled .. }			
3	{3 cwts. Superphosphate, 2 cwts. 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 .. }			
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 .. }			
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 .. }			