

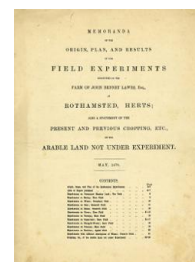
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Yields of the Field Experiments 1878

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Memoranda of the Field Experiments at Rothamsted May 1878

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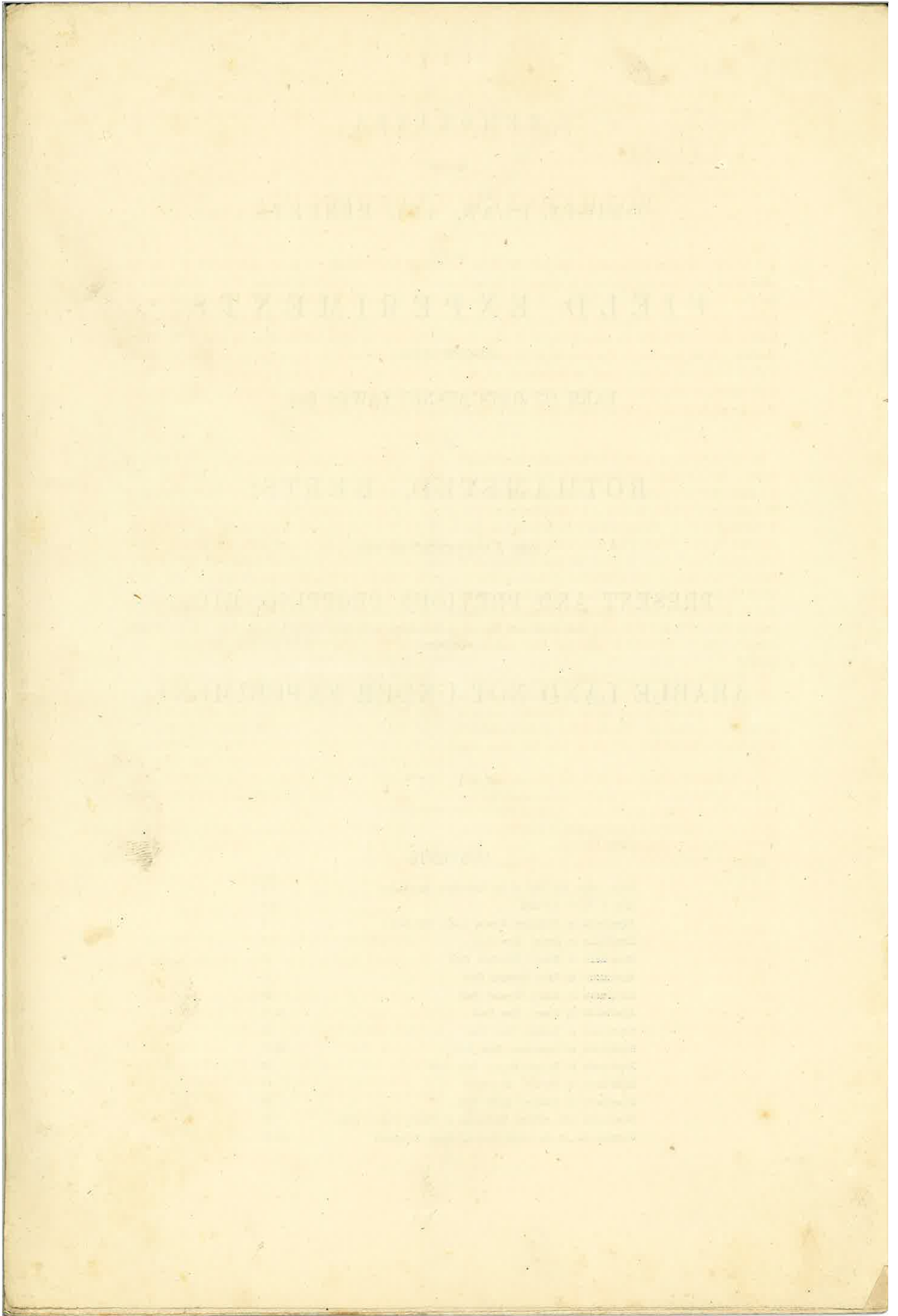
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MEMORANDA
OF THE
ORIGIN, PLAN, AND RESULTS
OF THE
FIELD EXPERIMENTS
CONDUCTED ON THE
FARM OF JOHN BENNET LAWES, Esq.,
AT
ROTHAMSTED, HERTS;
ALSO A STATEMENT OF THE
PRESENT AND PREVIOUS CROPPING, ETC.,
OF THE
ARABLE LAND NOT UNDER EXPERIMENT.

MAY, 1878.

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ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND PLAN,
OF THE
ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTS.

THE following statement of the origin, scope, and plan, of the Rothamsted Investigations, was drawn up in answer to a circular letter issued by a Committee appointed to arrange for the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the First Experimental Station in Germany (Möckern), which was held in Leipzig in September 1877. The precise form of the statement depended on the order and form of the questions to which it is an answer. It has already been published in German, almost in full, with the series of reports of other Experimental Stations, which was issued at the time of the Jubilee Meeting.¹ It has been thought that it would be of some interest as an introduction to the *Memoranda of the Plan and Results of Field Experiments* annually issued at Rothamsted, and which here follow it. To the general statement, which, with a few slight alterations correcting it up to date, is given in the form in which it was originally drawn up, are appended lists of the titles of all the papers already published, with full reference to the Journals in which they appeared.

Mr. Lawes was the founder of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. He commenced experiments with different manuring substances, first with plants in pots, and afterwards in the field, soon after entering into possession of his hereditary property at Rothamsted² in 1834. The researches of De Saussure on vegetation were the chief subjects of his study to this end. Of all the experiments so made, those in which the neutral phosphate of lime, in bones, bone-ash, and apatite, was rendered soluble by means of sulphuric acid, and the mixture applied for root-crops, gave the most striking results. The results obtained on a small scale in 1837, 1838, and 1839, were such as to lead to more extensive trials in the field in 1840 and 1841, and subsequently.

In 1843 more systematic field experiments were commenced, and a barn, which had previously been partially applied to laboratory purposes, became almost exclusively devoted to agricultural investigations. The foundation of the Rothamsted Experimental Station may be said to date from that time (1843).

The Rothamsted station has up to the present time been entirely disconnected from any external organization, and has been maintained entirely by Mr. Lawes. He has further set apart a sum of £100,000, and certain areas of land, for the continuance of the investigations after his death.

In 1854-5 a new laboratory was built, by public subscription of agriculturists, and presented to Mr. Lawes, in July 1855, from which date the old barn-laboratory was abandoned, and the new one has been occupied.

From June 1843, up to the present time, Dr. J. H. Gilbert has been associated with Mr. Lawes, and has had the direction of the laboratory.

The number of assistants and other helps has increased from time to time. At first only one laboratory man was employed; but very soon a chemical assistant was necessary, and next a computer and record-keeper.

During the last twenty-five years the staff has consisted of—
One or two, and sometimes three, chemists.

Two or three general assistants. One of these is usually employed in routine chemical work, but sometimes in more general work. The chief occupation of the general assistants

is to superintend the field experiments—that is, the making of the manures, the measurement of the plots, the application of the manures, and the harvesting of the crops; also the taking of samples, the preparation of them for preservation or analysis, and the determinations of dry matter, ash, &c. These assistants also superintend any experiments made with animals. There are now more than 25,000 bottles of samples of experimentally-grown vegetable produce, of animal products, of ashes, or of soils, stored in the laboratory.

A botanical assistant is also occasionally employed, with from three to six boys under him, and with him is generally associated one of the permanent general assistants, who at other times undertakes the botanical work.

Two or three (for some time past three) computers and record-keepers have been occupied in calculating and tabulating field, feeding, and laboratory results, copying, &c.

One, and sometimes two, laboratory men are employed.

Besides the permanent laboratory staff, chemical assistance is frequently engaged in London, or elsewhere; and in this way, for some years past, Mr. R. Richter, of Berlin, has been almost constantly occupied with analytical work sent from Rothamsted.

The field experiments, and occasionally feeding experiments, also employ a considerable but a very variable number of agricultural labourers.

Nothing has been done at Rothamsted in the way of manure-, feeding-stuff, or seed-control.

The investigations may be classed under two heads:—

I.—FIELD EXPERIMENTS, EXPERIMENTS ON VEGETATION, &c.

The general scope and plan of the field experiments has been:—

To grow some of the most important crops of rotation, each separately, year after year, for many years in succession on the same land, without manure, with farmyard-manure, and with a great variety of chemical manures; the same description of manure being, as a rule, applied year after year on the same plot. Experiments on an actual course of rotation, with different manures, have also been made. In this way field experiments have been conducted as follows:—

(¹) Die landwirthschaftlichen Versuchs-Stationen Organ. Band xxii. 1877.

(²) Rothamsted is in Hertfordshire, twenty-five miles from London, on the Midland Railway; station, Harpenden.

On Wheat, thirty-five years in succession; 18 acres, 35 plots, many of which are duplicates of others.

On Barley, twenty-seven years in succession; $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 23 (or 29) plots.

On Oats, ten years (including one year fallow); $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, 6 plots.

On Wheat, alternated with fallow, twenty-seven years; 1 acre, 2 plots.

On different descriptions of Wheat, eleven years; 4-8 acres (each year in a different field), now more than 20 plots.

On Beans, thirty-two years (including one year Wheat and five years fallow); $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 10 plots. Also twenty-seven years; 5 plots, 1 acre.

On Beans, alternated with Wheat, twenty-eight years; 1 acre 10 plots.

On Clover, with fallow or a corn-crop intervening, twenty-eight years; 3 acres, 18 plots.

On Turnips, twenty-eight years (including three years' barley); about 8 acres, 40 plots.

On Sugar Beet, five years; about 8 acres, 40 plots.

On Mangel Wurzel, two years (in progress); about 8 acres, 40 plots.

On Potatoes, two years (in progress); 2 acres, 10 plots.

On rotation, thirty-one years; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 12 plots.

On permanent grass-land, twenty-three years; about 7 acres, 20 plots.

Comparative experiments with different manures have also been made on other descriptions of soil, in other localities.

Samples of all the experimental crops are taken, and brought to the laboratory. Weighed portions of each are partially dried, and preserved for future reference or analysis. Duplicate weighed portions of each are dried at 100° C., the dry matter determined, and then burnt to ash on platinum sheets in cast-iron muffles. The quantities of ash are determined and recorded, and the ashes themselves are preserved for reference, or analysis.

In a large proportion of the samples the nitrogen is determined.

In selected cases, illustrating the influence of season, manures, exhaustion, &c., complete ash analyses have been made, numbering in all more than 500.

Also in selected cases, illustrating the influence of season and manuring, quantities of the experimentally-grown Wheat grain have been sent to the mill, and the proportion and composition of the different mill-products determined.

In the case of Sugar Beet the sugar, by polariscope, has in most cases been determined.

In the case of the experiments on the mixed herbage of permanent grass land, besides the samples taken for the determination of chemical composition (dry matter, ash, nitrogen, woody fibre, fatty matter, and composition of ash), carefully averaged samples have frequently been taken for the determination of the botanical composition. In this way, on four occasions, at intervals of five years—viz., in 1862, 1867, 1872, and 1877—a sample of the produce of each plot was taken, and submitted to careful botanical separation, and the percentage by weight of each species in the mixed herbage determined. Partial separations have also been made in other years.

INVESTIGATION OF SOILS.

Samples of the soils of most of the experimental plots have been taken from time to time, generally to the depth of 9, 18, and 27 inches, but sometimes to twice this depth. In this way nearly 600 samples have been taken, submitted to partial mechanical separation, and portions of the mould have been carefully prepared and preserved for analysis. In a large proportion of the samples the loss on drying at different temperatures,

and at ignition, has been determined. In most the nitrogen determinable by burning with soda-lime has been estimated. In some the carbon, and in some the nitrogen as nitric acid, have been determined. Some experiments have also been made on the comparative absorptive capacity (for water and ammonia) of different soils and subsoils. The systematic investigation of the amount and condition of the nitrogen, and of some of the more important mineral constituents, of the soils of the different plots, and from different depths, is now in progress or contemplated.

RAINFALL AND DRAINAGE.

Almost from the commencement of the experiments the rainfall has been measured—for twenty-four years in a gauge of one-thousandth of an acre area, as well as in an ordinary small funnel-gauge of 5 inches diameter. From time to time the nitrogen, as ammonia and as nitric acid, has been determined in the rain waters.

Three "drain gauges," also of one-thousandth of an acre each, for the determination of the quantity and composition of the water percolating respectively through 20 inches, 40 inches, and 60 inches depth of soil (with its subsoil in natural state of consolidation) have also been constructed. A more numerous series of smaller "drain gauges," arranged for the investigation of the influence of different crops and of different manures, are in course of construction. Each of the differently manured plots of the permanent experimental Wheat-field having a separate pipe-drain, the drainage-waters have frequently been collected and analysed.

Professor Frankland has determined the nitrogen, as ammonia, as nitric acid, and as organic nitrogen, and also some other constituents, in many samples both of the rain and of the various drainage waters collected at Rothamsted; and Dr. Voelcker has determined the combined nitrogen, and also the incombustible constituents, in many of the drainage waters.

AMOUNT OF WATER TRANSPIRED BY PLANTS.

For several years in succession, experiments were made to determine the amount of water given off by plants during their growth. In this way various plants, including representatives of the gramineous, the leguminous, and other families, have been experimented upon. Similar experiments have also been made with various trees.

BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS, &c.

Having regard to the difference in the character and amount of the constituents assimilated by plants of different botanical relationships, under equal external conditions, or by the same description of plants, under varying conditions, observations have been made on the character and range of the roots of different plants, and on their relative development of stem, leaf, &c. In the case of various crops, but more especially with Wheat and Beans, samples have been taken at different stages of growth, and the composition determined, in more or less detail, sometimes of the entire plant, and sometimes of the separated parts. In a few cases the amounts of dry matter, ash, nitrogen, &c., in the above-ground growth of a given area, at different stages of development, have been determined. The amounts of stubble of different crops have also occasionally been estimated.

ASSIMILATION OF FREE NITROGEN.

Experiments were made for several years in succession to determine whether plants assimilate free or uncombined nitrogen, and also various collateral points. Plants of the gramineous, the leguminous, and of other families were operated upon. The late Dr. Pugh took a prominent part in this inquiry.

II.—EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS, &c.

Experiments with the animals of the farm were commenced early in 1847, and have been continued, at intervals, up to the present time.

The following points have been investigated :—

1. The amount of food and of its several constituents consumed in relation to a given live weight of animal within a given time.
2. The amount of food and of its several constituents consumed to produce a given amount of increase in live weight.
3. The proportion and relative development of the different organs or parts of different animals.
4. The proximate and ultimate composition of the animals in different conditions as to age and fatness, and the probable composition of their increase in live weight during the fattening process.
5. The composition of the solid and liquid excreta (the manure) in relation to that of the food consumed.
6. The loss or expenditure of constituents by respiration and the cutaneous exhalations—that is, in the mere sustenance of living meat-and-manure-making machine.

The general plan of experimenting was as follows :—

To provide data as to the amount of food or its several constituents consumed in relation a given live weight of animal within a given time, and to produce a given amount of increase in live weight, several hundred animals—oxen, sheep, and pigs—have been experimented upon. Selected lots of animals were supplied, for many weeks, or for months consecutively, with weighed quantities of foods, selected and allotted according to the special point under inquiry. The composition of the foods was determined by analysis. The weights of the animals were taken at the commencement, at intervals during the progress, and at the conclusion of the experiment.

The amount and relative development of the different organs and parts were determined in two calves, two heifers, fourteen bullocks, one lamb, 249 sheep, and fifty-nine pigs.

The percentage of water, mineral matter, fat, and nitrogenous substance, were determined in certain separated parts, and in the entire bodies, of ten animals—namely, one calf, two oxen one lamb, four sheep, and two pigs. Complete analyses of the ashes, respectively, of the entire carcasses, of the mixed internal and other offal parts, and of the entire bodies, of each of these ten animals have also been made.

From the data provided, as just described, as to the chemical composition of the different descriptions of animal, in different conditions as to age and fatness, the composition of the increase whilst fattening, and the relation of the constituents stored up in increase to those consumed in food, have been estimated.

To ascertain the composition of the manure in relation to that of the food consumed, oxen, sheep, and pigs have been experimented upon.

In the case of oxen, the food and litter (sometimes with an acid absorbent), were weighed, sampled, and analysed; the animals were fed in boxes, for periods of from five to nine weeks, and the total dung produced was well mixed, weighed, sampled, and analysed. The constituents determined in the food and litter on the one hand, and in the dung on the other, were dry matter, ash, and nitrogen.

In the case of sheep no litter was used; the animals were kept in lots of five, on rafters, through which (but with some little loss) the solid and liquid excreta passed on to a sheet-zinc flooring at such an incline that the liquid drained off at once into carboys containing acid, and the solid matter was removed two or three times daily, and also mixed with acid. The constituents determined in the food and manure were dry matter, mineral matter, sometimes woody fibre, and nitrogen.

In the case of pigs, individual male animals were experimented upon, each for periods of three, five, or ten days only. Each animal was kept in a frame, preventing it from turning round, and having a zinc bottom, with an outlet for the liquid to run into a bottle, and it was watched night and day, and the voidings carefully collected as soon as passed, which could easily be done, as the animal never passed either fæces or urine without getting up, and in getting up he rang a bell, and so attracted the notice of the attendant. The constituents determined were, in the food and fæces, dry matter, ash and nitrogen, and in the urine, dry matter, ash, nitrogen, and urea.

The loss or expenditure of constituents, by respiration and the cutaneous exhalations, has not been determined directly, that is by means of a respiration-apparatus, but only by difference, that is, by calculation, founded on the amounts of dry matter, ash, and nitrogen, in the food, and in the (increase) fæces, and urine.

Independently of the points of inquiry above enumerated, the results obtained have supplied data for the consideration of the following questions :—

1. The characteristic demands of the animal body (for nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous constituents of food) in the exercise of muscular power.
2. The sources in the food of the fat produced in the animal body.
3. The comparative characters of animal and vegetable food in human dietaries.

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATIONS.

In conjunction with Professor Way, an extensive investigation was undertaken on the application of town sewage to different crops, but especially to grass. The amount, and the composition, of both the sewage and the produce grown were determined, and in selected cases the composition of the land drainage-water was also determined. Comparative experiments were also made on the feeding qualities of the differently grown produce, the amount of increase yielded by oxen, and the amount and composition of the milk yielded by cows, being determined. In this inquiry part of the analytical work was performed at Rothamsted, but most of it by Professor Way in London.

The chemistry of the malting process, the loss of food constituents during its progress, and the comparative feeding value of barley and malt, have been investigated.

Although many of the results of the investigations above enumerated have already been published, a large proportion as yet remains unpublished.

The following lists give the titles of the papers already published, arranged in two series, and within each series arranged in chronological order; and they show in what Journal each paper appeared.

SERIES I.—REPORTS OF FIELD EXPERIMENTS, EXPERIMENTS ON VEGETATION, &c. PUBLISHED 1847—1878 INCLUSIVE.

- | | | | |
|--|--------|--|------|
| 1. Agricultural Chemistry (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. viii., p. 226) | 1847 | Manure for several years in succession on the same land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiii., p. 31) .. | 1862 |
| 2. Agricultural Chemistry, Turnip Culture (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. viii., p. 494) | 1847 | 19. The Effects of Different Manures on the Mixed Herbage of Grass Land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., p. 131) | 1863 |
| 3. Experimental Investigation into the Amount of Water Given Off by Plants during their Growth, especially in relation to the Fixation and Source of their various Constituents (Jour. Hort. Soc. Lond., vol. v., p. 38) | 1850 | 20. On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Vegetation, with special reference to the question whether Plants assimilate Free or Uncombined Nitrogen (Jour. Chem. Soc., new series, vol. i.; entire series, vol. xvi.) | 1863 |
| 4. Report of some Experiments undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Lindley, to ascertain the Comparative Evaporating Properties of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees (Jour. Hort. Soc. Lond., vol. vi., p. 227) | 1851 | 21. Liebig and the "Mineral Theory" (note, extracted from a paper by Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., part 2) | 1863 |
| 5. Agricultural Chemistry, especially in relation to the Mineral Theory of Baron Liebig (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xii., p. 1) | 1851 | 22. Further Report of Experiments with Different Manures on Permanent Meadow Land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., part 2) | 1863 |
| 6. On the Amounts of, and Methods of Estimating, Ammonia and Nitric Acid in Rain-water (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1854) | 1854 | 23. Report of Experiments on the Growth of Wheat for Twenty Years in Succession on the same land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxv., parts 1 and 2) | 1864 |
| 7. Report of the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, on the Experiments, conducted by Mr. Keary, on the Growth of Wheat upon the same land for four successive years, at Holkham Park Farm (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xvi., p. 207) | 1855 | 24. On the Selection of Artificial Manures for the Sugar-cane | 1864 |
| 8. On some points connected with Agricultural Chemistry; being a reply to Baron Liebig's "Principles of Agricultural Chemistry" (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xvi., p. 411) | 1855 | 25. Preliminary Notice of Results on the Composition of Wheat grown for twenty years in succession on the same land (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1867) | 1867 |
| 9. On the Growth of Wheat by the Lois Weedon System, on the Rothamsted Soil; and on the Combined Nitrogen in Soils (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xvii., p. 582) | 1856 | 26. On the Home Produce, Imports, and Consumption of Wheat (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. vi., s.s., part 2) | 1868 |
| 10. On some points in the Composition of Wheat Grain, its Products in the Mill, and Bread (Journal of the Chemical Society of London, vol. x., p. 1) | 1857 | 27. Exhaustion of the Soil in relation to Landlords' Covenants, and the Valuation of Unexhausted Improvements (read before the London Farmers' Club, April 4, 1870) | 1870 |
| 11. On the Growth of Barley by Different Manures continuously on the Same Land; and on the Position of the Crop in Rotation (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xviii., p. 454) | 1857 | 28. Scientific Agriculture with a view to Profit (read before the Maidstone Farmers' Club, Dec. 15, 1870) | 1870 |
| 12. Report of Experiments with different Manures on Permanent Meadow Land, with Tabular Appendix (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vols. xix., p. 552, and xx., pp. 228 and 398) | 1858-9 | 29. Reports of Experiments on the Influence of various Manures on different Species of Plants (Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society) | 1870 |
| 13. Report of Experiments on the Growth of Red Clover by different Manures (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxi., p. 178) | 1860 | 30. Effects of the Drought of 1870 on some of the Experimental Crops at Rothamsted (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. vii., s.s., part 1) | 1871 |
| 14. On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Vegetation; with special reference to the question whether Plants Assimilate Free or Uncombined Nitrogen.—Abstract (Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. x., p. 544) | 1860 | 31. Notes on Clover Sickness (Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., vol. iii.) | 1871 |
| 15. On the Application of Different Manures to Different Crops, and on their Proper Distribution on the Farm | 1861 | 32. Report of Experiments on the Growth of Barley for Twenty Years in Succession on the same land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. ix., s.s., parts 1 and 2) | 1873 |
| 16. On some Points in connection with the Exhaustion of Soils.—Abstract (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1861) | 1861 | 33. Unexhausted Tillages and Manures, with reference to the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870 .. | 1874 |
| 17. On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Vegetation, with special reference to the question whether Plants Assimilate Free or Uncombined Nitrogen (Philosophical Transactions, part 2, 1861) | 1861 | 34. On the more frequent Growth of Barley on Heavy Land (read before the London Farmers' Club, Feb. 1, 1875) | 1875 |
| 18. Report of Experiments made at Rodmersham, Kent, on the Growth of Wheat by different Descriptions of | | 35. On the Valuation of Unexhausted Manures (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xi., s.s., part 1) | 1875 |
| | | 36. Note on the Occurrence of "Fairy Rings" (Jour. Linn. Soc., Botany, vol. xv., p. 17) | 1875 |
| | | 37. On some points in connection with Vegetation (Address delivered at South Kensington in the Chemical Section of the Science Conferences) | 1876 |
| | | 38. On Rainfall, Evaporation, and Percolation (Proceedings of the Inst. of Civil Engineers, vol. xiv., part 3) | 1876 |
| | | 39. Freedom in the Growth and Sale of the Crops of the Farm, considered in relation to the interests of the Landowner and the Tenant Farmer (Jour. Soc. Arts, December 14, 1877) | 1877 |
| | | 40. On Nitrification; a Report of Experiments made in the Rothamsted Laboratory (Jour. Chem. Soc., January, 1878) | 1878 |

SERIES II.—REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE FEEDING OF ANIMALS, SEWAGE UTILISATION, &c.
PUBLISHED 1849—1877, INCLUSIVE.

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1. Agricultural Chemistry: Sheep Feeding and Manure, Part I. (With Tabular Appendix in 1856.) (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. x., p. 276) | 1849 | Food, and on its relations to Bread—Abstract (Jour. Chem. Soc., vol. xii., p. 54) | 1860 |
| 2. Report of Experiments on the Comparative Fattening Qualities of Different Breeds of Sheep; Hampshire and Sussex Downs (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xii., p. 414) | 1851 | 15. Fifth Report of Experiments on the Feeding of Sheep (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxii., p. 189) | 1861 |
| 3. Report of Experiments on the Comparative Fattening Qualities of Different Breeds of Sheep—Cotswolds (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xiii., p. 179) | 1852 | 16. Report of Experiments on the Fattening of Oxen at Woburn Park Farm (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxii., p. 200) | 1861 |
| 4. On the Composition of Foods in relation to Respiration and the Feeding of Animals (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1852) | 1852 | 17. Experiments on the Question whether the Use of Condiments increases the Assimilation of Food by Fattening Animals, or adds to the Profits of the Feeder (Edinburgh Veterinary Review and Annals of Comparative Pathology, July, 1862) | 1862 |
| 5. Agricultural Chemistry: Pig Feeding (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xiv., p. 459) | 1853 | 18. Supplementary Report of Experiments on the Feeding of Sheep (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiii., p. 191) | 1862 |
| 6. On the Equivalency of Starch and Sugar in Food (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1854) | 1854 | 19. The Utilisation of Town Sewage (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., p. 65) | 1863 |
| 7. Experiments on the Comparative Fattening Qualities of Different Breeds of Sheep—Leicesters and Cross-breeds (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xvi., p. 45) | 1855 | 20. On the Chemistry of the Feeding of Animals for the Production of Meat and Manure (read before the Royal Dublin Society, March 31, 1864) | 1864 |
| 8. On the Sewage of London (Journal of the Society of Arts, March 7, 1855) | 1855 | 21. On the Sewage of Towns (Third Report and Appendices 1, 2, and 3, of the Royal Commission. Presented to Parliament) | 1865 |
| 9. Letter on the Utilisation of Town Sewage (from the Report ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, Aug. 3, 1857. Appendix xii., p. 477) | 1857 | 22. Report (presented to Parliament) of Experiments undertaken by Order of the Board of Trade to Determine the Relative Values of Unmalted and Malted Barley as Food for Stock | 1866 |
| 10. Experimental Inquiry into the Composition of some of the Animals Fed and Slaughtered as Human Food. Abstract (Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. ix., p. 348) | 1858 | 23. On the Composition, Value, and Utilisation of Town Sewage (Jour. Chem. Soc., New Series, vol. iv.; Entire Series, vol. xix.) | 1866 |
| 11. Observations on the recently-introduced Manufactured Foods for Agricultural Stock (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xix., p. 199) | 1858 | 24. Food, in its Relations to the various Exigencies of the Animal Body (Phil. Mag., July, 1866) | 1866 |
| 12. Experimental Inquiry into the Composition of some of the Animals Fed and Slaughtered as Human Food (Philosophical Transactions, Part 2, 1859) | 1859 | 25. On the Sources of the Fat of the Animal Body (Phil. Mag., December, 1866) | 1866 |
| 13. On the Composition of Oxen, Sheep, and Pigs, and of their Increase while Fattening (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxi., p. 433) | 1860 | 26. Note—On Sewage Utilisation (Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. xiv., Part 3) | 1876 |
| 14. On the Composition of the Animal Portion of our | | 27. On some Points in connection with Animal Nutrition (Address delivered at South Kensington in the Biological Section of the Science Conferences) | 1876 |
| | | 28. On the Formation of Fat in the Animal Body (Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xi., Part 4) | 1877 |

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. During the first 19 years of the experiments, 1856-1874, the first crop only, each year, was mown, made into hay, removed from the land, and weighed. As a rule, the second crop was fed-off by sheep having no other food, the object being not to disturb the condition of the manuring. A given number was allotted to each Plot, according to the amount of produce, penned up a portion of it, and the area extended, day by day, until the whole was eaten down. Frequently, however, the animals suffered considerably; and in 1866, 1870, 1873, and 1874, the second crops (and third, if any) were cut, and spread on the respective Plots. In the twentieth season, 1875, the second crops being unusually heavy, and the weather favourable, they were, for the first time, cut, weighed as hay, and removed. In 1876 they were cut and spread on the Plots. In 1877 the second crops were again made into hay, weighed, and removed; and it is intended, in future, to adopt this plan, whenever the weather will permit.

(Area under experiment, about 7 acres.)

PLOTS.	Manures, per acre, per Annum.	PRODUCE PER ACRE, WEIGHED AS HAY.											
		Average per Annum.					Twenty-first Season, 1876.					Twenty-second Season, 1877.	
		10 Years, 1866-75. (15)	10 Years, 1866-75. (16)	10 Years, 1866-75. (17)	10 Years, 1866-75. (18)	10 Years, 1866-75. (19)	First Crop.	Second Crop.	Total.	First Crop.	Second Crop.	Total.	
1	{ 1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farnyard Manure, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 49½ cwt. } { 1864 and since, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone; average produce (12 years, 1864-75) 38½ cwt. }	48½	37½	43	29½	42½	..	..	..	42½	20	62½
2	{ 1856-63, 8 years, 14 tons Farnyard Manure; average produce 42½ cwt. } { 1864 and since, unmanured; average produce (12 years, 1864-75) 32½ cwt. }	41½	32	36½	20½	32½	..	..	..	32½	16½	48½
3	Unmanured, continuously	22½	20	21½	12½	21	..	..	..	21	17½	38½
4	3½ cwt. Superphosphate of Lime (a)	23½	21½	22½ (c)	16½	27½	..	..	..	27½	18½	46½
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	35½	30½	32½ (d)	13½	42	..	..	..	42	13½	55½
6	{ 1856-63, 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. (7 yrs., 1869-75) 31½ cwt. }	30½	30½	30½	32	30½	..	..	..	37½	19½	57½
7	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass. 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	33½	36½	35½	34½	35½	..	..	..	45½	24	69½
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. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate; average produce (14 years, 1862-75) 27½ cwt. }	33½	26½	30½	24½	30½	..	..	..	32½	15½	48
9	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass. 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	53½	48½	51	50	51	..	..	..	54	22	76
10	{ 1856-61, 6 yrs. 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass. 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos.; av. prod. 55½ cwt. } { 1862 and since, 250 lbs. Sulph. Potass. 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos.; av. prod. (14 yrs., 1862-75) 42½ cwt. }	52½	39½	46½	40	46½	..	..	..	43½	25	68½
11	{ 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass. 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosph., 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts } { 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass. 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphosph., 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts } Unmanured continuously	61½	53½	57½	41½	57½	..	..	..	60½	48½	109½
12	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (e), 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass., 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	63½	61½	62½	64½	62½	..	..	..	76	34½	110½
13	300 lbs. Sulphate Potass., 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwt. Superphos., and 400 lbs. Silicate Soda (f)	25	22½	24	14½	19½	..	..	..	19½	25½	44½
14	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (e), 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass., 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	59½	59½	57½	63½	63½	..	..	..	56	29	85
15	1856-75, 18 years, 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda	36½	35	33½ (g)	30½	33½	..	..	..	33½	18	51½
16	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass., 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate	45½	47½	46½	41½	43½	..	..	..	54½	20½	75
17	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	34½	33½	33½	25½	33½	..	..	..	33½	16	49½
18	Mixture supplying the quantity of Potass., Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Phosphoric acid, Silica, and Nitrogen, contained in 1 ton of Hay (commencing 1865)	21	33½	32½ (h)	37	32½ (i)	..	..	..	40½	19½	60
19	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 290 lbs. Sulphate of Potass., and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	..	38½ (j)	38½ (k)	..	..	..	42½	19½	61½
20	327 lbs. Nitrate of Potass., and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	..	38	36½	..	..	..	46	16½	62½

(a) "Ammonia-salts"—in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.
 (b) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid Sp. gr. 1.7 (and water).
 (c) 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.
 (d) 200 lbs. 1856-63 inclusive.
 (e) 500 lbs. in 1862 and 1863.
 (f) Only 400 lbs. in 1859-60-61.
 (g) The application of Silicates did not commence until 1862; 9 years (1862-1870), 200 lbs. Silicate Lime, and 200 lbs. Silicate Soda; 1871, and since, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda.
 (h) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. of "Ammonia-salts."
 (i) The manures specified were first applied in 1859 (previously, 1856-7 and 8, Sawdust only).
 (j) Averages of 8 years, 10 years, and 18 years, as these experiments did not commence until 1858.
 (k) Averages of 7 years, 10 years, and 11 years, as the experiment only commenced in 1865.
 (l) Averages of 4 years only, 1872-75.
 (m) The second crop of the twentieth season (1875) is not included in these averages, as in all other years the first crop only was weighed and removed.

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 27 years (1852 and since). From the commencement of the experiments in 1843-4 up to 1876-7 inclusive, the mineral manures, the ammonia-salts, and rape-cake, &c., if any, were sown in the autumn, before the seed; excepting in 1845, when, owing to the wet autumn and winter, all the manures were spring-sown; and for the crops of 1873, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the ammonia-salts applied to Plot 15 were top-dressed in the spring. Nitrate of soda has, however, always been sown in the spring. But, in consequence of the ascertained great loss of the nitrogen of the ammonia-salts decided to apply only the mineral manures (and Farmyard-manure) in the autumn, and the ammonia-salts, as well as the nitrate, in the spring; excepting on Plot 15, where, for comparison, the ammonia-salts are to be sown in the autumn; and on Plot 19, where the ammonia-salts are mixed in, when the superphosphate is made. This plan is adopted for the first time for the present crop, 1877-8.

(Area under experiment, about 13 acres.)

Plots.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.												Plots.
	Average per Annum.						Total Straw.						
	Dressed Corn.			Weight per Bushel.			12 Years, 1852-63.			24 Years, 1864-76.			
	Quantity.	Bushels.	Cwts.	12 Years, 1852-63.	24 Years, 1864-76.	12 Years, 1852-63.	24 Years, 1864-76.	12 Years, 1852-63.	24 Years, 1864-76.	12 Years, 1852-63.	24 Years, 1864-76.	Quantity.		Weight Bushel.
0	18 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	16 1/2	13	14 1/2	12	13 1/2	12	59	0
1	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	13	12	13	7 1/2	59 1/2	1
2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	59 1/2	2
3	15 1/2	14	15 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	58 1/2	3
4	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	57 1/2	4
5 (a and b)	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	57 1/2	5 (a and b)
6 (a and b)	28 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	26 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	58 1/2	6 (a and b)
7 (a and b)	36 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	59 1/2	7 (a and b)
8 (a and b)	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	59 1/2	8 (a and b)
9 (a and b)	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	34 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	57 1/2	9 (a and b)
10 (a and b)	27 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	58 1/2	10 (a and b)
11 (a and b)	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	59 1/2	11 (a and b)
12 (a and b)	35 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	58 1/2	12 (a and b)
13 (a and b)	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	58 1/2	13 (a and b)
14 (a and b)	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	58 1/2	14 (a and b)
15 (a and b)	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	59 1/2	15 (a and b)
16 (a and b)	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	58 1/2	16 (a and b)
17 (a and b)	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	10	10	10	58 1/2	17 (a and b)
18 (a and b)	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	12	12	58 1/2	18 (a and b)
19	31 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	58 1/2	19
20	15 1/2	12	13 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	58 1/2	20
21	22 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	58 1/2	21
22	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	55	55	55	58 1/2	22

(1) 800 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) 94, 47 1/2 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 100 lbs. in 1853 and 1854, 50 lbs. each year since. No Sulphate of Potash, or Magnesia, or Superphosphate, in 1852, 1853, or 1854, 96, 47 1/2 lbs. Nitrate in 1852, 550 lbs. each year since. 550 lbs. Nitrate is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts," for 1858, and previously—1 1/2 time as much.
 (6) For 1872 and previously, made with Muriate instead of Sulphuric Acid.
 (7) For 1872 and previously, 400 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia, sown in the Autumn; for 1873, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Spring; for 1878, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Autumn.
 (8) For 1872 and previously, 300 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia and 500 lbs. Rape-cake, sown in the Autumn; for 1873, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Spring; for 1878, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Autumn.
 (9) For 1872 and previously, 300 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia and 500 lbs. Rape-cake, sown in the Autumn; for 1873, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Spring; for 1878, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Autumn.

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—1869, 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.		5TH SEASON, 1873.		AVERAGE PER ANNUM 5 YEARS, 1869-1873.			
		Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.		
1	Unmanured	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
3	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
5	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
SECOND 5 YEARS; MINERAL MANURES AS BEFORE, AMMONIA-SALTS AND NITRATE OF SODA ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS PREVIOUSLY.															
		6TH SEASON, 1874.		7TH SEASON, 1875.		8TH SEASON, 1876 (4).		9TH SEASON, 1877 (5).		10TH SEASON, 1878.		AVERAGE PER ANNUM 5 YEARS, 1874-1878.			
		Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.	Quantity, Bushels.	Weight per Bushel, lbs.		
1	Unmanured	12	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	{ 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (1) }	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	{ 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate }	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 (4)	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	{ 275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Superphosphate }	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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."
 (4) On these plots, where large quantities of Nitrate of Soda had been applied year after year, the land, though more worked, was so wet that it could not be got into favourable condition for sowing, and the plant was very irregular.
 (5) Owing to the extremely wet condition of the land, especially on the Nitrate plots, it was not sown until April 6, and then with a very unfavourable seed bed; and there being a heavy fall of snow a week later, the plant came up very irregularly, and much of it perished from standing surface-water.
 (6) Owing to the very wet winter, 1876-7, the land could not be worked in time for sowing, and was therefore left fallow in 1877.

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, again left fallow, and re-ploughed in July and October (1873). On February 2, 1874, the land was again set with Beans, but without manure. In 1875 Beans were re-sown, with the same manures on the respective plots as in 1864-1870; but owing to the wetness of the land in the first instance, and the subsequent hindrance by other spring sowing, they were not put in until April 1 and 2. The wetness of the winter 1875-6, again prevented the preparation of the land in due time; and, though the manures were sown, and the land ploughed, it was left fallow during the summer of 1876. Winter Beans were put in (drilled), without further manuring, early in October, 1876. For the present crop (1878), the usual manures were sown, and beans were drilled on February 26.

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, which, however, did not come to maturity, but was cut in the middle of September, yielding about 27 cwts. of gross produce per acre, containing too little corn to be worth thrashing. The land was ploughed in October 1873, and sown with beans February 3, 1874. On October 23, 1874, wheat was sown without manure. Beans should have been sown in 1876; indeed, the manures were sown, but, for the reason stated above, the land was left fallow; and wheat was put in October 24 (1876). In 1878 Beans were drilled, on February 26, with the usual manures.

In alternating WHEAT with BEANS, the remarkable result had been 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.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS—*continued*.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, the beneficial effects of long previous applications of potass are apparent when 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 was sown 10 times during the 23 years, 1848–1870, and more frequently alone than with a corn-crop; but in 7 out of the last 8 trials the plant 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. Seed was re-sown in 1860, 1865, 1868, and 1871. A small cutting was taken in the autumn of 1871, two cuttings in 1872, and two in 1873. Notwithstanding some injury from dodder in 1873, there still remained too much plant to break up; and, accordingly, fresh seed was sown between the rows on May 4, and this failing, again on July 7, 1874. Small cuttings were taken June 11, July 22, and September 30, 1874. A small cutting was again taken on June 22, 1875. On July 13 the old plants were dug in, and seed again sown, and this failing, seed was re-sown September 22. In spring 1876 there was luxuriant growth, but deficient plant; from which two small cuttings were taken, on June 26, and August 7. On September 1, the beds were dug up, and resown with seed, which came up fairly, but the plant suffered during the winter, and in May 1877 it was dug up and resown. On September 5 (1877) a cutting was taken, and at the present time (May 1878) a vigorous plant remains. This (1878) is, therefore, the 25th season of the growth of Clover, year after year, on this plot of garden 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. 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 was not done; the land was again left fallow, and re-ploughed in the beginning of June and the end of July (1873). On May 4, 1874, the land was again ploughed, and sown with Red Clover seed, May 5, without manure. The plant came up well, and was very forward in September, when the flowering stems were cut down, but left on the land. During the winter and early spring the plant on those portions from which cuttings had been taken in 1871 almost entirely failed, and the land was ploughed up in May, and again in August (1873); whilst on those from which none had been taken since 1869 a fair plant remained, and two small cuttings were obtained, namely on June 23, and on August 9 and 12 (1875). On September 22, this portion of the land was ploughed up. In May (1876) the whole was re-ploughed, again in July and September, and left fallow. In May 1877, Barley and Clover were sown over the whole of the experimental Land, without further manuring, but the clover plant completely died off during the winter. At the present time (1878) the land is devoted to experiments with various *Leguminous* plants.

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

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS—*continued*.

cuttings were taken from these small beds in July 1872, and (excepting from the garden-soil plots, which had yielded considerably more than the others in 1872) larger cuttings were taken in July 1873. The produce was the largest where potass and nitrate of soda were employed, and where they were applied in the largest quantity, and at the greatest depths. In April 1874 there was still some healthy plant on all the plots, but it was considered to be too irregular to preserve. It was, therefore, dug in. The artificially-manured plots were remanured as before, but only to the depth of 9 inches, and seed was sown on May 4th, July 6th, and October 22nd; each time the plant coming up well, but subsequently dying off. On the Garden soil plots, the plant from the first sowing (May 4), for the most part stood; requiring only to be made good here and there on July 6; and in September small cuttings were taken. In May, 1875, the plant was entirely gone on the artificially-manured plots, which were then dug up, and prepared for resowing. On the garden soil plots, though the rows were imperfect, some healthy plants still remained, and gave a small cutting on June 22. On July 24 these plots were dug up; and they, as well as the artificially manured ones just referred to, were re-sown with seed. All came up well, but in May (1876), the plants on the garden soil plots were entirely gone, and those on the artificially manured ones nearly so, but they yielded small cuttings on July 17. More small plots were arranged in the spring of 1874; on which the manures were dug in, at the various depths, on May 11th to 14th, and the seed sown on May 16th. One series received sulphate of potass only, another nitrate of soda only, and a third the two together. The plants came up fairly well, but there were some blanks in the rows, which were re-sown on October 22 (1874). A cutting was taken on June 22 and 23 (1875); the blanks in the rows were re-sown on July 24; a second cutting taken on August 17; and the blanks again re-sown on September 22 (1875). The plant was the most even on the plots with sulphate of potass, less so on those with nitrate of soda, and less still on those with both together. The amount of produce was also greater with each of the manures used separately, than with the mixture of the two. The plants on these new artificially manured plots, like those on the older ones, showed failure in the spring of 1876; but also, like them, gave small cuttings in July. All the small beds were dug up in August; the artificially manured ones remanured as in 1874, the manures dug in to a depth of 9 inches, and seed was sown on September 1, which came up, but the plants died off on all the plots in the winter of 1876-7. In May 1877, all the small beds were dug up, and sown with Barley and Clover. To try the effects of shelter, the Barley stubble was left unusually high, but the young clover plants completely died off during the winter (1877-8). At the present time (May 1878) the beds are dug up, cleaned, and will be resown with Clover, without further maturing.

The general result of the experiments in the field has been—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, availed to restore the clover-yielding capabilities of the land; though, where some of these were applied in large quantity, and at considerable depths, the result was better than when they were used in only moderate quantities and applied only on the surface.

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 of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' vol. xxi. Part I. p. 178; and 'Journal of the 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."

EXPERIMENTS ON ROOT-CROPS.—BARN FIELD.

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 equalise 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 arranged in 1856, having regard to the character of the manures previously applied on the different Plots, and to the results previously obtained. This second series was continued for fifteen years, namely, from 1856 to 1870 inclusive. The results obtained with Norfolk Whites in the first three years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, were published in the 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' vol. viii. Part II, 1847; and an abstract of the results obtained from 1845 to 1870 inclusive, is given in the Table below. During the five years, 1871-1875, the land was devoted to experiments with Sugar-Beet, for particulars of which see pp. 10 and 11. In 1876 experiments with Mangold-wurzel were substituted, and are still in progress (see p. 12).

(Area under experiment, about 8 acres; quantities, average, per acre, per annum.)

NORFOLK WHITE TURNIPS; FOUR SEASONS, 1845-1848; Roots and Leaves carted off the Land.													
Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed as under—													
SERIES 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.		SERIES 2. No Cross-dressing.		SERIES 3. 160 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia. 75 lbs. Muriate Ammonia.		SERIES 4. 160 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia. 75 lbs. Muriate Ammonia. 1840 lbs. Rape-cake.		SERIES 5. 1840 lbs. Rape-cake.					
Average Produce, per Acre, per Annum.													
Plots.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.	
		Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	
3	Gypsum 1845; without Manure 1846 and since (average 1846, 7, 8)	1	4	0	17	1	7	1	0	5	10	3	19
4	Superphosphate, each year; Potass, Soda, and Magnesia, 1847-8	8	1	2	15	9	15	4	3	10	5	6	1
5	Superphosphate, each year;	8	16	2	19	9	18	4	8	10	1	6	3
6	Superphosphate, each year; and Potass 1847-8	8	0	2	19	9	16	5	4	10	7	6	17
7													

SWEDISH TURNIPS; FOUR SEASONS, 1849-1852; Roots and Leaves carted off the Land (excepting 1849, when the Leaves were too small to weigh or remove).														
Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed, as under, in 1849 and 1850. No Cross-dressing in 1851 and 1852.														
SERIES 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.		SERIES 2. No Cross-dressing.		SERIES 3. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts.		SERIES 4. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts. 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.		SERIES 5. 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.						
Plots.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.		
		Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.		
3	Without Manure, 1846 and since	2	6	0	6	3	17	0	6	7	0	17	7	14
4	Superphosphate, Sulphates Potass and Magnesia, and Soda-ash ..	7	17	0	10	9	9	0	11	13	1	0	18	12
5	Superphosphate	7	9	0	11	8	14	0	13	11	4	1	1	10
6	Superphosphate, and Sulphate Potass	6	16	0	9	8	14	0	10	12	8	0	17	11
7														

BARLEY, without Manure (after Roots manured as above); THREE SEASONS, 1853-1855.									
SERIES 1.		SERIES 2.		SERIES 3.		SERIES 4.		SERIES 5.	
Plots.		Dressed Corn.	Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Straw.
		Bushels.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Cwts.
3	.. .. .	18½	12½	20½	12½	24½	15½	25½	16
4	.. .. .	20½	12½	22½	13	25	14½	25½	14½
5	.. .. .	21	11½	23	12½	26½	15	27	15½
6	.. .. .	18½	10½	20½	11½	25	14½	25	14½
7	.. .. .							

SWEDISH TURNIPS; FIFTEEN SEASONS, 1856-1870. (1) Roots and Leaves carted off the Land.													
Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed as under—													
SERIES 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.		SERIES 2. 5 years, 1856-1860. 3/00 lbs. Saw-dust. 328 lbs. Nitric Acid.		SERIES 3. 5 years, 1856-1860. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts.		SERIES 4. 5 years, 1856-1860. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts. 3000 lbs. Sawdust.		SERIES 5. 5 years, 1856-1860. 3600 lbs. Sawdust.					
Plots.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.		Roots.		Leaves.	
		Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	
1	Farmyard Manure, 14 tons	6	4	0	17	7	9	1	2	8	8	1	4
2	Farmyard Manure, 14 tons, and Superphosphate	6	7	0	16	7	13	1	3	8	5	1	5
3	Without Manure, 1846, and since	0	11	0	3	0	13	0	3	3	6	0	14
4	Superphosph., each year; Sulph. Potass, Soda, and Magnesia, 1856-60	4	2	0	8	5	2	0	16	4	12	0	14
5	Superphosphate, each year	2	12	0	9	4	13	0	18	3	16	0	15
6	Superphosphate, each year; Sulphate Potass, 1856-1860	2	7	0	7	4	11	0	14	4	5	0	13
7	Superphosph., each year; Sulph. Potass, and 36½ Amm.-salts, 1856-60	2	12	0	7	4	13	0	14	4	12	0	14
8	Unman. 1853, and since; previously part Unman.; part Superphosph.	1	3	0	4	1	13	0	5	1	2	0	5

NOTE.—"Sulphate of Ammonia" is estimated to contain 23 per cent. Ammonia and "Muriate of Ammonia" 27 per cent. "Ammonia-salts," in each case, equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of commerce; and the mixture is estimated to contain 25 per cent. Ammonia. The 328 lbs. Nitric Acid (Sp. gr. 1.35), mixed with sawdust, and used as a cross-dressing on the Plots of Series 2, from 1856-1860, were estimated to contain Nitrogen = 50 lbs. Ammonia.

(1) The crops of 1859 and 1860 failed, and were ploughed in; but, as the manures were applied, and there would be accumulation within the soil for the succeeding crops, the average produce is calculated as for 15 years, that is the produce of the 15 years is, in each case, divided by 15.

EXPERIMENTS ON SUGAR BEET (VILMORIN'S GREEN-TOP WHITE SILESIAN)—BARN FIELD.

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 Mineral Manures were made, and in the fourth and fifth years the Farmyard Manure, Nitrate of Soda, Ammonia-salts, and Rape-cake were omitted, as will be seen below. Seed dibbled on the flat; in rows 22 inches apart, and 11 inches apart in the rows; plants moulded up afterwards. Roots all carted off, Leaves weighed, spread on the respective Plots, and ploughed in.

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

PLOTS.	SERIES 1.	Manures, per Acre, per Annum.									
		SERIES 2. Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda.		SERIES 3. Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 400 lbs. "Ammonia- salts."		SERIES 4. Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 2000 lbs. Rape-cake, and 400 lbs. "Ammonia- salts."		SERIES 5. Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.			
FIRST SEASON, 1871.											
PRODUCE PER ACRE (Roots trimmed as for feeding, not as for Sugar-making).											
		Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
		Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	18 3	3 5	27 13	6 19	22 1	5 6	26 4	6 14	28 18	5 14
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (¹) .. .	14 13	2 14	25 16	5 15	21 15	4 6	25 2	6 7	25 4	5 5
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	7 11	2 0	22 3	5 12	15 6	4 16	19 18	7 0	20 16	4 12
4	{ 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	7 11	1 5	22 15	4 8	17 10	3 5	22 15	6 3	21 7	3 19
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	5 12	1 8	20 19	3 14	15 4	3 19	19 18	7 12	18 19	4 5
6	3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass	5 1	1 4	21 5	3 13	17 4	3 4	23 11	6 11	21 0	3 11
7	3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Pot., 36½ lbs. Amm.-salts (²) .. .	5 18	1 5	20 19	3 18	18 8	4 3	21 0	5 0	21 7	3 17
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	7 10	1 14	21 13	3 16	16 2	4 15	17 19	7 11	20 7	4 9
SECOND SEASON, 1872.											
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	15 13	4 2	23 9	7 19	22 14	9 0	26 8	9 11	22 5	6 1
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (¹) .. .	16 0	3 18	24 6	8 16	22 0	7 16	25 9	9 14	20 15	5 11
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	7 17	1 13	21 7	6 6	15 3	4 13	20 8	10 1	16 3	3 11
4	{ 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	6 14	1 10	20 2	5 19	15 10	3 7	23 8	7 13	17 18	3 15
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	6 17	1 8	19 6	6 4	14 5	4 13	18 11	10 4	15 18	3 16
6	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass	6 6	1 5	16 16	5 14	14 7	3 19	22 16	9 9	15 17	3 14
7	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 36½ lbs. Amm.-salts (²) .. .	6 15	1 8	17 0	6 1	15 9	3 19	23 9	9 10	15 10	3 15
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	5 4	1 5	15 6	5 19	13 10	4 1	19 12	9 17	15 0	4 6
THIRD SEASON, 1873.											
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	15 2	5 12	20 5	10 9	22 2	9 18	22 15	12 10	23 10	7 8
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (¹) .. .	14 6	5 2	21 10	11 0	19 4	8 9	23 7	13 6	21 18	6 18
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	5 1	1 11	14 5	6 11	9 3	3 16	15 12	9 11	14 13	4 1
4	{ 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	5 2	1 13	16 9	6 11	12 10	3 10	20 3	8 0	16 1	3 8
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	5 5	1 11	18 8	5 13	10 19	5 0	14 15	9 8	13 19	4 9
6	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass	4 12	1 5	15 17	4 4	12 18	3 12	20 2	9 5	14 14	3 11
7	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 36½ lbs. Amm.-salts (²) .. .	5 19	1 12	16 14	5 3	13 0	4 15	19 16	9 0	15 17	4 4
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	4 11	1 7	12 9	5 18	8 8	2 19	15 2	9 8	12 2	3 16
FOURTH SEASON, 1874 (²). Mineral Manures as in 1872 and 1873; but no Farmyard Manure, or cross-dressings of Nitrate Soda, Ammonia-salts, or Rape-cake.											
1	Without Manure, 1874 and 1875 (Farmyard Manure in '71, '72, '73) .. .	10 16	5 6	11 14	8 9	11 7	8 3	13 7	9 17	14 10	7 8
2	3½ cwt. Superphosphate (with Farmyard Manure, '71, '72, '73) .. .	13 3	5 9	7 9	4 16	9 5	5 17	12 5	7 7	13 1	6 4
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	5 2	1 5	3 2	2 6	3 7	2 2	2 11	2 10	3 19	2 9
4	{ 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	6 10	1 8	8 16	3 6	7 10	2 0	10 12	4 16	8 2	3 11
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	5 19	1 7	7 10	3 6	7 6	2 8	7 15	5 4	5 17	3 6
6	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass	5 11	1 5	8 1	2 14	8 1	1 18	9 10	4 13	7 13	3 2
7	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Pot., and Amm.-salts, '71, '72, '73 .. .	6 14	1 3	9 5	2 11	8 15	1 14	11 14	4 11	8 4	3 9
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	5 0	1 2	7 13	2 16	6 10	2 0	7 6	4 7	3 12	2 1
FIFTH SEASON, 1875. Mineral Manures as in 1872, 1873, and 1874; but no Farmyard Manure, or cross-dressings of Nitrate Soda, Ammonia-salts, or Rape-cake.											
1	Without Manure, 1874 and 1875 (Farmyard Manure in '71, '72, '73) .. .	17 5	2 11	19 18	2 14	21 0	3 6	22 7	3 12	19 13	2 11
2	3½ cwt. Superphosphate (with Farmyard Manure, '71, '72, '73) .. .	15 11	2 2	19 18	2 18	18 17	2 18	20 9	3 5	18 10	2 1
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	5 9	1 1	9 5	1 12	8 0	1 3	14 1	2 13	11 17	1 10
4	{ 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	5 9	1 0	9 8	1 7	7 16	1 1	12 14	1 14	10 3	1 7
5	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	5 11	1 2	9 19	1 10	7 16	1 4	13 17	2 8	11 2	1 14
6	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Potass	5 4	1 0	8 4	1 4	7 1	1 2	12 8	2 3	10 2	1 9
7	3½ cwt. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulph. Pot. and Amm.-salts '71, '72, '73 .. .	5 11	1 1	8 2	1 6	7 6	1 1	11 17	1 17	10 6	1 11
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	4 15	1 0	7 4	1 2	6 1	1 4	12 2	2 11	11 12	2 13

(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) Owing to the deficiency of Rain for some time after sowing a large proportion of the plants failed. Some were transplanted on plots 1, but not on the other plots; and eventually the plant was (excepting on plots 1) upon the whole very deficient and irregular, the remaining plants being larger than usual.

EXPERIMENTS ON SUGAR BEET—BARN FIELD—continued.

As it will be some time before we shall be able to report fully the results obtained illustrating the influence of different manures, and different seasons, on the composition of Sugar-beet, an abstract of the analytical results obtained is given below. In interpreting the figures it must be borne in mind that with forty different experiments each year, and in each year 4 or 5 or more times as much produce on some plots as on others, it would be impossible to sample each at its best, and all in the same condition of ripeness. Each year the seed was sown on all the Plots at the same time; and the samples (each consisting of the vertical fourths of 10 or 15 roots) were taken from all within a period of about a week, beginning with the ripest. It is obvious, however, that the smaller crops would be much riper than the larger ones. It need only further be observed that although, in comparable cases, the larger crops generally give a juice containing a lower percentage of sugar and higher percentages of mineral matter and of nitrogen, yet, the larger crops yielded very much more sugar over a given area of land.

MEAN PER CENT. SUGAR, MINERAL MATTER (CRUDE ASH), AND NITROGEN, IN JUICE, in Selected cases, each year; 5 years, 1871-5;

and
AVERAGE PRODUCE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ROOTS; FIRST THREE SEASONS, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

FOR MANURES, see page 10.	CROSS-DRESSED MANURES PER ACRE PER ANNUM.														
	SERIES 1. No Cross-dressing.			SERIES 2. As Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda.			SERIES 3. As Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."			SERIES 4. As Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 2000 lbs. Rape-cake, and 400 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."			SERIES 5. As Series 1, and Cross-dressed with 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.		
MEAN PER CENT. SUGAR, MINERAL MATTER (CRUDE ASH), AND NITROGEN, IN JUICE.															
FIRST SEASON, 1871.															
	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Plot 1	12.39	0.697	..	10.27	0.897	..	11.63	0.776	..	9.85	0.936	..	10.79	0.776	..
" 4	13.68	0.528	..	11.38	0.707	..	12.49	0.668	..	10.42	0.764	..	12.31	0.670	..
" 5	13.92	0.553	0.096	11.65	0.640	0.166	12.04	0.662	0.141	9.76	0.780	0.224	12.47	0.582	0.133
" 6	13.68	0.597	..	11.02	0.742	..	12.12	0.742	..	10.22	0.772	..	12.71	0.663	..
Means of Plots 4, 5, and 6 ..	13.76	0.559	0.096	11.35	0.696	0.166	12.21	0.691	0.141	10.13	0.755	0.224	12.49	0.640	0.133
SECOND SEASON, 1872.															
Plot 1	13.65	0.742	..	12.67	0.877	..	12.58	0.820	..	12.70	0.844	..	13.00	0.818	..
" 4	14.90	0.647	0.099	12.83	0.810	0.146	14.02	0.698	0.123	13.33	0.816	0.186	14.08	0.717	0.143
" 5	14.65	0.537	0.091	11.75	0.824	0.176	13.71	0.584	0.148	10.95	0.844	0.236	13.92	0.576	0.146
" 6	14.54	0.581	..	12.51	0.760	..	14.17	0.728	..	12.79	0.780	..	13.86	0.661	..
Means of Plots 4 and 5 ..	14.78	0.592	0.095	12.29	0.817	0.161	13.87	0.641	0.136	12.14	0.830	0.211	14.00	0.647	0.145
THIRD SEASON, 1873.															
Plot 1	13.40	0.756	..	11.79	0.905	..	11.93	0.845	..	10.75	0.948	..	12.25	0.540	..
" 4	14.54	0.619	0.132	12.69	0.831	0.174	13.80	0.774	0.158	11.80	0.842	0.176	13.87	0.700	0.147
" 5	15.02	0.499	0.110	12.11	0.895	0.179	13.86	0.555	0.183	12.26	0.632	0.212	14.19	0.561	0.169
" 6	15.11	0.603	0.114	13.15	0.689	0.156	13.91	0.726	0.126	12.52	0.781	0.198	13.66	0.698	0.148
Means of Plots 4, 5, and 6 ..	14.89	0.574	0.119	12.65	0.785	0.169	13.86	0.685	0.156	12.19	0.752	0.195	13.91	0.653	0.155
FOURTH SEASON, 1874 (?). Mineral Manures as in 1872 and 1873; but no Farmyard Manure, or cross-dressings of Nitrate Soda, Ammonia-salts, or Rape-cake.															
Plot 1	11.74	0.972	0.260	10.69	1.144	..	10.50	1.121	..	10.78	1.129	..	11.42	0.935	..
" 4	13.79	0.528	0.103	10.24	0.756	0.135	13.06	0.762	0.157	12.23	0.865	0.211	13.21	0.772	0.162
" 5	13.69	0.474	0.109	10.29	0.794	0.187	13.07	0.662	0.182	12.16	0.650	0.207	11.89	0.724	0.237
" 6	13.67	0.496	0.103	11.05	0.714	0.184	14.41	0.697	0.143	12.68	0.781	0.208	11.62	0.816	0.189
Means of Plots 4, 5, and 6 ..	13.72	0.499	0.105	10.53	0.755	0.169	13.51	0.707	0.161	12.36	0.765	0.209	12.07	0.771	0.199
FIFTH SEASON, 1875. Mineral Manures as in 1872, 1873, and 1874; but no Farmyard Manure, or cross-dressings of Nitrate Soda, Ammonia-salts, or Rape-cake.															
Plot 1	12.33	0.626	0.136	12.47	0.637	..	12.12	0.675	..	12.65	0.718	..	12.18	0.668	..
" 4	12.75	0.607	0.094	12.69	0.606	0.106	12.97	0.652	0.116	12.52	0.674	0.115	12.30	0.695	0.115
" 5	13.67	0.536	0.104	12.73	0.582	0.114	12.72	0.573	0.113	11.79	0.580	0.137	12.43	0.513	0.106
" 6	13.33	0.541	0.107	13.13	0.637	..	12.85	0.663	0.110	12.19	0.669	0.150	12.73	0.656	0.118
Means of Plots 4, 5, and 6 ..	13.25	0.561	0.102	12.71	0.594	0.110	12.85	0.629	0.113	12.17	0.641	0.134	12.49	0.621	0.113

AVERAGE PRODUCE AND COMPOSITION, FIRST THREE SEASONS, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

PLOT 1 (SERIES I.), Farmyard Manure (14 Tons).

Average produce per acre :—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Roots	326	476	446	502	498
Leaves	86	169	161	192	128
Total	412	645	607	694	626
Average Composition of the Roots :—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Dry Matter	17.49	16.11	16.56	16.23	16.66
Mineral Matter (ash) in Dry Matter ..	5.00	6.11	5.83	6.55	5.61
Nitrogen in Dry Matter (?)	0.83	1.24	1.53	1.52	1.24
Sugar in Juice	13.14	11.58	12.05	11.10	12.01
Sugar in Roots, if 95, P.C. Juice ..	12.48	11.00	11.45	10.55	11.41

MEANS OF PLOTS 4, 5, and 6 (SERIES I.), Superphosphate, with or without other Mineral Manures, every year.

Average produce per Acre :—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Roots	118	382	290	413	346
Leaves	28	102	76	165	76
Total	146	484	366	578	422
Average Composition of the Roots ..	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Dry Matter	13.53	15.93	17.43	15.93	17.66
Mineral Matter (ash) in Dry Matter ..	4.30	5.73	4.81	5.98	4.50
Nitrogen in Dry Matter (?)	0.54	1.20	0.87	1.52	0.83
Sugar in Juice	14.45	12.12	13.35	11.56	13.45
Sugar in Roots, if 95, P.C. Juice ..	13.73	11.51	12.68	10.98	12.78

(1) Owing to the deficiency of Rain for some time after sowing a large proportion of the plants failed. Some were transplanted on plots 1, but not on the other plots; and eventually the plant was (excepting on plots 1) upon the whole very deficient and irregular, the remaining plants being larger than usual.
(2) The percentages of Nitrogen in the roots relate to the first year only; but the percentages of Nitrogen determined in the Juice, in selected cases, each year, confirm the indications of the nitrogen in the roots in the first year.

EXPERIMENTS ON POTATOES.—HOOS FIELD; commencing 1876.

The Land had been under experiments with Wheat, differently manured, from 1856 to 1874; and was fallowed in 1875. Plots 1, 2, 3, and 4 had been unmanured for the Wheat. Plots 5 and 6 had received the same quantity of Ammonia-salts alone every year for the Wheat, as Plot 5 now receives for potatoes: Plot 6 now receiving the same amount of nitrogen, but as Nitrate of Soda, instead of Ammonia-salts. Plots 7 and 8 received the same amount of complex mineral manure, and Ammonia-salts, for the Wheat, as Plot 7 now receives for potatoes; and Plot 8 now receives the same complex mineral manures, and the same amount of nitrogen, but as Nitrate of Soda instead of Ammonia-salts. Plots 9 and 10 received the same complex mineral manures alone for the Wheat as Plot 10 now receives for potatoes; Plot 9 now receives superphosphate only (?). Description of Potatoes, "Rock." Rows 25 inches apart; 12 inches from plant to plant in the rows.

PLOTS.	MANURES PER ACRE PER ANNUM.	PRODUCE PER ACRE.				
		Tubers.				Tops.
		Good.	Small.	Diseased.	TOTAL.	

FIRST SEASON, 1876. Potatoes planted, June 10-13; Crop taken up, Oct. 30-31.

1	Unmanured	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	3 6½	0 5½	0 5½	3 17½	
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (?)	3 18½	0 4	0 5½	4 5½	Withered, not weighed, each lot spread on its own Plot and ploughed in.
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	4 14½	0 6½	0 5½	5 6½	
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (?)	5 8½	0 5½	0 19½	6 14½	
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	2 5½	0 6½	0 6	2 18	
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	3 2	0 5½	0 9½	3 17½	
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	6 12½	0 9½	1 0	8 2	
9	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	6 17½	0 10	1 8½	8 15½	
10	3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	4 18½	0 8½	0 19½	6 1	
		5 3½	0 6½	0 19½	6 3½	

SECOND SEASON, 1877. Potatoes planted, April, 27-28; Crop taken up, Oct. 8-10.

1	Unmanured	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	2 11½	0 6½	0 2½	3 0½	Withered, not weighed, each lot spread on its own Plot, (Oct. 14th) blew all off, before ploughing.
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (?)	5 0½	0 11½	0 6	5 18	
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	4 13½	0 7½	0 4	5 4½	
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (?)	6 18½	0 7	0 17½	8 3½	
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	3 9½	0 7½	0 4	4 1	
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	4 14½	0 6½	0 5½	5 7½	
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	6 12	0 11½	0 14½	7 17½	
9	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	7 8½	0 8½	0 16½	8 13½	
10	3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	2 12½	0 11½	0 1½	3 6	
		3 6½	0 7½	0 1½	3 15½	

THIRD SEASON, 1878. Potatoes planted, April 29. Crop taken up.

1	Unmanured	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	2 11½	0 8½	0 2	2 17½	W. Howard weighed, each lot spread on its own Plot and ploughed in.
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (?)	4 11	0 11½	0 8½	5 11½	
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	5 18½	0 11½	0 13½	7 6	
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (?)	6 11½	0 11½	1 0 6½	8 9½	
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	2 11½	0 8½	0 5½	3 10½	
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	3 11½	0 7½	0 4½	4 13½	
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	4 11½	0 7½	0 1 17½	5 13½	
9	3½ cwt. Superphosphate	4 11½	0 7½	0 3½	5 4½	
10	3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	3 11½	0 7½	0 1 15½	4 13½	
		3 11½	0 8½	0 4½	4 11½	

FOURTH SEASON, 1879.

1	Unmanured	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)				
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (?)				
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda				
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (?)				
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda				
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.				
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.				
9	3½ cwt. Superphosphate				
10	3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia				

FIFTH SEASON, 1880.

1	Unmanured	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.	Tons. cwt.
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)				
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwt. Superphosphate (?)				
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwt. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda				
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (?)				
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda				
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.				
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwt. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.				
9	3½ cwt. Superphosphate				
10	3½ cwt. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia				

(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 Ammonia of Commerce.

(3) The complex mineral manure having been sown in October, 1874, but the Wheat not put in, and therefore no crop taken in 1875, no mineral manures are sown afresh on Plots 7, 8, 9, and 10, for the first crop of potatoes, 1876.

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 (1878) is the 31st experimental one, or the third crop of the Eighth 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, and Fourth Courses, clover was sown, but failed; and in them, and in the Fifth and Sixth Courses, beans were taken instead, on half of each plot, and the other half left fallow; for the third crop of the Seventh Course clover was 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 the results given below relates to the portions of each plot from which the turnip-crops were entirely removed; and on which, in the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth 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.	2963 lbs.	5636 lbs.	29½ bush.	2111 lbs.	3841 lbs.	28½ bush.	2038 lbs.	3734 lbs.
1850	Clover (calcd. as hay)	..	..	54 cwt.	..	..	57½ cwt.	..	..	63 cwt.
1851	Wheat	28½ bush.	3431 lbs.	5369 lbs.	29 bush.	3371 lbs.	5233 lbs.	28½ bush.	3552 lbs.	5500 lbs.
2ND COURSE, 1852-55.										
1852	Swedish Turnips	26 cwt.	4½ cwt.	30½ cwt.	222½ cwt.	204 cwt.	243½ cwt.	394½ cwt.	364 cwt.	433 cwt.
1853	Barley	34½ bush.	2430 lbs.	4465 lbs.	28½ bush.	1873 lbs.	3560 lbs.	34½ bush.	2604 lbs.	4573 lbs.
1854	Beans	5½ bush.	1055 lbs.	1443 lbs.	5½ bush.	1103 lbs.	1354 lbs.	9½ bush.	1355 lbs.	2065 lbs.
1855	Wheat	35½ bush.	3619 lbs.	5839 lbs.	33½ bush.	3325 lbs.	5789 lbs.	37½ bush.	3942 lbs.	6371 lbs.
3RD COURSE, 1856-59.										
1856	Swedish Turnips	32 cwt.	2½ cwt.	34½ cwt.	136 cwt.	74 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.	5163 lbs.
1858	Beans	6½ bush.	1100 lbs.	1515 lbs.	6½ bush.	1155 lbs.	1605 lbs.	12½ bush.	1530 lbs.	2337 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.	23½ cwt.	1½ cwt.	30½ cwt.	87½ cwt.	2½ cwt.	90½ cwt.
1861	Barley	38½ bush.	2522 lbs.	4719 lbs.	30½ bush.	2000 lbs.	3775 lbs.	60½ bush.	3940 lbs.	7331 lbs.
1862	Beans	29 bush.	1340 lbs.	3651 lbs.	22½ bush.	2150 lbs.	4040 lbs.	43½ bush.	3230 lbs.	5900 lbs.
1863	Wheat	44½ bush.	3457 lbs.	6350 lbs.	34½ bush.	3390 lbs.	5619 lbs.	46½ bush.	4697 lbs.	7626 lbs.
5TH COURSE, 1864-67.										
1864	Swedish Turnips	84 cwt.	64 cwt.	94 cwt.	63 cwt.	44 cwt.	72½ cwt.	1764 cwt.	94 cwt.	185 cwt.
1865	Barley	39 bush.	2154 lbs.	4182 lbs.	334 bush.	1615 lbs.	3394 lbs.	474 bush.	2355 lbs.	5143 lbs.
1866	Beans	104 bush.	1013 lbs.	1629 lbs.	74 bush.	978 lbs.	1463 lbs.	204 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.	..	Failed, and ploughed up.	..
1869	Barley	244 bush.	1948 lbs.	3338 lbs.	28½ bush.	2025 lbs.	3686 lbs.	424 bush.	3309 lbs.	5800 lbs.
1870	Beans	134 bush.	738 lbs.	1391 lbs.	134 bush.	763 lbs.	1778 lbs.	244 bush.	1036 lbs.	2664 lbs.
1871	Wheat	20½ bush.	2799 lbs.	4092 lbs.	23½ bush.	3043 lbs.	4521 lbs.	23 bush.	3440 lbs.	4853 lbs.
7TH COURSE, 1872-75.										
1872	Swedish Turnips	34½ cwt.	84 cwt.	42½ cwt.	1704 cwt.	174 cwt.	188 cwt.	339½ cwt.	35½ cwt.	375½ cwt.
1873	Barley	234 bush.	1343 lbs.	2717 lbs.	204 bush.	1565 lbs.	2875 lbs.	314 bush.	1723 lbs.	3573 lbs.
1874	Clover	..	..	31½ cwt.	..	..	52½ cwt.	..	..	84 cwt.
1875	Wheat	21½ bush.	2430 lbs.	3784 lbs.	23½ bush.	3336 lbs.	5328 lbs.	31½ bush.	4685 lbs.	6899 lbs.
8TH COURSE, 1876-79.										
1876	Swedish Turnips	174 cwt.	5 cwt.	224 cwt.	1884 cwt.	224 cwt.	2164 cwt.	356 cwt.	534 cwt.	414 cwt.
1877	Barley	234 bush.	1291 lbs.	2623 lbs.	244 bush.	1174 lbs.	2338 lbs.	344 bush.	1918 lbs.	3830 lbs.
1878	Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY—AVERAGE OF THE FIRST 7 COURSES, 1848-1875.

1848, '53, '56, '60, '64, '72	} Swedish Turnips	27½ cwt.	10½ cwt.	384 cwt.	1424 cwt.	264 cwt.	1684 cwt.	238 cwt.	414 cwt.	300 cwt.
1849, '53, '57, '61, '63, '69, '73		} Barley	364 bush.	2283 lbs.	4345 lbs.	284 bush.	1809 lbs.	3458 lbs.	424 bush.	2671 lbs.	5107 lbs.
1850, '54, '58, '62, '66, '70, '74	} (Clover, 1850 and '74) (calcd. as hay)		..	..	42½ cwt.	..	..	55 cwt.	..	..	73½ cwt.
1851, '53, '59, '63, '67, '71, '75		} Beans	12½ bush.	1149 lbs.	1980 lbs.	13 bush.	1231 lbs.	2084 lbs.	224 bush.	1840 lbs.	3284 lbs.
	} Wheat		30 bush.	3131 lbs.	5030 lbs.	294 bush.	3252 lbs.	5122 lbs.	33 bush.	3990 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. Sulphate of Magnesia, 100 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 Potass, 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.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF WHEAT, IN 1878; AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Season 1878.	1871;	1872;	1873;	1874;	1875;	1876;	1877;	1878;	1880;	1881;	1882;	Averages, up to 1877 inclusive.	Nos.
Fossum's Field. 2 Cwts. Nitrate Soda; after White Turnips with Dung, Superphos., and ½ cwt. Nitrate; part Fed, part Carted.	Sawpit Field; 3 cwt. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	Foster's Field; 2 cwt. Super- phosphate, Soda; after Roots, carted off.	Long Hoos Field; 1½ cwt. Nitrate; after Mangolds (with Dung), carted off.	Upper Harpenden Field; 2 cwt. Nitrate; after Mangolds (with Dung), carted off.	Little Knott Wood Field; 1½ cwt. Nitrate; after Mangolds (with Dung), 1874, carted off.	Harpenden Field; 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Mangolds (with Dung), 1875, carted off.	Sawpit Field; 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Mangolds (with Dung), 1876, carted off.	Shawton Field; Part 3rd, Soda after Mangolds (with Dung), 1877, carted off. Part 4th, Soda after Mangolds (with Dung), 1878, carted off.					
1. White-chaff (Red) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	40½	55½	40½	49½	48½	57½				46½	1
2. Rivett's (Red) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	48½	67	48½	42½	49½	58½				51½	2
3. Chubb Wheat (Red)	28½	40	35½	50½	38½	41½	41	39½				39½	3
4. Red-chaff (White)	32½	37	35½	48½	34½	43½	41	40½				40½	4
5. Brownick (Red)	35½	40½	38½	51½	38½	39½	40½	40½				40½	5
6. Red Wonder	31½	43½	37½	56½	33½	41½	39	38½				40½	6
7. Burwell (Old Red Lammass)	31½	41½	35½	47½	38½	38½	39	38½				38½	7
8. Bristol Red	29½	44½	39½	53½	31½	42½	41	41				40½	8
9. Red Nursery	34½	45½	41½	58½	39	37½	40	37½				37½	9
10. Red Langham	30½	43½	33½	53½	34½	42½	42	40½				40½	10
11. Woolly Ear (White)	31½	42½	37	51½	36½	46½	37½	40½				43	11
12. Hardcastle (White) .. .. .	.. .. .	46½	42	49½	44	42	44	42				45½	12
13. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's	39½	49½	44½	51½	38½	48½	49½	49½				40	13
14. Victoria White, Hallett's	33½	45½	38½	53½	41½	41	42	42				40	14
15. Hunter's White, Hallett's	26½	39½	33½	45½	26½	43½	40	40				37½	15
16. Original Red, Hallett's	30	35½	36½	43½	26	40½	44½	44½				36½	16
17. White Chiddam	28½	38½	31½	42	32½	37½	37	37				35½	17
18. Red Restock	37	.. .. .	46½	53½	37	40	46	43				43	18
19. Casey's White	29½	.. .. .	42½	52	39	45½	48	41				41	19
20. Golden Rough-chaff (Red)	53	39½	38½	52	38½	46	43	39				39	20
21. Boie's Proline (Red)	53½	42½	45½	48	43	41	44	42				42	21
22. Club Wheat (Red)	36	45½	47½	59½	46	47	49	47				47	22
23. Main's Standing White .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .				.. .. .	23
24. Main's Rough-chaff (White) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .				.. .. .	24
25. Belgian (White) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .				.. .. .	25
Means	32½	42½	38½	50½	36½	42½	42½	41½				41½	Means.

DRESSED CORN PER ACRE. Bushels.

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL. Lbs.

1. White-chaff (Red)	61	63	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61	61	61	61	1
2. Rivett's (Red)	58½	59½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	2
3. Chubb Wheat (Red)	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	3
4. Red-chaff (White)	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	4
5. Brownick (Red)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	5
6. Red Wonder	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	6
7. Burwell (Old Red Lammass)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	7
8. Bristol Red	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	8
9. Red Nursery	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	9
10. Red Langham	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	10
11. Woolly Ear (White)	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	11
12. Hardcastle (White)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	12
13. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	13
14. Victoria White, Hallett's	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	14
15. Hunter's White, Hallett's	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	15
16. Original Red, Hallett's	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	16
17. White Chiddam	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	17
18. Red Restock	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	18
19. Casey's White	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	19
20. Golden Rough-chaff (Red)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	20
21. Boie's Proline (Red)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	21
22. Club Wheat (Red)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	22
23. Main's Standing White	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	23
24. Main's Rough-chaff (White)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	24
25. Belgian (White)	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	25
Means	60½	62½	59½	61½	60½	63½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	Means.

ROTHAMSTED

MAY,

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT AND PREVIOUS

(14 Years, 1865-1878,

PREVIOUS CROPPING

Name of Field.	Acres.	PREVIOUS CROPPING							
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Thirty Acres	30	Oats, 1 cwt. Guano, 3 cwt. Corn Manure.	Tares and Swedes, Dung and Artificial.	Oats, after Sheep-Folding.	Clover.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphos., 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda, (2½ acres experimt.).
Harpenden	22	Wheat, Sheep-Folded.	Red Clover (peren.), Unmanured.	Wheat, 2½ cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, & 1 cwt. Nitr. Soda. ½ rd. { 1 cwt. Nitr. Soda. and Sheep-folded.	Swedes, Dung and various Artificial Manures.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Tares, Dung.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda. Tares, Dung.
Little Hoos	9	Wheat, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda, 1 cwt. Corn Manure.	Mangolds, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia, 1 cwt. superphosphate.	Barley, 2½ cwt. Guano.	Barley, 3 cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (with Clover). 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Fosters'	18	Oats, 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Corn Manure.	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano, ½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia, 1 cwt. superphosphate.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 3 cwt. Blood Manure.	Roots, Tares, and Rape, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat, Varieties of Wheat, 2 cwt. superphos., 2 cwt. Nitr. Soda, ½ Sheep-folded.
Knott Wood	30	Wheat, Sheep-Folded, 1 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Swedes, 2 cwt. Guano, 2½ cwt. superphosphate and Dung.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano (one-half), Unmanured (one-half), after Swedes ploughed up and Fallowed.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Little Knott Wood	14	Red Clover (peren.), Unmanured.	Red Clover (peren.), Sheep-Folded.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano, ½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds, 12 tons Dung, 3 cwt. Guano.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, ½ Sheep-folded. All, 2½ cwt. super., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Sawpit	14	Mangolds and Turnips, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 3 cwt. Guano.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Rick-yard	8	Barley, 2 cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Red Clover, Sheep-Folded.	Wheat, Guano.	Barley, 2 cwt. Wheat Manure.	Tares, Dung.	Barley, 1 cwt. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwt. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured.
Six Acres	6	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano, 2 cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano.	Beans, Dung.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. Guano.	Barley, 3 cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Clay-Croft	12	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 2 cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Beans, Dung.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Turnips, Dung and 3 cwt. super- phosphate.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
Ten Acres	10	Tares, Dung.	Turnips, Artificial.	Wheat, Guano.	Red Clover.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwt. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwt. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured.
Agdell	9	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano.	Tares, Dung.	Barley, Unmanured.	Barley, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. super- phosphate.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwt. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured (and part Roots).
Long Hoos	25	Barley, 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Corn Manure.	Barley, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Corn Manure.	Mangolds and Swedes, 15 tons Dung, 3 cwt. Guano.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured. (Steam cultivated, July.)	Mangolds, Dung, (Carted off.)
Sawyers'	25	Swedes, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat and Barley, Sheep-Folded.	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Fallow.	Wheat, 4 cwt. Guano.	Wheat, 4 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphos., 2½ cwt. Nitr. Soda.
West Barn	32	Red Clover (peren.), Sheep-Folded.	Wheat, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Barley, 1 cwt. Blood Manure, 1 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Fallow.	Wheat, 3 cwt. Guano.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.

FARM.

1878.

CROPPING, &c., OF THE ARABLE LAND NOT UNDER EXPERIMENT.

inclusive.)

AND MANURING.

1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Crops, &c., Present Season, 1877-78.	Acres.	Name of Field.
Barley (½ with Grass-seeds). 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Grass (¾). Folded, and 1 cwt. Nitrate. Barley (¼). 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Grass (¾). Sheep-folded. Tares (¼) Dung.	Grass (¾). Compost. Wheat (¼). 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Grass (¾). Cattle Grazed. Barley (¼). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Grass (¾). Cattle Grazed with Cotton-Cake. Tares (¼). Dung.	30	Thirty Acres
Barley, After Oats—2 cwt. superphosphate; 2 cwt. Nitrate. After Tares—1 cwt. superphosphate; 1 cwt. Nitrate.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds, Dung, and 2 cwt. Guano. (Carted off.)	Wheat (Varieties). 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (with Clover), 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	22	Harpندن.
Barley (½). Unmanured. Clover (¼). Unmanured.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda (1 acre Unmanured).	Barley, where Barley 1873, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate of Soda. where Clover 1873, Half quantities.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda (½ with Clover).	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda (½ with Clover).	Barley (¼). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda. Clover (¼). Unmanured.	9	Little Hoos.
Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda (2 acres experiment).	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, (1) 3½ cwt. Guano, (¼) 2½ cwt. superphosphate, (¼) 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda, (¼) 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ Nitrate.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	White Turnips, Dung. Superphosphate, ½ cwt. Nitrate Soda; part fed, part carted.	Wheat (Varieties). 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	18	Fosters'.
Tares (¾). Dung. Swedes (¾). Dung, 2 cwt. superphosph. 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, After Roots and Tares carted, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda, After Tares fed, 1 cwt. each.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 3 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Roots (¼). Dung and Artificial. Fallow (¼).	30	Knott Wood.
Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds, Dung, (Carted off.)	Wheat (Varieties). 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 3 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats (with Clover). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Clover, Unmanured.	14	Little Knott Wood.
Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds, 25 tons Dung. (Carted off.)	Wheat (Varieties). 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	14	Sawpit.
Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Tares, Dung. ½ followed by Turnips, 1 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Swedes, Dung, and Superphosphate.	Barley, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	8	Rick-yard.
Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (with Clover). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Clover, Unmanured.	6	Six Acres.
Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Fallow.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	12	Clay-Croft.
Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda (5 acres experiment).	Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Fallow.	Wheat (with Clover). 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Clover, Unmanured.	10	Ten Acres.
Clover, Unmanured. Barley, Experiment.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda (3 acres Experiment, ¼ Clover, ¼ Fallow).	Barley, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Wheat, 3 acres experiment.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 3 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Swedes, 3 acres, Experiment.	Barley (with Clover). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Potatoes. Dung and Artificial. (3 acres experiment ½ Beans, ½ Fallow.)	9	Agdell.
Wheat (½ Varieties of Wheat), 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats (¾). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 3 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Tares (¼). Dung.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	25	Long Hoos.
Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds and Swedes, Dung.	Barley after Swedes (¾) 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Wheat after Mangolds (¼) 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (with Clover). 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (¾). 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda. Tares (¼). Dung.	Barley, (¾) 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 2½ cwt. Nitrate Soda, (¼) 2½ cwt. Nit. Soda alone.	25	Sawyers'.
Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Wheat (Oats fed off 1873), 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2 cwt. superphosphate, (¾) 1½ Nitrate Soda, (¼) 2½ Nitrate Soda.	Fallow.	Wheat, 2 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	32	West Barn.